IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History
of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations
and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is _The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984)._ It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

1763
June 24th — On Friday a considerable Number of the Conajohares came to Sir William's Quarters in Albany, and after acquainting him, that they were come down to the Court in order to see if Justice would be done them in the Affair of the Land in Dispute with Livingston, Klock, and Fisher, told him that the Messengers from their Castle, whom he had Sent to Onondaga were returned with an Answer to his Message — vizt

„ That, they the Onondagas were determined to remain his friends, and abide „ by the Engagements entred into by the Six Nations, with him lately. — That „ the French had been amongst the Several Nations of Indians to the Southward & „ Westward giving them Belts of Wampum, as War Hatchetts, and exciting them „ all in their Power to Dispossess all the English of all the Posts they had taken Possession „ of as far as Oswego, and that otherwise they (the Indians) would be enslaved by „ them. —

A Belt

June 27th — On Monday Sir William wrote to Capt. Claus to hold a Meeting with all the Chiefs of the Canada Indians, and to Acquaint them of the vile part the Ottaways had acted, and thereon to find out their Sentiments, — at the Same time to Renew the Covenant made with them in 1760, and clear the Road of Peace, and Communication between them, and us, also to Excite them to Revenge the Insult offered to their Brethren the English, which was one Article of the Treaty of 1760 at Coghnawagey, also to Speak to the Swegatchy Indians to the Same Purport — The same day Sir William Received Returns from the Several Officers of the Militia up the Mohock River of the Number of Volunteers who turned out of each Company agreeable to the Orders he had Issued the 20th Inst. Amounting in the whole to 40 Men, under the Command of Mynert Wemp —

June 28th — Sir William Sent three Strings of Wampum to call the Sachims, and Principal Warriors of the lower Mohocks to a Meeting to be held on the 29th at his House, in Order to fall on proper Measures for keeping the Six Nations, Caghnawageys, &c Steadfast in his Interest at this Critical Juncture, as also to fall upon some Method to Convince these foolish People of their Error & Wickedness —

3 Strings —

June 29th — Sir William proposed to the two Mohock Castles to send the day following his Interpreter with some of both Castles to the Six Nations in order to remove any uneasiness they may be under on Account of the late Behavior of the Ottaways &c

on

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to dissuade them [illegible] of ye fraudulent purchase formerly made [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the Conajoharees

334

came to me at my Lodgings in Albany and after repeating [illegible] they were come down to ye Province in order to see whether Justice would be done them in ye Affair of the Land in Dispute wth [illegible] & them. they told me [illegible] ye Messengers from their Castle, whom I sent, having now returned with an Answer to my Message Viz:—

That they the [illegible] were determined to remain our friends, and abide by the Engagements entered into [illegible] [illegible]

that the French had been among the [illegible] [illegible] to the Southward & Westward [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] inciting them all in their power to dispossess ye English of all ye Posts they had taken possession of [illegible] otherwise that they would be destroyed by them.

[illegible]

Friday June 27th, wrote [illegible]

Sent [illegible] with [illegible] of the [illegible] Indians [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] at ye same time to renew the [illegible] Made with them in 1760, and clear the road of Peace & Communication between them & us also to [illegible] them to revenge [illegible] offered to their Brethren the English [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] 1760 at [illegible], and to speak with ye [illegible] Indians in the same Manner.

Eodem Die, received the returns [illegible] [illegible] Officers of the Militia on the Mohawk River, of the [illegible] of Volunteers which turned out [illegible] to [illegible] under ye Command of [illegible] the 20th [illegible] 18 [illegible]

June 28th [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

The Sachems & principal Warriors of ye Lower Mohawk [illegible] [illegible] ye 29th at my House in order to fall upon proper measures for keeping ye [illegible] Nations [illegible] steadfast in our Interest this critical juncture, [illegible] to fall upon some [illegible] Things — [illegible] to convince them foolish People of their Error & Wickedness —

New York, [illegible]

Sir,

Last Night I Received your Letter of the 28th the Contents of which pleases me very much, Your Sentiments agreeing exactly with my own regarding the Treatment the Savages Deserve from Us, I Hope the Spirit Exerted now in it, be the happy means of Preserving the Lives of many of His Majesty's Subjects hereafter. I Need only Add that I Wish to Hear of no Prisoners, should any of the Villains be met with in Arms: And whoever of them who were Concerned in the Murder of Sir Robert Davers, Lieut. Robertson &c. or were at the Attack of the Detachment going to the Detroit, and that may be hereafter taken, shall certainly be put to Death.

I Have Nothing New from Above since my Last. I Find by a Letter from Captain Cochrane, (who is Coming this way, to proceed to Presqu'Isle by Oswego &c.) that Captain Stuart with the Company [illegible]

Lieut. Robertson was Murdered at the Attack of the Detachment going to the Detroit, and that may be hereafter taken, shall certainly be put to Death.

I Have Nothing New from Albany since my Last: I Find by a Letter from Captain Cochrane who is Coming this way to proceed to Presqu'Isle by Oswego &c, that Captain Stewart with the Company of the 42d was to set out from Philadelphia as yesterday, having [illegible] there [illegible] to Rays [illegible] after all I Hope Major Campbell with the Remains of the two Regiments will find the [illegible] Route much better & shorter than by Philadelphia, and that he will soon be with You. By a Return of the Remains of the 77th which I received after my Letter of the 23d it Appears that the one from which I took the Numbers was false, for there are Sixteen Rank & File more than I mentioned.

Sir

Col. Bouquet.

Sir John St Clair left this Place the day before Yesterday, and has my Orders to proceed directly to the Communication, Advising you of the Place where he may be, that he may either Continue on the Communication for forwarding Every thing that may be wanted, or proceed to Fort Pitt as you may Judge best. I have furnished him with [illegible] Hundred Pounds Pennsylvania Currency to Answer any necessary Expences that may be Incurred in this Department.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obed.t Servant

Jeff. Amherst.

Sir Jeffery Amherst
27th June 1760 —
Received the 6th July

1763 — June 24th — On Friday a considerable Number of the Conajohores came to Sir William's Quarters in Albany, and after acquainting him, that they were come down to the Court in order to see if Justice would be done them in the Affair of the Land in Dispute with Livingston, Klock, and Fonda, told him that the Messengers from their Castle, whom he had sent to Onondaga were returned with an Answer to his Message .. Vizt.

"That, they the Onondagas were determined to remain his friends, and abide
"by the Engagements entred into by the Six Nations, with him lately. — That
"the French had been amongst the Several Nations of Indians to the Southward &
"Westward giving them Belts of Wampum, as War Hatchetts, and exciting them
"all in their Power to Dispossess all the English of all the Posts they had taken Possession
"of as far as Oswego, and that otherwise they (the Indians) would be enslaved by
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A Belt

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3 Strings —

June 29th — Sir William proposed to the two Mohock Castles to send the day followg his Interpreter with some of both Castles to the Six Nations in order to remove any uneasiness they may be under on Account of the late Behavior of the Ottaways &c

as well as on Acct of the Troops Marching into their Country; also to desire they may not be led away to their own Prejudice, by the wicked Wiles of them rash & foolish Nations, who have, unprovoked, Acted so vile a Part. but to Remain firm friends, as they have hitherto been, and also to assure them of the Generals good Intentions and Disposition towards them, and all Nations who were attached to the English.

A very large Belt.

Secondly. To return them (the Six Nations) Thanks for the friendly Message they had sent Sir William by the Conajohares, and to assure them of his steady Resolutions to preserve Peace with them on the Terms of the old Agreement. — A Belt

Thirdly — To Invite them to a Meeting at the German Flats in fifteen days time, at which, in Conjunction with Sir William, they might fall upon Measures for their mutual Interests, and thereby prevent this unhappy Breach from becoming general. — A Belt

Then the Meeting broke up

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffry Amherst dated Johnson Hall June 6th 1763,

Sir

I have been Honored with your Excellcy's Letter of the 18th ulto a few days before the Receipt of which, four Deputies from the 6 Nations, arrived here charged with a Message, and several Belts to the Governor of Connecticut to desire he would Cause his People to desist from the Settlement on the Susquahana River. They desired that some Mohawks should accompany them, as also that I should send a Deputy with them to take Care of them on the Road, and prevent Impositions. — I accordingly sent Lieut. Johnson with an Interpreter in Compliance with their Request. — They likewise informed me, that a very considerable Number of the Six Nations were on their way hither, in Order to hold a Meeting with me. —

On the 21. Ulto, One Hundred and thirty nine of the several Nations Arrived here, and the day following Opened the Conference with me, and after going through all their usual Ceremonies, and delivering several Belts, I Returned their Compliments

June 29th 1763 —— I proposed to y^e 2 Ma
Castles to send 2 Men w^th my Interpreter Willi
of both Castles to the sev^l Nations in order to se
any uneasiness they may be under on acc^t of y^e la
Behaviour of the Chenussio's &ca, as well as on
of the Troops marching into their Country, ~~&~~ so th
~~They will be~~ may not be led away to their own preju
by the wicked Wiles of them rash & foolish Nations w
have in so wicked a Manner acted a vile a part.— but remain
firm friends as they have hitherto been ~~they~~
then that y^e Gen^l. has no Ill intentions — A very large Belt
towards them or any Nations who are friends
2dly To return them thanks for y^e friendly
they send me by the Onondagaes, and to assure them
our steady resolutions to preserve peace with them
the Terms of the old Agreements.—

A Belt ——

3dly To invite them to a Meeting at y^e German
in 15 Days, where we may be able to tak
Measures for our Mutual Interest, and pre
this unhappy breach becoming General.—

A Belt ——

then the Meeting broke up—

29 The same day sent a Belt of Wampum by th
Oneidas & others present to y^e Neighbours of the
not [illegible] regarding my words [illegible] to abide by t
Agreements with us, nor be misled by the
so wickedly & foolishly commenced hostilities
[illegible] Interpreters [illegible] A Belt —
[illegible] Belts of Wampum for [illegible]
Belts & Messages & also with my invitation 3

New York 7th July 1763.

Sir,

Last Night I received your Letter of the 29th June; and Early this Morning an Express brought me that of the 3d Instant.

The Loss of Presqu' Isle, Le Boeuf & Venango, with the [illegible] that the Soldier who gives the Account [illegible] gives me great Concern: But it will make no Alteration in my Plan. There seems to have been an Absolute Necessity for my Sending You all the Troops I could for the protection of the Inhabitants; Otherwise the Savages would have spread their Depredations all over the Country: They will now Retire as You Advance; And I would have you follow the same Directions I have already given You for Sending Troops forward to Presqu' Isle; Notwithstanding this Disaster, only Observing to send them in such a manner that their March may be Secure, and that they may be able to Encounter all over the Country [illegible] they will never [illegible] Strangers, and I would have you follow the same Directions I have already given for forwarding Troops forward to Presqu' Isle; Notwithstanding this Disaster, only Observing to send them in such a manner that their March may be Secure, and that they may be able to Encounter any Body of Indians that can Attack them.

I Write Immediately to Niagara and Shall try to send Troops from thence to Retake possession of Presqu' Isle; the Orders I have already Sent to Major Gladwin, of which you have been Acquainted, are to that purpose. I shall never [illegible] of this Loss, and I Wish I could send him Immediately some more Forces; Should any of the Corps from the West Indies come this way I shall Lose no time in forwarding them, to Reinforce and Strengthen the Force already Sent; but in the meantime We must Do the Best We can with the Numbers We have.

I Write again to Governor Hamilton, and I trust the Province will now Enable him to Raise a Sufficient Force to

Col. Bouquet.

to protect the Back Settlements, while the Regulars are
Employed in Chastising the Savages.

On your Arrival at Fort Pitt, You will, of Course, get
Rid of the Women & Children, and all Useless hands as
fast as can be Done, with their Safety; for the Article
of Provisions is a very Material One and must be
Attended to.

I Inclose You Mr Croghan's Letter, with the other
Papers to Sir Wm Johnson. I had a Letter from him
last Night, by which I find that the Six Nations
Continue Quiet, and Sir William is in hopes they will
not be Concerned with any of those Tribes who are now
Committing Hostilities against Us.

Captain Ecuyer Seems to Act with great Prudence, &
I Approve of Everything he mentions to have Done.
A Fixed Resolution should be taken by every Commanding
Officer whose Post is Attacked by Savages, Never to
Trust to their Promises, but to Defend his Post to the

[illegible]

Continue Quiet, and Sr William is in hopes they will not be Concerned with any of those Tribes who are now Committing Hostilities against Us.

Captain Ecuyer seems to Act with great Prudence, & I Approve of Every thing he mentions to have Done: A Fixed Resolution should be taken by Every Commanding Officer, whose Post is Attacked by Savages, Never to Trust to their Promises, but to Defend his Post to the last Extremity, and to take Every Occasion he can of Putting them to Death while they are Attempting to take Every Post away that they can: We have so many Recent Instances of their Breach of Faith, in this Particular, that I am Surprized any Officer in his Senses would Enter into Terms with such Barbarians.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Jeff: Amherst

[illegible] Anderson

[illegible] Received

[illegible]

Johnson Hall July 11th 1763

Sir

I have been ~~favoured~~ honoured with your Excellcys Letter of the 26th ulto together with the several enclosures therewith transmitted, and I shall use every means within my power at the Meeting which I mentioned in my last was to take place shortly at the German flatts, to engage some Indians to assist his Majestys Troops or act by themselves against the Enemy, as at that place I shall have an opportunity not only of sounding their sentiments in General but also of proposing it to ~~Five~~ ye Six Nations ~~[illegible]~~, and flatter myself my endeavours may not prove ineffectual, altho it is a request of such a nature as cannot be agreable ~~to them the General~~. Yesterday I received an account from the Mohocks who were all at my House, that the Oneidas had sent to acquaint them at Canajoharee that the Garrison at Venango have been cut off, and that some french Parties sent from the Governor of New Orleans have been very busy amongst the Western Indians for some time past ~~and [illegible]~~ but that these Indians, ~~particularly~~ [illegible] the Delawares & their Neighbours were ~~very~~ many of them apprehensive of the 6 Nations Joyning against them, and therefore did not Express ~~any~~ much alacrity ~~or~~ to ~~join~~ assisting the rest. These Frenchmen have been very [illegible] ~~seem to be still~~ amongst them, and I am certain ~~that the French~~ however Extraordinary it may appear that the French have been principally instrumental in Creating the present disturbances. I expect hourly the arrival of the Oneidas here when I shall ~~have~~ be more particularly informed on that head.

As the Indians will at the intended Meeting expect your Excellencys Answer with regard to the several points concerning the posts, trade, &ca mentioned in my Letter of the 6th ulto. I must request to be favoured therewith that I may be enabled to satisfy them thereon ~~[illegible]~~ I should likewise be glad to have it in my power at the same time to ~~[illegible]~~ deliver them something of your sentiments & resolutions ~~with relation to the steps which you purpose to take~~ on the present disturbances, as well as what you would in general desire from them, together with the [illegible] as I am convinced that [illegible] proper to offer.—

the Eng

His Excelly. Sr. Jeffy. Amherst

(4)

the treating them with that appearance of Confidence will be considered as a great Compliment and prove a means not only of removing many groundless suspicions but of disposing them the better to relish the proposals which I propose to make them —

I have wrote to Capt Claus to use all his Endeavours amongst the Indians in Canada to engage some in our assistance, and I hope to be able after I return from the German flatts to inform your Excellency ~~with~~ of the Success of that Meeting —

I cannot conclude without representing to your Excell^cy the great Panic and uneasiness into which the Inhabitants of these parts are cast which I have endeavoured to ~~dispell~~ remove by every method in my power, to prevent their abandoning their Settlements from their apprehensions of the Indians — As they in general confide much in my residence, they are hitherto prevented from taking that hasty measure, but should I be obliged to retire (which I hope will not be the Case) ~~[illegible] down the Country~~ not only my own Tenants who ~~amount to~~ are upwards of 120 families but all the rest would immediately follow the Example which I am Determined ~~to run any risque in order to avoid~~ ag^st doing till the last extremity as I know it would prove of general bad consequence —

P.S.

I beg leave again to observe to y^r Excell^cy that should any Troops move from the Southward, the Cherokees might be easily induced to assist them on being told that the Western Ind^s &c have been ~~chiefly~~ only restrained by us, from carrying on the War ag^st them for some time which was really the case. A Letter to M^r Stuart the Southern Superintend^t might therefore be of service on that subject —

Johnson Hall July 8th 1763.

2 1

Letter to Sir Jeff Amherst

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a Hatchet, but told him they would use the Pestle and do as much execution with that as with an Ax. He thanked them, & went to the Chenussios, at whose Door he would only peep in & see how his Children there did, on Meeting them at a distance from their Village somewhere near Ohio, he repeated ye. same to them & offerred them the Hatchet wh. they accepted of, he Said he would go no further, as the rest of the Six Nations were not his freinds but always present when the English Struck him, so he returned after giveing them a Charge to make good use of his Ax. — Soon after & that verry lately, the Chenussios came and offerred the Ax to the Cayugaes, but they refused taking it, and endeavoured to persuade the Chenussios dropping all thoughts of ye. kind, as yt. would break the Covt. Chain, on wh. the Chenussios desired ye. Cayugaes not to mention it to ye. Ondagaes, &ca. nor to me, the Cayugaes told them it was an Affair of too much importance to keep from the rest of ye. Confederacy —

Saturday July 9th. — 20 Oneidaes Arrived here & sent up 2 Men to know where they were to encamp & to fetch provisions —

In the Evening they all entered ye. Council Room when after congratulateing me on my recovery from my late Illness *Gawehe* a Cheif spoke as follows,

Brother Gorah Warraghiiagey

I am sorry to bring you bad News at this time, as there is too much already Stirring, but I thought it proper to let you know what accts. we have recd. from one of our Nations (who was at Chenussio a few days ago on a visit) [*brings us wh. are*][1] Vizt. that a Party of *Chenussios*, who were sent to See whether there was a french Army comeing up the Ohio as reported, went down the River in Canoes as usual, and after landing at *Fort Winango* Entered the Fort as Freinds, and then put the Garrison to Death, except 2 Officers whom they made Prisoners & ye. Centinel at ye. Gate, who, while they were murdering the Garrison, got into one of the Indians Canoes and made his escape down the River.

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[1] Words in italics and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

the two Officers were killed in the woods near to the Indian Town, by beating & abuseing them as they marched prisoners.

They then told me that the Messengers sent up to the Six Nations were arrived in their Castle Six days ago, & would find y^{e}. Cheifs of y^{e}. Six Nations met at Onondaga, to which place 12 of y^{e}. Oneidaes accompanied them. —

Tuesday July 11th. 1763 — Thomas alias *Soghsonowana* a Conajohare Cheif (who was one of the four I lately sent wth. Messages, & an Invitation to the Six Nations to meet me at y^{e}. German Flatts) arrived here, and after acquainting me that the Sachims of Everry Nation (except y^{e}. Senecas who refused) were on their way to the German Flatts in order to meet me there. Said that the 2 Ondagaes who were Sent ab^{t}. 20 Days ago by their Sachims towards Ohio, in order to learn the truth of the several bad reports then spread about the Country were returned, & confirmed y^{e}. Acc^{tt}., of Wenango's being Destroyed & y^{e}. Garrison put to Death & that it was done by A party of Chenussios who live near Said place by treachery. that After putting y^{e}. whole Garrison (w^{h}. consisted of 18 Men) to Death, they made y^{e}. Officer write y^{e}. reason w^{h}. they gave for w^{t}. they had done, viz^{t}. the scarcity & dearness of Powder for these two Years past, being oblidged to pay two Deer Skins for a gill of powder, & so in proportion for everry thing else, that when they complained of y^{e}. dearness thereof, they were Ill treated, and told to go where they could get it cheaper, Secondly that the English keeping so many Posts in their Country gave them reason to think that they were determined to possess their Country, therefore would destroy them, that after writeing y^{e}. aforesaid, they put him to Death, and sent y^{e}. Letter or paper with a party of their Warriors who then were going down to Fort Pitt, in order to do all the Mischief they could there wth. in y^{t}. Quarter and along the Communication, where they intended to drop S^{d}. Paper, so as to be found by the English. — the Messenger who returned from Onondaga, Says, that y^{e}. Onondagas declared in y^{e}. presence of all y^{e}. other Nations their firm resolution of liveing & dying

Extract of a Letter from Sir Wm Johnson to Sr Jeffery Amherst Dated
Johnson Hall July 11th 1763

Since my Last a Number of the Oneidas Arrived here and Acquainted me with the Manner in which Venango had been Surprized, which was Effected by the Indians entering the Fort as Friends, after which they put the Garrison to the Sword.

This Morning Thomas a Conajoharie Chief who was One of the Messengers I Sent with the Message to Invite the Six Nations to meet me at the German Flatts arrived Express, and after Informing me that all the Chiefs of each Nation except the Senecas who Refused to Attend were on their Way to the Place Appointed, he told me that two Onondagas who were Sent about 20 days ago by their Sachems towards the Ohio to Enquire into the Cause of the present Troubles had Returned & Confirmed the Account of the taking of Venango, which was done by a Party of Chenussios, Residing in the Senecas Country and that after Killing the [illegible] Blood [illegible] [illegible] in their War Expedition. He told us that two or three Indians who were sent about 10 Days ago by their Nations towards the Ohio to Enquire into the Cause of the present Troubles had Returned, & Confirmed the Account of the taking of Venango, which was Done by a Party of Chenussios, Residing in the Seneka Country [illegible], and that after getting the Garrison [illegible] the Fort [illegible] they made the Officer Write [illegible] Reasons [illegible] he Wrote they [illegible] the scarcity & dearness of powder [illegible] there being obliged to pay 2 Deerskins for a Pound of Powder & a proportion for other Articles and that when they complained they were Ill treated & never Redressed; Secondly that the many [illegible] the English [illegible] possession [illegible] Induced them to believe they Intended to Possess all their Country, both which they were Determined to Put a Stop to. After Writing this they [illegible]

to Death, and sent the Papers with a Party of Warriors
then going towards Fort Pitt in Order to Destroy
the Communication, where they Proposed to try
if that it might be [illegible] by the English.)

These Nations likewise further Informed me, that the
Onondagaes had in the Presence of all the Nations
Assembled, Declared their Resolution of Living and
Dying with the English, let the Consequence be what
it would, and had Absolutely Rejected Every proposal
made to them by the Senecas &ca that they had
Received the Account, that the Twightwees, Ottawas,
Hurons, Delawares &ca had Destroyed the Posts,
of which he mentioned the following Vizt. Detroit,
Michillimackinac, Miamis, Sandusky & Venango
he Added, that at the Meeting at which he was
Present, [illegible] the Senecas spoke with the
Belts of Wampum to the rest of the Confederacy
Acquainting them that they had given a Loose to
their Warriors against the English, and Desired they
would Do the Same, but that their Request was

[illegible] and had [illegible] to the [illegible] proposal made to them by the Senecas &c. that they had received the Account, that the Twightwees, Ottawas, Hurons, Delawares &ca. had Destroyed the Posts, of which he mentioned the following viz! Detroit, Michilimackinac, Miamis, Sandusky & Venango. He added, that all these Nations are much in want [illegible] present of Ammunition; the Chenussios spoke with Three Belts of Wampum to the Rest of the Confederacy Acquainting them that they had given a Tomahawk to their Warriors against the English, and Desired they would Do the Same, but that their Request was totally Rejected, by the Onondagas and all the Nat. on hearing my Message first, and that that Nation in Particular had sent a very Large Belt to the Senecas Desiring them Immediately to desist, altho' in my Opinion it will have but Little Effect on them."

Extract of a Letter from Sir
Wm. Johnson to Sir Jeffery
Amherst — Dated
Johnson Hall, 11 July 1763.

Tuesday July the 11th. Thomas als Seghsonowana a Conyahore chief arrived at Johnson Hall, being one of the four Indians lately sent by Sir William with Meſsages, and an Invitation to the Six Nations to a Meeting at the German Flatts, and after acquainting him that the Sachems of every Nation, (except the Senecas who Refused) were on their way to the German Flatts to meet Sir William, said that the two Onondagas who were sent about twenty Days ago by their Sachems towards Ohio in order to know the Truth of the several bad Reports then spread about the Country, were returned, and Confirmed the Account of Venango being destroyed, and the Garrison put to death, and that it was done by a Party of Chenuſsios who live near said Place, by Treachery. — that after the whole Garrison was put to Death, which consisted of 18 men, they made the Officer write the Reasons which they gave for what they had done, vizt. the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Powder, for these two Years past, being obliged to pay two Deer Skins for a Gill of the same, and so in Proportion for every thing else — that when they Complained of the Dearneſs, and Scarcity of every thing, they were ill treated, and told to go where where they would get it cheaper. — Secondly — that the English keeping so many Posts in their Country, gave them Reason to think that they were determined to poſseſs the same, for which they woud destroy them. — that after the Officer's writing the aforesaid Reasons, they put him to Death, and sent the Letter, or Paper with a Party of their Warriors, who were going down to Fort Pitt, in order to do all the Mischief they could in that Quarter, and along the Communication, where they Intended to drop said Paper so as to be found by the English. —

That the Meſsenger who returned from Onondaga, said the Onondagas declared in the Presence of all the other Nations, their firm Resolution of Living & Dying Friends to the English, be the Consequence what it would, and that they absolutely Rejected every Proposal, made by the Senecas, to induce them to Join against the English. — that the Onondaga Meſsenger further said, that during the Meeting at Onondaga, they received the News of the Twightees, Hurons, and Delawares &c. having destroyed six Posts, but could only mention the Names of the following, vizt. Detroit, Michilimacinac, Miamis, Sandusky, and Winanga — that the Senecas Spoke with three Belts of Wampum to the rest of the Confederacy, acquainting them that they had given a Loose to their Warriors, and desired they would do the same. —

even the Women of the Senecas Spoke with a Belt to the Women of other Nations, desiring they would persuade their Men to do the same; but that the Mohocks, and Sir Wms Interpreter Arriving there the Same Day, and delivering Sir Wms Speech and Advice to them, prevented the rest of of the Nations paying any Regard to that of the Senecas, that on the contrary the Onondagas Joined by the rest of the Confederacy had sent a very large black Belt of Wampum to the Senecas, desiring they would desist from, and not think of putting their Hostile Schemes into Execution, as such a Conduct would break the Covenant Chain, which Links them all, and the English, in Friendship, at least, until the Meeting now to be Held at the German Flatts, took Place. — that the Seneca Messengers departed with this Message, but at their going away told the rest of the Confedcy that they might follow their Plan of Peace, but they were Resolved to follow the Resolution they had taken, which was to Carry on the War against the English, and that those who Acted a different Part, might Repent it. —

Copy of a Letter from Sir Wm Johnson to Sir Jeffy Amherst datd Johnson Hall July the 11th 1763 —

Sir

Since my last, the Oneidas Arrived here, & Acquainted me with the Manner in which Venango had been Surprized, which was effected by the Indians, entering the Fort as Friends after which they put the Garrison to the Sword. ——— This Morning Thomas a Conyahare Chief, who was one of the Messengers I dispatched with the Messages &c to Invite the Six Nations to meet me at the German Flatts, Arrived Express and after informing me that all the Chiefs of each Nation (except the Senecas who refused to Attend) were on their way to the Place appointed, he told me that two Onondagas, who were Sent about 20 Days ago by their Sachems towards the Ohio to Enquire into the Cause of the present Troubles, had Returned, and Confirmed the Account of the taking of Venango, which was Done by a Party of Chenussios residing in the Neighbourhood thereof, and that after putting the Garrison to the Sword, they made the Officer write the

Reasons which induced them to act as they had done, which were first: the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Powder for these two Years past, being obliged to pay two Deer Skins for a Gill thereof, and so in Proportion for other Articles, and that when they Complained, they were illtreated, & never Redreſsed. — Secondly, that the many Posts which the English kept Poſseſsion of induced them to believe they Intended to Poſseſs all their Country, for all which reasons they were determined to destroy them. After writing this they put the Officer to Death, and sent the Paper with a Party of Warriors, then going towards Fort Pitt, in order to do some Mischief on the Communication, where they purposed to drop it, that it might be found by the English. —— The Mohock Expreſs further informed me that the Onondagas, had in the Presence of all the Nations aſsembled, declared their Resolutions of Living and Dying with the English, let the Consequence be what it would, and had absolutely Rejected every Proposal Made to them by the Senecas &c. — that they had Received the Account, that the Twightwees, Ottawas, Hurons, and Delawares had destroyed Six Forts, of which he mentioned the following, vizt Detroit, Michilimacinac, Miamis, Sandouskey, and Venango. He added, that, at the Meeting, at which he was present at Ononondaga, the Senecas Spoke with three Belts of Wampum to the Rest of the Confederacy, acquainting them that they had given a Loose to their Warriors against the English & desired they would do the same, but that their Request was totally Rejected by the Onondagas, & all the rest on Receiving my Meſsage; and that, that Nation in particular sent a very large Belt to the Senecas, desiring them immediately to desist, although it is my Opinion, it will have little Effect on them.

I am just now favored with your Excellys Letter of the 7th Inst. by Lieut. Montresor with the several Enclosures, and am greatly surprized at the Loſs of Presqu Isle, as I looked upon it to be a Work very capable of making a Defence against any Attack made with small Loſs; I therefore presume the Scarcity of Ammunition, or Provisions must have Occasioned its Capitulating.

I am hopefull that Detroit is still safe notwithstanding the Report to the Contrary. I however Expect to hear something further at the Conference at the German Flatts, for which Place I shall set out tomorrow Morning, and on

any

my Return shall make your Excellcy acquainted with the Success which I may meet with, as I shall use every Endeavor within my Power to render those People who are still our friends of some use to his Majesties Service to answer the Expectations, which your Excellency is pleased to entertain of my Endeavors for the publick Tranquility. — I am &c

W. J.

P. S. The Mohocks have also informed me that the Chenussios, Six Days ago sent Parties to Irondequat & Ufseroles to waylay any Boats going or coming from Niagara, of which I have given notice to Major Duncan

Sir

Johnson Hall July 11th 1763

Since my last the Oneidas arrived here & acquainted me with the ~~[illegible]~~ manner in which Venango had been surprized, which was effected by the Indians entering the Fort as Friends after which they put the Garrison to the Sword.

This Morning Thomas a Conajoharee Chief who was one of the Messengers I sent with Messages to invite the 6 Nations to meet me at the German flatts, arrived Express, & after informing me that all the Chiefs of each Nation (Except the Senecas who refused to attend) were on their way to the place appointed he told me that two Onondagas who were sent about 20 Days ago by their Sachems to the Ohio to enquire into the Cause of the present Troubles had returned & Confirmed the acct. of the taking of Venango which was done by a party of Chenussios residing in the Neighbourhood thereof, and that after putting the Garrison to the Sword they made the Officer write the reasons which induced them to act as they had done which were, first the Scarcity & Dearness of powder for these 2 years past, being obliged to pay two Deer Skins for a little thereof, & so in proportion for other articles, and that when they complained they were ill treated & never redressed, secondly that the many posts which the English kept possession of induced them to believe they intended to possess all their Country, for which they were determined to destroy them.

After writing this ~~paper~~ they put the Officer to Death and sent the paper with a party of Warriors then going towards Fort Pitt, in order to do mischief in the Communication, where they purposed to drop it that it might be found by the English.

The Mohock Express farther informed me that the Onondagas had in the presence of all the Nations assembled declared their resolutions of Living and Dying by the English, let the Consequence be what it would, & had absolutely rejected every proposal made to them by the Senecas &c.

His Excelly Sir Jeff: Amherst

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that they had in the act & that the Twightwees, Ottawas, Hurons and Delawares had destroyed 6 Forts of which he mentioned the following Vizt. Detroit, Michilimackinac, Miamis, Sandusky & Venango, he added that at the meeting at which he was present at Onondaga the Senecas spoke with 3 belts of Wampum to the rest of the Confederacy acquainting them that they had given a loose to their warriors against the English, & desired they would do the same, but that their request was totally rejected by ~~all~~ the ~~other Nations~~ the Onondagas & all the rest on receiving my message ~~Just now I am favored with your Excelly's Letter of the 7th~~ and that that Nation in particular sent a Very large belt to the Senecas desiring them immediately to desist, altho' in my opinion it will have little effect on them

Just now I am favored with your Excelly's Letter of the 7th inst. by Lieut. Montresor with the several enclosures, ~~indeed~~ I am really surprised at the fate of Presque Isle which I looked upon to be a block house capable of making a Defence against any attack made with small arms, I therefore presume the scarcity of ammunition & provns must have occasioned its Capitulation.

I am hopefull that the Detroit is still safe notwithstanding the report to the Contrary, ~~and~~ I expect however to hear something farther at the Conference at the German flatts, for which place I ~~am to~~ shall set out tomorrow morning, and on my return shall make your Excellency acquainted with ~~the result thereof, and with~~ the Success which I may meet with, as I shall use every endeavor within my power to render those people who are still our friends of some use to his Majestys ~~[illegible]~~ Service, to answer the Expectations which your Excellency is pleased to Entertain of my Endeavors for the publick Tranquillity

I am &c.

P. S. The Mohawks have also informed me that the Chenussios 6 Days ago sent parties to Canadasegey & Oswego to waylay any boats going to ~~[illegible]~~ Niagara ~~[illegible]~~ of which I have given notice to Major Duncan

July 11th 1763 —

Letter to Sir Jeffy Amherst

about the taking of Venango & putting the Garrison to the Sword &c —

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Setting out for the Place appointed to Morrow Morning. —

On the first Alarm, I Issued the necessary Orders to the Militia, & endeavoured to procure some Men on Pay at the Requisition of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, but I am sorry to say they Expressed but very little Alacrity, or Readiness for Entering on that Service. — I shall on every Occasion continue to Issue such Orders, as may be necessary, and take every other Step in my Power, which can possibly appear requisite for the Good of the Service, and the Protection of the Country. but I cannot help Observing that many of the Militia, are without Arms, and Ammunition, and several of them so Poor that they can by no Means Purchase either, on which Account I think some Allowance might be made them to Encourage them to Remain on their Settlem

The Senecas who were always under the French Direction, & whose Attachment to us I long doubted, have at length declared themselves against us & taken Venango, but the rest have entirely refused to Accept of the Invitation made them by the Western Indians. As soon as I Return from the Conference wch I expect will be within a Week, I shall do myself the Pleasure of Acquainting you with the Result thereof. — I am heartily glad you Enjoy your Health, and most Cordially wish you a Continuance of the same, being Sr Yours &c. —

W. J. —

On Thursday the 14th July Sir William Johnson set off for the German Flats in order to meet the Five Nations agreeable to Appointment, and was Accompanied by Lieut. Johnson Depy Agent, Mr. Marsh Secry for Indian Affairs the Revd. Mr. Smith of New England, and Arrived at night at Justice Klocks. — the following day Sir Wm. had a Meeting with the two Mohock Castles at Conojohare to prepare them for the General Meeting, after which he set off for, and Arrived at the German Flats in the Evening, where the Five Nations were not yet Assembled. — On Saturday the 16th. several Indians Arrived, with the Chiefs of whom Sir Wm. spent the Day in private Discourses, in order to Sound them, which had a good Effect. —

New York, 16th July 1763.

Sir,

The Last Letter I Received from You was of the 3d Instant, from Carlisle, which I Acknowledged and Answered on the 7th. Two days after that I Received a Letter from Governor Hamilton, Advising me of the Assembly's having Empowered him to Raise 700 Men, for the Protection of the Back Settlements; And in Answer I Recommended it to him to Use all the Dispatch he Could in Raising the Men, & that I Did not Doubt but he would think it Right to put them under your Command, that you might be the better Enabled to Push forwards the greater Number of Regulars: In a Subsequent Letter which I have Received from the Governor, Dated before Mine could have Reached him, he Acquaints me that he was Issuing the Commissions & Orders for Raising the Men, and of his Intentions of Stationing them so as to Protect the Back Inhabitants, while they are

greater Number of [illegible] than the [illegible] by a private Letter,
which I have Received from the Governor, Dated before
Mine could have Reached him, he Acquaints me that
he was Issuing the Commissions & Orders for Raising
the Men, and of his Intentions of Stationing them so
as to protect the Back Inhabitants, while they are
Employed in getting in their Harvest; And he Adds,
that it is Expected I will Order Provisions to be
Furnished to the Men, as has been Done in former
Occasions.

As I Entirely Disapprove of the Method proposed,
of Stationing the Men with a View only of getting in
the Harvest, I Write fully to the Governor, Repeating my
Desire that they may be put under your Command,
to be Employed as you may Judge best for the Service;
And that such as Do Advance, & follow your Orders,
shall, of Course, be Supplyed with Provisions from the
Crown; but that I could never think of Ordering

Provisions

Colonel Bouquet.

Provisions to Troops who were not under the immediate Orders of the Kings Officers &c. Unless they are so, they can by no means Answer the End proposed of Checking & punishing the Barbarians.

The Governor likewise Acquaints me that he had passed a Bill for Compelling the Inhabitants to furnish Carriages &c. for the Kings Service, and Another for punishing Mutiny &c. in the Provincial Troops.

Captain Dalyell Left Oswego the 3d Instant with about three Hundred Men, and I hope you will soon hear from him, or Major Gladwin.

I Enclose you an Extract of a Letter I received last Night from Sir Wm. Johnson, Containing some particulars which he has Learnd concerning the present Disturbances, and points out the Nations who are principally concerned in the Insurrection. He is now Holding a Conference with the Six Nations, at the German Flatts, they having all Promised to Attend (Excepting the Senecas, who are Certainly Engaged in the Mischief) and Sir William is

I Inclose you an Extract of a Letter I Received Last Night from Sr. Wm. Johnson, Containing some Particulars which he has Learnt concerning the present Disturbances, and Points out the Nations who are principally Concerned in the Insurrection: He is now Holding a Conference with the Six Nations at the German Flatts, they having all Promised to Attend (Excepting the Senecas, who are Certainly Engaged in the Mischief) and Sir William is of Opinion that they will Remain Quiet.

I should be glad you would Endeavour to procure a particular List of the Number of White People that have Unfortunately Fallen by the Savages your Way, & Transmit the same to me, when Opportunity offers: My former Orders for putting such of the Indians as are or have been in Arms against Us, & that fall in our power, to Death, Remain in full Force, as the Barbarities they have Committed on the Late Commanding Officer at Venango, and his Unfortunate Garrison, fully

[illegible]

Prove that no Punishment We can Inflict is Adequate
to the Crimes of those Inhuman Villains.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Jeff: Amherst.

[illegible] Letter from [illegible]
[illegible] 10th Feby [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
Forward [illegible]

1763
July

At a Meeting with the Onondagas, Mohocks, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas, at the German Flats, on July the 18 1763.

Present.

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Lieut. Guy Johnson — } Depy. Agt. for Indian Affairs
William Marsh Esqr. } Secrety.
John Butler Esqr. } Interpr.
The Revd. Mr. Charles Smith. With the Justices & several Inhabts. of the German Flats & other Places }

Sir William Addressed them as follows.

Brethren of the several Nations here Assembled.

I am very sorry for the Occasion, which Calls us now together, which equally Concerns both you and your Brethren, the English, who have met with the most gross treatment from a People whom they have long Considered as Friends, and who have without any just Reason avowedly broke the Solemn Engagements into which they Entered, both with you and us. and as the late Hostilities mutually Concern us, I Judged it highly Necessary, to call you immediately together, in order to speak with you thereon.

The weak, silly People who have Commenced Hostilities & Attacked their Brethren the English, you well know, entered into a Treaty of strict Alliance and Friendship with me, at Detroit in 1762; and notwithstanding they had formerly without any Reason, Assisted our Enemies, the French, against us, you likewise know we did not, although, we are a People, much more powerful than the French, remember their Behavior to us, or Attempt to take any Revenge, which I know the French would have

July. have would have done, if in our Situation: but on the contrary, took them into the Alliance with you, our faithful Brethren, and treated them in a friendly Manner. —— This, you are well acquainted with, and you now see the Return they have made us for our Goodneſs to them. You now see these People, have unprovoked, Attacked our Forts, and Settlements, and destroyed several, on the most frivolous Pretences. —— I need not Enlarge much on what they have done, to a People of your Sense, as I look upon all here present to be our Friends, to be well acquainted with the Particulars of their Behavior, and to hold their Proceedings in the greatest Detestation. —

I could wish that the foolish People, who are now become our Enemies, had the Foresight which you Manifest, and that they had in time Discovered the Folly of their Attempt, and the Ruin which must fall on them by Engaging in a War, against so powerfull a Nation as the English. —

You have all seen, during the Course of the late War, that the English are a Quiet People. a People who do not chuse to Engage in Trouble until they are greatly provoked. — Of this you have an Instance in our Behavior to the French, who without Cause began a War on our Frontiers about nine Years ago, in which they were Supported by the very Nations, whose Conduct we looked on as Madneſs, and therefore afterwards forgave them. —

You have likewise undoubtedly Observed that the French for two or three Years had a good deal of Succeſs, and that they took several Forts which were much Stronger than these. and that they did considerable Damage to our Out Settlements: but you have likewise seen the Consequence. — You have seen, that when we were Roused from the Sleep, into which our good Nature had cast us, that we immediately stood up, and with a powerful Arm, not only retook all their Conquests, but entirely Subdued Canada, and all its Dependancies, driving them out of every Settlement they had in in this Extensive Country. —

This, in my Opinion, should have been a Sufficient Warning to all to all People, how they Exasperate us without Cause; and should have Convinced these foolish People that what, both the French, and they were unable to Effect, could never be Accomplished by them alone. ——

but, as —

17th 1763
Ju. July

But as they had the Folly to Attack us, and the Presumption to Commit Hostilities on most of our Frontiers, we are under the Necessity of Punishing them for their treacherous Behavior. And as this their Behavior is a notoriously manifest Breach of the Covenant Chain, and of the most Solemn Engagements, you cannot but Consider yourselves, as equally, if not more Concerned than we are, because it is bringing a Reflection on your whole Confederacy, as by the Engagements entered into we are to be All as one People, & whenever one of us received a Blow, the others were to Resent it. —

As the Necessity of this must Appear very clear to all present, and that I know you hold their Behavior in Abhorrence, I must ask what are your Sentiments with Regard to a People who are equally Engaged as yourselves in the Preservation of Peace and the Covenant Chain, and who have set you at Defiance by taking up Arms without your Consent, or Approbation, and Exasperating the King of England, by Opposing his good Designs of spreading Peace throughout your Land, and treating you as a People whose Friendship he is desirous to Cultivate. — I am therefore Directed by the Kings General in this Country to lay this before you, to Represent the Manner in which they have treated both you and us, to Desire you will take it into the most serious Consideration, and Exert yourselves as Injured People, by giving us a Proof of your Hatred to these Peace breakers, and to Assure you in the most Solemn Manner that all those Indians who shall be Honest enough to shew their Resentment on the present Occasion, by Opposing the Designs of our Enemies, shall not only meet with a Particular Reward, but be Entitled to all the Favors, which a great King, and generous People can bestow, not only in the Protection of their Castles and Families, but in the Defence of all their Rights & Interests in this Country.

You have therefore a happy Opportunity now before you, if you will Embrace the same, of becoming a greater People, than ever you were, of having all your Wrongs Redressed, and of attaining to all the Priviledges and Advantages, which the Brittish Nation can bestow, and I make no Doubt, you will Consider these as the most Powerfull Arguments which can be made use of to Induce you to Act with Vigour in giving us that Proof of your Friendship, which is Expected in Support of your own Repeated Treaties, and the Engagements into which you have

Entred

July

with your Brethren the English — I shall now Conclude with desiring you will give me your real Sentiments on the Hostilities I have now mentioned, and also Inform who those are amongst you that are desirous of Joining their Brethren the English in Revenging the Injury sustained by them, and your your whole Confederacy —

Tuesday July 19th — At the German Flats —

P. M.

The Indians being all assembled, Conoquieson the the Oneida Speaker Spoke as follows.

Present as Yesterday —

It is the will of the Great Spirit, that we are met here together; and in order to proceed upon Business, we shall mention every thing from that Quarter, where the Troubles first arose; and you may depend upon us, as faithful Brethren, and that we shall leave nothing untold, of what we know, as it would not be Brotherly to Secret any Matter, which might hurt, or be of disadvantage to our Brethren —

Brethren — We desire your Attention, as we are determined to tell you the whole Cause of this Trouble. We will not Omit the least Circumstance of it, but open our Minds freely, and without Disguise, as becometh faithful Brethren —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE[1]

[*German Flats July 18-20, 1763*]

At a Meeting with the Onondagas, Mohocks,
Cayugas, Tuscaroras, & Oneidas, at the
German Flats, on July the 18th. 1763.

Present

Sir Willm. Johnson Bart.	
Lieut. Guy Johnson —	Depy. Agt. for Indian affairs —
Witham Marsh Esqr.	Secretary
John Butler Esqr.	Interpreter

The Revd. Mr. Charles J. Smith, ye. Justices & Sevl. Inhabs. of ye. German Flatts and from other Places. —

Sir Wm. Johnson addressed them as follows

Brethren of the Several Nations assembled —

I am very sorry for the Occasion, which calls us now together, which equally concerns both you and your Brethren the English who have met with the most Gross Treatment from a people whom they have long considered as Friends, and who have without any just reason absolutely broke the Solemn Engagements into which they had Entered both with you and us. and, as the late hostilities mutually concern us both, I Judged it highly necessary to call you imediately together in order to speak with you thereon. —

The weak, Silly People who have commenced hostilities, & attacked their Brethren the English, you well know entered into a Treaty of Strict alliance and friendship with me, at the *Detroit* in 1762; and notwithstanding, they had formerly, without any reason assisted our Enemies the French against us, Yet you likewise well know we did not, altho' we are a People much more powerfull than the French, remember their behavior to us, or attempt to take any revenge, which I know the French would have done, if in our Situation, but on the contrary, took them into the Alliance with you, our faithfull Brethren, & treated them in a friendly manner. — This, you are well acquainted with and you now see the return they have made us for our Goodness to them. You now see these people have unprovoked attacked our Forts and Settlements and destroyed several, on the most frivolous pretences. I need not enlarge much on What they have done, to a people of your sense, as I look upon all here present to be our Friends, to be well acquainted with the particulars of their behavior, & to hold their proceedings in the greatest detestation. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Guy Johnson's hand. Entry for July 19, missing in this draft, is reproduced from the copy in Indian Records, Vol. 6.

I could wish that the Foolish people, who are now become our Enemies had the foresight which you manifest, and that they had in time discovered the folly of their attempt, and [*what they*][1] the Ruin which must [*in time*] fall upon them by Engaging in a War against so powerfull a Nation as the English.

You have all seen, during the Course of the late War, that the English are a Quiet people, a People who do not chuse to engage in trouble until they are greatly provoked. Of this you have an Instance in our behavior to the French, who without cause began a War on our Frontiers about nine years ago, in which they were supported by the Very Nations, whose conduct we looked on as Madness and therefore afterwards forgave them. —

You have likewise undoubtedly observed that the French for two or three Years had a good deal of Success, and that they took sev^{l}. Forts which were much Stronger than these mad people dare ever to attempt and that they did considerable damage to our our Settlements. But you have likewise seen the consequence, You have seen that when we were aroused from the Sleep into which our Good Nature had cast us, that we imediately stood up, and with a powerfull Arm, not only retook all their Conquests, but entirely Subdued *Canada*, and all its dependancies, driving them out of every Settlement they had in this Extensive Country. —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

This, in my opinion sho^d^. have been a Sufficient warning to all people how they Exasperate us without cause, and should have convinced these foolish People that what both the French and they [*could never*] were unable to effect could never be accomplished by them alone.

But, as they have had the folly to attack us, and the presumption to commit hostilities on most of our frontiers, we are under the Necessity of punishing them [*with*] for their treacherous Behavior, and as this their behavior is not only a manifest Breach of the Coven^t^. Chain, and of the most Solemn Engagements, You cannot but consider Yourselves, as Equally, if not more concerned than we are, because it is [*not only*] bringing a Reflection on your whole Confederacy as by the Engagements entered into we are to be *all* as one people, & whenever one of us received A blow, the others were to resent it. —

As the Necessity of this must appear very clear to [*you*] all present and that I know you hold their behavior in abhorrence, I must ask what [*you thi*] are your Sentiments with regard to a people who are equally engaged as yourselves in the [*peace*] preservation of peace, and the Covenant Chain, and who have set you at defiance by taking up Arms without your Consent, or Approbation, and Exasperating the [*good*] King of England, by opposing his good designs and of spreading Peace thro out your Land, & treating you as a people whose Friendship he is desirous to Cultivate.

I am therefore directed by the Kings General in this Country to lay this before you to represent the manner in which they have treated both you and us, to desire you will take it into the most serious Consideration, and Exert yourselves as an Injured People, [*and to*] by giving us a proof of your hatred to these breakers of peace, and to assure you in the most Solemn Manner that all those Indians who shall be honest enough to shew their resentment on the present occasion by opposing the designs of our

Enemies, shall not only meet with a particular reward, but be intitled to all the favour which a Great King, and Generous people can bestow, not only in the protection of their Castles and families but in the defence of all [*your*] their Rights, & interests in this Country. —

You have therefore a happy opportunity now before you (if you will Embrace it) of becoming a greater People, than ever you were, of having all your wrongs redressed, and of attaining to all the priviledges, and Advantages which the British Nation can bestow, and I make no doubt, you will consider these as the most powerfull Arguments which can be made use of to induce you to act with Vigour in giving us that proof of your friendship, which is Expected in support of your own repeated treaties, and the Engagements into which you have entred with your Brethren the English —

I shall now conclude with desiring you will Give me your real Sentiments on the hostilities I have mentioned, and also inform who these are amongst you [*will be*] that are desirous of Joining their brethren the English in Revenging the Injury sustained by them, & your whole Confederacy —

[1]Tuesday July 19th. At the German Flats. —

P:M: The Indians being all assembled,

Conoquieson the Oneida Speaker spoke as follows. —

Present as Yesterday. —

It is the will of the *Great Spirit*, that we are met here together; and in order to proceed upon Business, we shall mention every thing from that Quarter, where the Troubles first arose; and you may depend upon us, as faithful Brethren, and that we shall leave nothing untold, of what we know, as it would not be Brotherly to secret any Matter, which might hurt, or be of Disadvantage to our Brethren —

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[1] Entry for July 19 follows the contemporary copy in Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Brethren. —

We desire your Attention, as we are determined to tell you the whole Cause of this Trouble. — We will not Omit the least Circumstance of it, but open our Minds freely, and without Disguise, as becometh faithful Brethren.

[1]Wednesday July 20th.

The Indians were again assembled in order to be answered concerning several Matters in their speech of Yesterday. —
Present as before —

Sir Willm. Johnson Addressed them,

Brethren of the several Nations —

I am glad to hear the friendly sentiments you Expressed in your Speech of Yesterday, and I hope they are as real as you declare them to be. — The proceeds. with you shall be communicated to the General to whom I hope your present behavior & declarations will prove agreeable.

The causes to which the Hostilities committed on your Brethren the English are attributed appear very trifling, and are a great proof the Weakness and folly of the Indians who have quarrelled with [*your*] their friends, on such silly pretences, as they mention & without being able to serve themselves in [*a*] any manner thereby, for if they found fault with the dearness of powder & goods, the steps they have taken to redress themselves, will effectually prevent their having any trade at all. [*as all our Traders must be withdrawn even from Niagara & Oswego*] and as to the Treatment, they received at the outposts, I can only say that it [*generally*] sometimes proceeds from the indiscretion of [*your*] their people, who frequently insult the English, altho' we never take advantage thereof to quarrel with the Inds. —

The General of the Kings Army in this Country has a love for peace, and would not be easily induced to hurt his Brethren the Indians, unless compelled thereto by their ill behavior; He also considers the safety of the Inhabitants, as you have recommended; but he thinks nothing more essential to their Safety than the bringing the Western Indians to a proper punishment for their behavior thereby to put an end to the like hereafter, & without which the Country can never be safe nor can either the English, or the Six Nations ever be at ease, but be liable to be continually disturbed. and I am greatly surprized that the desire of the General to bring Murderers to punishment, with a design to prevent a General Quarrel, & serve as an Example to others, sho^{d}. be in the least considered as a pretext for the inciting the Senecas to act as they have done. —

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[1] The Guy Johnson draft is here resumed.

I am sorry you should imagine the General had ever thought little of you, in this you must be Mistaken, as he has a great esteem for all good Indians, & will always shew them favor & friendship, and consider their good offices for the preservation of peace in a becoming manner; and you may rely with confidence on whatever he shall profess. —

A Belt

Brethren

It has been always the desire both of the General, and myself to put the trade on a very advantageous and reasonable footing for you; & notwithstanding the great distance we had to carry Goods amongst you, yet I am well informed, both by Ind^{s}. & others that, goods were in general very reasonable, & the Ind^{s}. have often Expressed themselves well satisfied therewith, particularly at Detroit. — but the steps lately taken by the Ind^{s}. seem to indicate that they have little inclination to be at Ease, for were they disposed to live quiet, & trade, they would not have taken such effectual measures to put a Stop to both. —

From the steps taken by his Majesty to protect your Lands, with all which I have often made you acquainted, I apprehend you may rest well satisfied on that head, as no attempts have been lately made for settling on any part of them; & the Tract which the N England people claimed is now given up, as your own Deputies who went to Connecticut, have informed you. —

A belt —

Brethn.

I have often spoke to you about the demolition of the posts, & on your late application, I laid the same before the General, whose ansr. thereon I have not yet received; — but this much I may venture to say, that the Forts you disapprove of were most of them occupied by the French, and are all of them [*both*] of use both to us and you; They were taken by the English [*not from you*] at the Expence of blood, and Treasure, not from You, but from the French, whom [*you*] the Inds. supported in the possession thereof against us, & opposed our attacks on them, I therefore cannot but think that our real friends would never desire us to abandon them. but the request is particularly unreasonable, at a time when we are attacked, & when according to your own Story, the French are become alive, in which Case, it cannot be Expected we should Chuse to be found defenceless. —

A belt —

Brethn.

With Regard to the Covt. Belt, between the Govr. of Pensylvania, & you, I am Equally concerned [*for*] in the observation thereof; & I Consider it as an instance of the Genl. favorable disposition of the English towards you, but I am sorry I have reason to remind you that the one end thereof is let loose by the Senecas, one of your own Nations, & altho we have still held fast in the same and shall Continue to do so, so long as you Continue to observe the same, & behave as friends. — And as to the danger you represent the other end to be in, from some disputes between the White People & *Mohocks*, You may all make yourselves Easy, as the affair is of a private nature & such as will I Expect be determined in favour of the *Mohocks* by the interest of the persons in power to whom I shall immediately [*transmit* *the*] report your desire, & recommend it to them to procure Justice to be done to both the Mohock Castles. —

A Belt

I am sorry to hear you have reason to think that 6 Cayugas were killed, or taken by the English; perhaps you are Misinformed, as [*yet*] I have heard nothing thereof, tho I receive letters constantly from the Southward, however, agreable to your request, I shall make enquiry concerning them, and make you acquainted with what I shall be able to Discover. —

I shall now conclude with recommending to you a Careful attention to, and strict observance of all the Treaties into which you have entred with your Brethⁿ. the English. — [*and*] for, be assured, [*that*] the General is well disposed towards you, and that he only desires [*your interest desire that*] the 5 Nations who are still our Friends, & at peace, may sit down Quiet, & Continue so, as he has no designs against [*you*] them, but on the contrary will reward all those who may distinguish themselves by their Attachmᵗ. to the English, and secure peace, protection, & a fair trade to their sevˡ. Nations. —

INDORSED:[1]

to write a Testimonial
for yᵉ. Praying Oneida Thomas
& Send it to Brants House
to Send a String of Wampum
by Isack to keep an Inᵈ. Home
who is Sent for by the Kanestios

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[1] In Johnson's hand.

At a Meeting with the Onondagas, Mohocks, Cayugas, Tuscaroras & Oneidas at the German flatts July 18th 1763.

Present

Pd in 8 Vol
1st Red. P 158,

Sir William Johnson Bart
Lieut Guy Johnson Depy Agt for Indian affairs
William Marsh Esqr Secretary
John Butler Esqr Interpreter
The Revd Mr [illegible] with ye Justices
and Sevl Inhabts of ye German Flatts
and from other Places —

Sir Wm Johnson addressed them as follows

Brethren of the several Nations assembled

I am very sorry for the occasion which calls us now together which equally concerns both you and your Brethren the English who have met with the most Gross treatment from a people whom they have long considered as Friends and who have without any just reason, absolutely broke the Solemn Engagements into which they had Entered both with you ~~[illegible]~~ and us, and as the late hostilities mutually concern us both, I judged it highly necessary to call you imediately together in order to speak with you thereon —

The weak, silly People who have commenced hostilities & attacke their Brethren the English; you well know entered into a treaty of Strict alliance and friendship with me at the Détroit in 1761 and notwithstanding they had formerly ~~a~~ without any reason assisted our Enemies the French against us, Yet, you likewise well know we did not altho' we are a People much more powerfull than the French remember their behavior to us, or attempt to take any revenge, which I know the French would have done, if in our Situation, but on the contrary, took them into the Alliance with you, our faithfull Brethren, & treated them in a friendly manner) this you are well acquainted with and you now see the return they have made us for our Goodness to them — You now see these people have unprovoked attacked our forts and Settlements and destroyed several, on the most frivolous pretences — I need not enlarge much on what they have done, to a people of your sense as I look upon all here present to be our Friends, to be well acquainted with the particulars of their behavior, & to hold their proceedings in the greatest detestation —

I could wish that the foolish people who are now become our Enemies had the foresight which you manifest, and that they had in time discovered the folly of their attempt, and ~~what they~~ the Ruin which must ~~[illegible]~~ fall upon them by Engaging in a War against so powerfull a Nation as the English.

You have all seen during the Course of the late War that the English are a quiet people, a People who do not chuse to engage in trouble until they are greatly provoked, of this you have an Instance in our behavior ~~&~~ to the French who without cause began a War on our Frontiers about Nine years ago, in which they were supported by the Very Nations whose conduct we looked on as Madness and therefore afterwards forgave them —

You have likewise undoubtedly observed that the French for two three Years had a good deal of Success, that they took sev. Posts which were much Stronger than these Mad people dare ever to attempt and that they did considerable damage to our ~~all~~ Settlemts But you have likewise seen the consequences, You have seen that when we were aroused from the Sleep into which our Good nature had cast us, that we imediately stood up, and with a powerfull Arm not only retook all their Conquests, but entirely Subdued Canada, and all its dependencies, driving them out of every Settlement they had in this Extensive Country —

This, In my opinion shod have been a Sufficient warning to all people how they Exasperate us without cause, and should have convinced these foolish People, that what both the French and they ~~could never~~ were unable to effect could never be accomplished by them alone —

But, as they have had the folly to attack us, and the presumption to commit hostilities on most of our frontiers, we are under ~~the~~ Necessity of punishing them ~~with~~ for their Treacherous behavior ~~for~~ and as this their behavior is not only a manifest breach of the Covent Chain and of the most Solemn Engagements, You cannot but consider Yourselves as Equally, if not more concerned than we are because it is ~~not only~~ bringing a Reflection on your whole Confederacy as by the Engagements entered into we were to be all as one people, & whenever one of us received a blow, the others were to resent it —

As the Necessity of this must appear very clear to ~~you~~ all present and that I know you hold their behavior in abhorrence, I must ask what ~~you think~~ are your Sentiments with regard to a people who are Equally engaged as yourselves in the ~~peace~~ preservation of peace and the Covenant Chain, and who have set you at defiance by taking up Arms without your Consent or approbation, & Exasperating the ~~good~~ King of England by opposing his good designs of spreading peace thro' out your Land & treating you as a people whose Friendship he is desirous to Cultivate

&

I am therefore directed by the Kings Generals in this Country to lay this before you to represent the manner in which they have treated both you and us — to desire you will take it into the most serious Consideration and look yourselves as an Injured people, ~~and to~~ by giving us a proof of your hatred to these breakers of peace, and to assure you in the most Solemn manner that all those Indians who shall be honest enough to shew their resentment on the present occasion by opposing the designs of our Enemies shall not only meet with a particular reward but be intitled to all the favour which a Great King and a Generous people can bestow, not only in the protection of their Castles and families but in the defences of all ~~your~~ their rights and interests in this Country —

You have therefore a happy opportunity now before you (if you will Embrace it) of becoming a greater people, than ever you were, of having all your wrongs redressed, and of attaining to all the priviledges, & advantages which the British Nation can bestow, and I make no doubt you will consider these as the most powerfull Arguments which can be made use of to induce you to act with Vigour in giving us that proof of your friendship which is Expected in support of your own repeated treaties and the Engagements into which you have entered with your Brethren the English —

I shall now conclude with desiring you will give me your real Sentiments on the hostilities I have mentioned, and also inform who there are amongst you ~~will be~~ that are desirous of revenging their brethren the English & Revenging the Injury sustained by them & your whole Confederacy y

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[illegible] write a Testimonial
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& send it to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Entd in Vol 8 Ind: Affs P 465

Wednesday July 20th

The Indians were again assembled in order to be answered concerning matters in their speech of Yesterday

Present as before

Sir Willm Johnson addressed them.

Brethren of the several Nations—

I am glad to hear the friendly sentiments you expressed in your Speech of Yesterday, and I hope they are as real as you declare them to be. The proceedgs with you shall be communicated to the General to whom I hope your present behavior & declarations will prove agreable

The several causes to which ~~of~~ the Hostilities committed on your Brethren the English are attributed appear very trifling, and are a great proof of the Weakness and folly of the Indians who have quarrelled with ~~you~~ their friends on such silly pretences, [illegible] without being able to serve themselves ~~in a~~ any manner thereby, for, if they found fault with the dearness of produce goods, the steps they have taken to redress themselves, will effectualy prevent their having any trade at all

~~as all our Traders must be withdrawn even from Niagara & Oswego~~

and as to the Treatment they received at the outposts I can only say that it ~~generally~~ sometimes proceeds from the indiscretion of ~~your~~ their people, who frequently insult the English, altho' we never take advantage thereof to quarrel with the Inds.—

The General of the Kings Army in this Country has a love for peace and would not easily be induced to hurt his Brethren the Indians unless— compelled thereto by their ill behavior; He also considers the safety of the Inhabitants as you have recommended, but he thinks nothing more essential to their Safety than the bringing the Western Indians to a proper punishment for their behavior thereby to put an end to the like hereafter, & without which the Country can never be safe nor can either the English or the Six Nations ever be at ease, ~~&~~ but be liable to be continually disturbed. and I am greatly surprized that the desire of the General to bring murderers to punishment, with a design to prevent a General Quarrel, & serve as an Example to others, shod be in the least considered as a pretext for the inciting the Senecas to act as they have done

I am sorry you should imagine the General had ever thought little of you, in this you must be mistaken as he has a great esteem for all good Indians, & will always shew them favor & friendship, and consider their good offices for the preservation of peace in a becoming manner, and you may rely with confidence on whatever he shall profess

A B. [illegible]

Brethren, It has been always the desire both of the General and myself to put the trade on a very advantagious & reasonable footing for you. Notwithstanding the great distance we had to carry goods amongst you, yet I am well informed both by Inds. & others that Goods were in general very reasonable (particularly at Detroit) & the Inds. have often Expressed themselves well satisfied therewith — but the steps lately taken by the Inds. seems to indicate that they have little inclination to be at ease, for were they disposed to live quiet & trade, they would not have taken such effectual measures to put a a stop to both —

From the Steps taken by his Majesty to protect your Lands, with all which I have often made you acquainted, I apprehend you may rest well satisfied on that head, as no attempts have been lately made for settling on any part of them, & the Tract which the N England people claimed is now given up as your own Deputies who went to Connecticut have informed you, —

A Belt

Brethn. I have often spoke to you concerning the demolition of the posts, & on your late application I laid the same before the General, whose answer thereon I have not yet received; but thus much I may venture to say that the Forts you disapprove of were most of them occupied by the French, and are all of them ~~both~~ of use both to us and you; They were taken by the English ~~not from you~~ at the Expence of blood & Treasure, not from ~~them~~ You, but from the French whom ~~you~~ the Inds. supported in the possession thereof against us, & opposed our attacks on them, I therefore cannot but think that our real friends would never desire us to abandon them, but the request is particularly unreasonable at a time when we are attacked, & when according to your own Story the French are become alive in which case it cannot be Expected we should chuse to be left defenceless

Brethn.,
With regard to the Covt. belt between the Govr. of Pensilvania & you I am equally concerned in for the observation thereof, & I consider it as an instance of the Genl. favorable disposition of the English towards you, but I am sorry I have reason to remind you that the one end thereof is let loose by the Senecas, one of your own Nations, & altho we have still held fast by the same, & shall continue to do so so long as you continue to observe the same & behave as friends —

And as to the danger you represent the other end is in from some disputes between the White people & Mohocks, you may all make yourselves easy, as the affair is of a private nature, & such as will I expect be determined in favour of the Mohocks by the interest of the persons in power to whom I shall imediately ~~transmit the~~ report your desire, & recommend it to them to procure Justice to be done to both the Mohock Parties — A Belt

I am sorry to hear you have reason to think that 6. Cayugas were killed or taken by the English; perhaps you are misinformed as yet I have heard nothing thereof, tho I receive letters constantly from the Southward, — however, agreable to your request I shall make enquiry concerning them, and make you acquainted with what I shall be able to discover —

I shall now conclude with recommending to you a carefull attention to, and strict observance of all the Treaties into which you have entered with your Brethn. the English, ~~and~~ & be assured ~~that~~ the General is well disposed towards you, and that he only desires ~~[illegible]~~ ~~that~~ the 5 Nations who are still our friends & at peace, may sit down quiet & continue so, as he has no designs agt. ~~you~~ them, but on the contrary will reward all those who may distinguish themselves by their Attachmt. to the English, and secure peace, protection & a fair trade to their sevl. Nations —

with your Brethren the English — I shall now Conclude with desiring you will give me your real Sentiments on the Hostilities I have now mentioned, and also Inform whether there are amongst you that are desirous of Joining their Brethren the English in Revenging the Injury sustained by them, and your your whole Confederacy —

Tuesday July 19th. At the German Flats —

P. M. The Indians being all assembled, Conoquieson the the Oneida Speaker Spoke as follows. —

Present as Yesterday. —

It is the will of the Great Spirit, that we are met here together; and in order to proceed upon Business, we shall mention every thing from that Quarter, where the Troubles first arose; and you may depend upon us, as faithful Brethren, and that we shall leave nothing untold, of what we know, as it would not be Brotherly to Secret any Matter, which might hurt, or be of Disadvantage to our Brethren —

Brethren. — We desire your Attention, as we are determined to tell you the whole Cause of this Trouble. We will not Omit the least Circumstance of it, but open our Minds freely, and without Disguise, as becometh faithful Brethren. —

1763
July

Wednesday July the 20th. The Indians were again Aſsembled in Order to be answered concerning several Matters in their Speech of Yesterday. — At the German Flats. —

Present as before — Sir William Johnson Addreſsed them as follows —

Brethren of the Sev.l Nations. —

I am glad to hear the friendly Sentiments you Ex-preſsed in your Speech of Yesterday, & I hope they are as Real as you declare them to be. ——— The Proceedings with you shall be Communicated to the General, to whom I hope your present Behavior & Sentiments will be agreeable.

The Causes, to which the Hostilities Committed, on your Brethren, are Attributed appear very trifling, and are a great Proof the Weakneſs and Folly of the Indians who have Quarrelled with their Friends, on such silly Pretences as they mention, and without being able to Serve themselves in any Manner thereby: for if they found Fault with the Dearneſs of Goods, Powder &c, the Steps they have taken to Redreſs themselves will effectually prevent their having any Trade at all. — And as to the treatment they Received at the Out Posts, I can only say that it sometimes proceeds from the Indiscretion of their People, who frequently Insult the English although we never take Advantage thereof to Quarrel with the Indians. —

The General of the Kings Army in this Country has a love for Peace, and would not be easily induced to hurt his Brethren, the Indians, unleſs Compelled thereto by their ill Behavior. — He also Considers the Safety of the Inhabitants, as you have Recommended; but he thinks nothing more Eſsential to their Safety than, the bringing the Western Indians to a proper Punishment, for their Behavior, thereby to put an End to the like hereafter, and without which the Country can never be safe, nor can either the English, or the Six Nations ever be at Ease; but be liable to be continually Disturbed. And I am greatly Surprized, the Desire of the General to bring Murderers to Punishment, with a Design to

prevent

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prevent a general Quarrel, and serve as an Example to others, should be in the least considered as a Pretext for the Inciting the Senecas to act as they have done. –

I am sorry you should Imagine the General had ever thought thought little of you. in this you must be mistaken, as he has a great Esteem for all good Indians, and will always shew them Favor & Friendship, and consider their good Offices for the Preservation of Peace in a becoming Manner; & you may Rely with Confidence in whatever he shall profess. – ——— It has been always the Desire both of the General, and myself to put the Trade on a very Advantageous Footing for you, yet, I am well informed, that, notwithstanding the great Distance we had to carry Goods amongst you, they were in general very reasonable, and the Indians have often Expressed themselves well satisfied therewith particularly at Detroit. But the Steps lately taken by the Indians seem to Indicate that they have little Inclination to be at Ease; for were they disposed to Live quiet, and Trade, they would not have taken such effectual Measures to put a Stop to both. –

"From the Steps taken by his Majesty to protect your Lands, with all which I have often made you acquainted, I apprehend you may not well satisfied on that Head, as no Attempts have been lately made for Settling on any Part of them, and the Tract which the New England People Claimed, is now given up, as your own Deputies who went to Connecticut, have Informed you. – A Belt

Brethren

I have often spoke to you about the Demolition of the Posts, and on your late Application, I laid the same before the General, whose Answer thereon I have not yet Received but thus much I may Venture to Say, that the Forts you disapprove of, were most of them Occupied by the French, and are all of them of Use both to us, and you. They were taken by the English at the Expence of Blood, and Treasure, not from you, but from the French, whom the Indians supported in the Possession thereof agt us, and Opposed our Attacks on them; I therefore cannot but think that

our

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our real Friends would never desire us to Abandon them. but the Request is particularly unreasonable, at a time, when we are Attacked, and when, according to your own Story, the French are become alive; in which Case, it cannot be Expected we should chuse to be found Defenceless. —

A Belt —

Brethn. With Regard to the Covenant Belt, between the Governor of Pennsylvania, and you, I am equally Concerned in the Observation thereof; and I Consider it as an Instance of the General favorable Disposition of the English towards you: but I am Sorry I have Reason to Remind you, that the one End thereof is let loose by the Senecas, one of your own Nations, although we have still held fast by the same, and Shall Continue to do so, so long as you Continue to Observe the same, & behave as Friends. And, as to the Danger you represent the other End to be in, from some Disputes between the White People, and the Mohocks, you may all make yourselves easy, as the Affair is of a Private Nature, and such, as will, I Expect, be determined in favor of the Mohocks, by the Interest of the Persons in Power, to whom I shall immediately Report your Desire, and Recommend it to them to procure Justice to be Done to both the Mohock Castles. —

I am sorry to hear you have Reason to think that Six Cayugas were killed, or taken by the English; perhaps you are misinformed, as I have heard nothing thereof, though I Receive Letters from the Southward constantly; however, agreeable to your Request, I shall make Enquiry concerning them, and make you Acquainted with what I shall be able to Discover. —

I Shall now Conclude with recommending to you a careful Attention to, & Strict Observance of all the Treaties, into which you have entered with your Brethren the English. — for, be Assured, the General is well disposed towards you, and that he only Desires the Five Nations, who are still our Friends, and at Peace, may sit down Quiet, and Continue so, as he has no Designs against them, but on the contrary will reward all those who may distinguish themselves by their Attachment to the English, and Secure Peace, Protection, and a fair Trade to their several Nations. —

Meeting Ended

On Friday 22d July, Sir William Johnson Set off from the German Flats for Johnson Hall, where he Arrived on Saturday in the Afternoon, and found Thomas Wildman, and other Soghnawagey Indians also a number of Stockbridge Indians waiting his Return. —

our real Friends would never desire us to Abandon theirs. but the Request is particularly unreasonable, at a time, when we are Attacked, and when, according to your own Story, the French are become alive; in which Case, it cannot be Expected we should chuse to be found Defenceless. — A Belt —

Brethn With Regard to the Covenant Belt, between the Governor of Pennsylvania, and you, I am equally Concerned in the Observation thereof; and I Consider it as an Instance of the General favorable Disposition of the English towards you: but I am sorry I have Reason to Remind you, that the One End thereof is let loose by the Senecas, one of your own Nations, although we have still held fast by the same, and shall Continue to do so, so long as you Continue to Observe the same, & behave as Friends. — And, as to the Danger you represent the other End to be in, from some Disputes between the White People, and the Mohocks, you may all make yourselves easy, as the Affair is of a Private Nature, and such, as will, I Expect, be determined in favor of the Mohocks, by the Interest of the Persons in Power, to whom I shall immediately Report your Desire, and Recommend it to them to procure Justice to be done to both the Mohock Castles. —

I am sorry to hear you have Reason to think that two Cayugas were killed, or taken by the English; perhaps you are misinformed, as I have heard nothing thereof, though I Receive Letters from the Southward constantly; however, agreeable to your Request, I shall make Enquiry concerning them, and make you Acquainted with what I shall be able to Discover. —

I shall now Conclude with recommending to you a Careful Attention to, & Strict Observance of all the Treaties, into which you have entered with your Brethren the English. — for be Assured, the General is well disposed towards you, and that he only Desires the Five Nations, who are still our Friends, and at Peace, may sit down Quiet, and Continue so, as he has no Designs against them, but on the Contrary will reward all those who may distinguish themselves by their Attachment to the English, and Secure Peace, Protection, and a fair Trade to their several Nations. —

Meeting Ended

On Friday 22d July, Sir William Johnson Set off from the German Flats for Johnson Hall, where he Arrived on Saturday in the Afternoon, and found Thomas Wildman, and other Ocquawagey Indians also a number of Stockbridge Indians waiting his Return, —

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J. July 24 — Sir William Wrote by the Cognawageys to Capt.n Claus then in Canada, directing him to use his utmost Endeavors to Excite the Canada Indians to a Just Resentment of the Behavior of the Western, and other Indians, or if not inclined thereto, to Observe a Strict Neutrality. —— at the same time sent a black and White Belt by them (the Cognawageys) to the Canada Indians, to the same Purport —

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I flatter myself that the Result of your present Conference will dispell the Fears of the Inhabitants on the Mohawk River. I must Confess I have been very Apprehensive for that Communication, as I know it has been in the Power of the Indians to cut off any of the Settlements, if they were mad enough to make the Attempt, and nothing but the Want of Troops prevented my Securing it by a proper Force. — I applied to the Governor of the Province to raise 300 Men immediately for that Service. He was in Hopes of getting it Effected, but the next Day acquainted me that that Measure could not take Place without calling the Assembly, and that would have been attended with too many Delays to have Answered the End proposed. Should any Troops Arrive here from the West Indies, I shall immediately Order them up the Country to Strengthen the Garrisons &c. —

I am with Regard &c. —

J. Amherst

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeff.d Amherst dated Johnson Hall July 24th 1763.

Sir

I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Excell.cys Letter of the 1st Inst. at the German Flats, and that of the 16th which I Received last night on my Return from thence.

My Proceedings with the Indians who assembled there on my Summons being too long to be Copied at present, I must therefore defer transmitting them till next, and shall only inform your Excelly in general, that on the 13th Inst. the Indians were assembled to the Number of 340, consisting of all the Sachems and Chief Warriors of every Nation, except the Senecas, I then delivered them a Speech, wherein I represented the Behavior of the Western & other Indians, their unprovoked Hostilities, & the Absurdity of their Attempts to distress a People, who had entirely defeated the United Efforts of both the French and them, concluding with recommending it to them to Consider the Behavior of those People as a Breach of the Covenant, not only with us, but with themselves, and that therefore it was Expected they would give us Proof of their Attachment to us by a strict Observance of their Treaties, and by their Resentment of the Hostilities Committed. —

The next Day they Answered me; and after acquainting me, that the first Rise of the present Hostilities, was, in a great Measure, owing to the Belts, and Speeches left amongst the Western, and other Indians, by the French on leaving that Country in 1760 (whereby they Exhorted these foolish People, over whom they had got Influence, to Revenge their Losses in convenient time, and defend their own Liberties before it was too late) the Speaker Proceeded to lay before me the other Reasons assigned by these Indians for Encouraging them thereto, particularly the Dearness of Powder, Goods, Ill Treatment, and Want of any Supplies from the Garrisons, and the Dislike they had to our keeping many of the small Posts, which had been promised formerly to be destroyed, and the Retention of which had Created many Jealousies amongst them. — Then Expressed their Dislike at their Behavior, their Approbation of your Excell^cys Notice of them on this Occasion, and their Resolutions to Abide Steadfast by their Treaties, after which they Requested that there might be a plentiful Trade confined at Niagara, and Oswego, and that every thing might be sold on reasonable Terms. — and then concluded with laying before me an Old Covenant Belt, the one End of which they represented as held by the Senecas, and the other by the Mohocks — that the former had lately fallen off, and that the other End must soon become loose by the Reason of the Designs of the English to Cheat the Mohocks of their Lands, and Habitations, in which, if the Mohocks were not redressed the Covenant must fall, they having no other Place of Residence — And also represented that some of the Cayugas returning from the War against the Cherokees, were lately cut off by the English, therefore requested, that if we loved to Abide by the Covenant Chain, as they did, we should procure them Redress on all these Articles. —

To this I answered them on the 20th, and therein laid before them how trifling & Slight the Causes assigned by the Western Indians for committing Hostilities must Appear to every Body. — that your Excell^cy loved Peace, to preserve which for the future you would Punish those rash People, — and only expected from them a strict Attention to their Treaties, and that they should shew their Attachment to us by their Present Services which would always Entitle them to our Favor & Protection — that the Step taken by these People, instead of making Trade more Advantageous, must effectually deprive them of any — that the several Posts were won at the Expence of much Blood, and Treasure, and were very necessary to us both, — that one End of the Coven^t Chain was let loose by one of their own Nations (the Senecas) — that

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they need not be Apprehensive of the other End, and I should lay the Affair of the Mohocks Lands before your Excellcy, and those in Authority, in order to the procuring of them Justice, as also that I should Enquire concerning the Loss of the Cayugas, in which Account I apprehended they might be misinformed — and Ended, by repeating my Desires that they would act as became Brethren, and faithfull Allies on the present Occasion. —

In answer to which, they next Day assured me they would immediately send Deputies from all the Nations to bring the Senecas to their Senses, and do every thing to Convince us of their Friendship, in Case these People should not pay attention to their Embassy. — On this Subject I answered them on the 21st, and Represented pretty fully the Part which was expected from them, to which they Answered favorably, and on the 22d having finished all Matters with them, I sent off a Party of Six very trusty Indians (Mohocks) with a Letter to Capt Dalyell, and Directions to do him all the Service he should Require of them, as also sent off two other very trusty Mohocks ~~[illegible]~~ on the same Errand, and make no Doubt of Procuring some other Parties within a little time, to which nothing will more Contribute amongst the lower Nations in particular than our procuring Justice for the Mohocks, touching their Lands, on which Subject they could have no Satisfaction at the late Tryal at Common Law at Albany, as at that Court, a Patent however fraudulently Obtained is deemed a good Right, — neither would the Evidences be Admitted who coud prove the Villainy of Obtaining the same, which are too tedious to mention at present; and also the infamous Proceedings lately taken by one George Klock an Inhabitant of this Country, whose Character I formerly laid before your Excelly for the satisfying the Indians thereon. — But I must beg leave to represent to you that the continued State of Drunkenness, in which a few Indians, whom he has brought over to Oppose the Rest, are kept at his House begins not only to Appear of Dangerous Consequence to the Indians, but even to the White Inhabitants. — And as the Indians are perpetually Quarrelling there amongst themselves, those so Deluded by Klock, would not attend the Meeting, neither can the Chiefs get any Good of them. — And as this cannot End here, and that notwithstanding my repeated ~~[illegible]~~ Representations thereon to those in Power in the Province, I find by the powerful Influence of People at NewYork concerned in the Lands, there will be no Effectual Satisfactory Measures taken on behalf of the Indians, nor any thing thought of for putting a Stop to

Klock's

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Klock's flagitious Proceedings, and the Subsisting Party Divisions occasioned thereby: I must therefore request your Excell^cys Interposition to punish this Fellow, as I shall make it appear he deserves; as also to prevent him, and other Persons from Engaging the Indians in Parties, on Matters of private Concern to the Prejudice of his Majesties Service, and the Hazard of Numbers of the Inhabitants residing in this Country..,

Yesterday several Stockbridge Indians & others came here & Offered me their Service to Act offensively on Pay; they say they can Muster 60 men immediatly they are very Inveterate against our Enemies — If therefore your Excellency thinks proper to Employ them, I shall Order Capt. Lothridge from Canada to go with them on Service, and I believe he might be able to procure some in Canada to go with him, if so, it would strike a great Awe into the rest, as the Indians in that Government, are thought of so much Consequence, that some Nations will not yet Act, till they know what Party they Espouse. — Some Oghquagoes and Susquahanna Indians who also Arrived here yesterday informed me that a large Body of Chenussios, Shawanese, Twightwees, and Delawares, were, as they were told, on their March against Fort Augusta. — About the same time an Express came from Conajohare with a Belt of Wampum, and Message from the Oneidas, as also a Letter from a Person living at Tuscarora. this Letter informs me that a Body of English have Surrounded the Chenussio Castle, and that 200 Indians were on their way to make some Attempt on Niagara. — the Purport of the Oneida Message, and Belt was to inform me, that a large Body of Indians were on their way, designed against the German Flats &c— in Consequence of which, I Ordered the Militia Companies on this River, up to that Settlement, — And, this Morning very early, I received a second Express, with a Letter from Justice Harkemer, and Capt. Frey, acquainting me, that the Indians were said to be near that Place; — I thereupon sent up some necessary Orders to the Militia at the Flats which will amount to Nine Companies, and have Ordered Part of the Albany Battalion to Schenectady for the Defence of the River, in the Absence of the rest — I shall, myself, set out for that Place, as soon as I am able; but really the Fatigue I underwent at the Flats, and the Cold I Catched returning back, together with the Multiplicity of Business on my Hands with many Indians now here, has greatly Indisposed me, and besides was not recovered when I attended the last Congress. — these Alarms may prove nothing, but Require being Noticed, as there is no knowing exactly when, —

such

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when such a Blow may be Struck. ——— I am also this Day informed that Major Rogers has had an Action with, and Defeated some Indians in Lake Ontario; ——— Upon the whole I am of Opinion we should guard against the worst that may happen, as I have received private Advices on my own Account, from some Indians, in whom I think I can Confide, and that therefore a Body of well chosen Rangers, or such Persons, sent through the Nations might prove of great Service, and Encourage our Friends, as I am in some Measure Apprehensive that the Numbers of which the Western Indians consist, may intimidate many of the other Nations, and induce some to Act against us in which Case, the Defection might prove too general, from the Indians expecting no Forgiveness, and I am of Opinion the 700^{M} raised by Pennsylvania, would, if they were good, be better employed in Carrying the War immediately into the Enemys Country. —

I have the Honor &c.

W: J. —

His Majesty's Fence, there being great Reason to think, as I have been told, that the Lands in Question are really the property of the Crown, the Charter by which the Corporation, Elders, and Deacons, &ca hold the said Lands, being Doubtfull.

I am, with great Regard
Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
JEFF. AMHERST.

The Honorable
Lt Governor COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL July 25th 1763

Dear Sir

Since my last of the 13th instant I have had a Meeting with the Chiefs &c to the amount of 340 of all the Nations (Except the Senecas) at the German flatts, from whence I returned on the 23d

The Congress lasted some days, but my present hurry accompanied with many alarms will not permit my giving a recital of the proceedings, I must therefore only observe in General, that the Indians of the five Nations who attended the Conference Expressed their resolutions in the warmest terms for continuing peaceable and well disposed towards us. Imputed the behaviour of the Western Indians, partly to belts, and speeches left amongst them by the French to instigate them to defend their liberties, and partly to our cool Treatment and the many posts we occupied thro' out their Country. They then assured me of their intentions to bring the Senecas to reason, or otherwise to Quarrell with them, and after saying much on the article of Trade and the number of our posts concluded with representing that the *Senecas* held one end of the chain of Friendship and the *Mohocks* the other, That one end was already gone & that the other must follow unless the English did the Mohocks justice concerning their lands, but particularly the disputed tract at *Conajoharee,* which they insisted on having restored to the Indians.

My Speech to them was pretty full, and my answer on the subject of the Lands, was, that I should again lay the matter before those in power who I doubted not would take some measures for satisfying them

You have certainly heard that nothing was done in the late Trial at Common law, A patent being in that Court a Sufficient title however fraudulently obtained. This has enraged the Ind^ns^. to the greatest degree and by the insinuation of Klock (who had acted with such artifice that he was not convicted of making them drunk) they are now divided into parties. Several of them would not attend the Conference, & their whole time is spent in quarrelling to the prejudice of his Majestys service at this Juncture, & the great Terror and risque of all the White Inhabitants in any wise concerned

Instead of a Stop being put thereto it seems to encrease, by the notorious falsehoods, with which he sets them by the Ears, and in order to maintain his party, they are eternally drunk at his House, of which I was a Witness having lodged a few nights ago at his Brother's House within 100 yards of his where by their Singing dancing & other noise I was disturbed during the whole night, in this State all the Neighbours say they have been ever since the Tryal.

Notwithstanding there are more notorious villainies laid to him than can well be conceived, and notwithstanding the iniquity of the whole affair, I plainly perceive that at Common law where they stick to Letter, and Word, the Ind^s^ may Expect little redress. I must therefore take other imediate measures till I hear from England, in order to punish the Author of all this disturbance. I should therefore be glad you could point out somewhat effectual to that purpose, but if nothing can be done in the civil way, the Safety of his Majestys Subjects, and the great consequence which the unanimity of the Mohocks must be of at this Juncture, requires his Coming under the cognizance of the Military as an Enemy and disturber of his Majestys Service

I have already sent out two parties of Indians on service, and hope shortly to be able to procure more, provided the Indians meet with Justice, and good Treatment

Yesterday I received an Express with Intelligence that the Enemy Indians were on their way to cut off the Mohock River, on which I ordered up the Militia in these parts and, very early this Morning a Second Express arrived with news that they were near that place, I have thereupon ordered up part of the first Batt^{n} to Schenectady for the defence of the River Settlements in the absence of those gone to the frontiers

As I had but just recovered from a dangerous fit of illness when I went to the Congress, and am at present very unwell & eternally plagued with Ind^{ns}. from all Quarters, I am as yet unable to set out for the flatts in person, but I shall do so at any rate, as soon as I possibly can, if it appears necessary. I cannot but think that the Case of the Militia on this frontier is peculiarly hard, they being necessitated to leave their harvest, and go on every alarming intelligence to the distant settlements, and as these alarms are often repeated before the blow is Struck, the time of which can never be certainly known, their Marches must of necessity become more frequent, and render it worthy your attention and that of the Legislature to consider their Expence and losses on these occasions, and make them an allowance for the same which will encourage them to a good performance of their duty on a Frontier the Safety of which is of so much consequence and advantage to the rest of the Province

I must farther observe that the Albany Troop of Horse being very distant is never up in any Sufficient time. I am therefore of opinion a Troop to be formed out of the 2^{d} Batt^{n}. at and near Schenectady might be of some Service, as would also the forming two Companies of *Grenadiers*, one for each Battallion, to be composed rather of the best men than the tallest and to consist of such persons as might be depended upon, beyond the Generality of the people whose hearts are always at home.

I think some such might be procured, and might do good Service: If you approve therefore of my proposal, I shall take the liberty of recommending to you such persons as I know to be most fitting to command them. Neither can I conclude without observing that an Adjutant would be on many accounts, a very usefull person for the Regiment

On these several heads I must request the favour of your Answer as soon as convenient, and I beg you will believe, me to be with the utmost Sincerity,

Dear Sir,
Your most obedient & verry Humble Servant
W^m^. JOHNSON

P.S.
I must repeat my former representation of
the poverty, of many of the Inhabit^s^ & their
incapacity to procure either Arms or Ammunition.
The latter is scarcely to be had at any price

The Honble Lieut. Gov^r^ COLDEN

Sir William Johnson's Orders to Lieut-Col. Van der Heyden

[Copy by H. V. Schaack]

On receiving several Expresses with Intilligence that the Enemy Indians to a large Number are on their Way to the German Flatts on which account I have sent up all the Companys on the Mohawk River to the support of that settlement & the Frontiers, you are therefore hereby order'd to march with 5 of the most compleat Companies in and about the City of Albany immediately to Schenactady for the support & defence of that part of the Country and the Mohawk River, as occasion may require ordering the five Companys to be replaced by five others from the lower or more distant part of Country,

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J. July 24 — Sir William Wrote by the Cognawageys to Captn. Claus then in Canada, directing him to use his utmost Endeavors to Excite the Canada Indians to a Just Resentment of the Behavior of the Western, and other Indians, or if not inclined thereto to Observe a Strict Neutrality. — at the same time sent a black, and White Belt by them (the Cognawageys) to the Canada Indians, to the same Purport —

25th — The Stockbridge Indians spoke to Sir William with a String of Wampum, offering to Join the English Army for Pay, to which Sir William made the following Answer to them —

Children —

I Return thanks to the Indians of Stockbridge for the friendly Offers now made me of Joining and Assisting your Fathers the English, by which you may always be Assured of our Favor, and Protection —

I shall immediately Communicate your Offer to his Excelly. Sir Jeffery Amherst, who I make no Doubt will readily Accept of the same, and in the mean time I Recommend it to you, and all your People to hold yourselves in Readiness, as you may Expect to hear from me soon —

A Belt —

Same day near 20 Chiefs &c. from Oghquago Arrived here with Adam, and Thomas King, who on their Coming in Condoled wth. Sr. William on the Death of his late Father, who in Return performed the same Ceremony with them on account of Losses Sustained by Deaths &c since last Meeting, Addressed them as follows — 26th Tuesday 26th. July —

Brethren of Oghquago —

I bid you Welcome here, and am glad to See you at this time, as it affords me an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Rash, and Villainous Behavior of those Nations, now in Arms against us, their Brethren, the English, without any just Provocation. — to lay the whole of their Treacherous Conduct before, you will be needless, as it is well known to you, and the whole Confederacy: — wherefore, shall only now desire to know your Sentiments, and what Part you propose to Act in the present Dispute, or Quarrel. — Your being so far Civilized, and acquainted with the Word of God induces me to think, that such barbarous

Proceedings

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July 26th. Proceedings of a People, who were so lately taken into the Covenant Chain, as as Brethren, and Friends, must appear to you in a most detestable Light, & rouse up in you, a Resentment becoming true Brethren, and Christians — A Belt.

Brethren, I shall only add, that the General of his Majesties Forces in this Country, has desired me to Assure all our Indian Brethren, that he has a Love for Peace, and would not easily be induced to hurt any of them, unless Compelled thereto by their Ill Behavior, — that as he is now struck by some foolish Nations, he is determined to punish them for their Rashness & Treachery either sooner, or later. — On the other hand, I have his Directio to give the Strongest Assurances of Friendship, and Protection to all those, who remain well affected to the English, as well as to Reward any who may (like true Friends) Join, and Act with his Troops, which, as your Friend, I most earnestly recommend to you, to do, being convinced it will in the End, be greatly to your Interest, they being the only People on this Continent whose Friendship you are to Esteem. — A Belt.

Brethren, As the Road is cleared between us, so that all Accounts may be brought by you to me, and the same, from me to you, I therefore most earnestly recommend it to you to have a Sharp Look out, and have your Ears open, to learn all News, and forward the same to me. — A Belt

Brethren. After what I have mentioned to you, I now take this Opportunity of assuring you that you cannot Harbour any the least Suspicion, or Jealousy of any bad Dispositions in the English towards you; on the contrary, as long as you remain friends to them, & Observe your Engagements, you may rest assured of their Friendship, and Protection — A Belt

To which they Answered

Brother, We are glad of the Opportunity afforded us now of Opening our minds to you, and of assuring you that the Behavior of these Indians in Arms against us, is very disagreeable to us, and contrary to the Friendship we Imagined Subsisted between you, and them; — and you may Rely on our continuing firm Friends to the English, even though the Enemy Indians were to Hold their Hatchets over Our Heads —

Rec^{d}. the Belt

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July. Brother,

We shall listen to your Advice, and rest contented in our minds, and not live in Dread of our Brethren the English hurting us, as you assure us of their having no evil Intentions towards any who live in Friendship wth them. — You may rest Assured that we Shall use our Endeavors to collect all those together, and Invite to our Village, who are well inclined, and make those who are not, Remove far from us. —

Returned a Belt —

Brother. We Return you many Thanks for clearing open that Road, which you made to our Settlement formerly, as it certainly wanted Opening much, it being overgrown with Weeds, and Bushes since the time you wanted our Warriors; We hope it may, for the future, be kept in better Repair; then you may depend upon hearing from us all the News we can Learn, and that immediately. — We now go to Oneida in Order to know their Sentiments there regarding the Fire-place they formerly Appointed at Otseningo in your Presence — whether they chuse to continue it there still, or remove the same to Oghquago —

Kept the Belt till then, Promised to be back in 20 Days —

of the losses they sustained by Death since our last Meeting. I proceeded as on Page 9, & 10[1]

Do. Die — 2 Expresses arrived here, One from the Flats by letter from one Edwd. Johnson ℘ desire of the Inds. & Inhabitants — the other from the Conajoharees with a Belt, both acquainting me that they were told there was a considerable Body of Inds. on their Way to the Settlements along the Mohawk River. haveing ordered up four Compys. of ye. River Militia 3 Days before, I reinforced them with 3 Companys more & ordered 5 Companys from Albany to Schenectady, & as many to Albany from below, also ordered Lieut. Coll. Van Slyke[2] to the Flatts to take the Command of the Companys there upon him —

Wednesday 27th. — Sent fresh Orders to the Militia at the Flatts, and a Message to the Oneidaes, & Conajoharees desireing them to keep a good lookout, & the former to let me know what was ye. Occasion of the present Alarm. —

Do. Die — discharged ye. Oghquagoes after giveing them a Sum of Money to purchase powder &ca. with, & gave them Several Orders to get things made & mended by the way home.

I also Sent a Black String of Wampum by Thomas King & 2 others who set of for Oneida, thereby desireing to know imediately from them what was meant by the threats thrown out agst. me by Some of their Nation, & insisting on being satisfied therein as soon as possible, letting them know at ye. same time that if any Nation whatsoever attempted to disturb me, I should rise & revenge it, which was in my power to do whenever I pleased. Thomas King took ye. String & promised to deliver the full purport thereof to them faithfully, & in 3 days time, & said he was determined to to say a great deal to them himself on yt. as well as on other Accts. at his request, and haveing behaved so well, I gave him a Testimonial in order to be a protection to him whenever he might have occasion to go amongst the English, also promised him a Flag.

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[1] See below, under date of Tuesday, 26th.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel Jacobus Van Slyck (Van Slyke).

D°. Die — ab^t. 9 at night We had an Alarm here occasioned by 2 of the Wenches haveing Seen an Indian Skulking ab^t. the House with a Lancet in his hand, & run away on being discovered. I had all my People under Arms the whole night. this day begun to fortify my House. —

tuesday 26th.

Brethren of Oghquago

I bid you welcome here, and am glad to See You at this time, as it affords me an opertunity of acquainting You with the rash & villainous behaviour of those Nations now in Arms against their Bretheren the English, & y^t. without any Just provocation. — to lay y^e. whole of their treacherous conduct before you will be needless, as it is well known [*now*] to You & all the Confederacy. wherefore shall only now desire to know your Sentiments, and what part you propose to act in the present dispute or Quarrel, your being so far civilized, & acquainted with y^e. word of God, leads me to think that such barbarous proceedings (of a People, who, were so lately taken into y^e. Cov^t. Chain as Bretheren & freinds) must appear to you in y^e. most detestable light & rouse up in you a resentment becomeing true Bretheren & Christians. —

A Belt —

Bretheren —

I shall only add that y^e. Genr^l., of his Majestys Forces in this Country has desired me to assure All our Indian Bretheren, that he has a love for peace, & would not easily be induced to hurt any of them, unless compelled thereto by their Ill behaviour, that, as he is now Struck by some foolish Nations, he is determined to punish them for their rashness & treachery either Sooner or later, — on the other hand, I have his directions to Give the strongest assurances of freindship & protection to all those who remain well affected to the English, as well as to reward any who may (like true freinds) Join & act with his Troops, which as your freind, I most earnestly recommend to You to do, [*as I am*] being convinced it will in the end be greatly for y^r. Interest, the

English being y^e^. only People on this Continent whose Freindship You are to Esteem, —

A Belt —

the Road cleared between us, so that all Acc^tts^. may be brought me by them, & also from me to them recommended to look out Sharp & have open Ears to learn all news —

A Belt —

4th. Belt to remove all Jealousy and Suspicions out of their Minds, which they might have entertained, of y^e^. English haveing any Design ag^st^. them, and assureing them of the Contrary, so long as they remained friends —

A Belt —

their Answ^r^. on y^e^. 1^st^. Belt

that they were equally glad of y^e^. opertunity afforded them of opening their Minds to me, and of assureing me that y^e^. behaviour of those Ind^s^. in Arms ag^st^. us, is verry disagreable to them, & contrary to the freindship they imagined subsisted between us & them Indians, concludeding with y^e^. strongest Assurances of rem^g^. firm freinds even tho the Enemy Ind^s^. were to hold their hatchets over their Heads. —

returned y^e^. Belt —

2^d^. Belt

Brother

We have only to assure you of our regard for the English with whom we are now more nearly connected on Acc^tt^. of Religion as we both profess the Same, We have always been firm freinds to y^e^. English, for w^h^. we are often censured by other Nations and threatened, notwithstanding all that, we shall ever remain so & if any Nation attempt hurting us for our Attachment, we will rise & defend ourselves. —

Gave a Belt —

3^d^. Belt

We shall listen to y^r^. advice, & rest contented in our Minds & not live in dread of our Brethren the English hurting us, as you assure us they have no evil intentions towards any who live in freindship with them — You may rest assured that we shall use our Endeavours to collect all those together, & invite them to our Village who are well inclined, & let those who are not remove far from Us. —

returned a Belt —

Brother

we return You many thanks for clearing open y^{t}. Road w^{h}. You made to our Settlement formerly, indeed it wanted opening much, as it has grown up with Weeds & bushes Since the time You wanted our Warriors, we hope it may for the future be kept in good repair, then You may depend on hearing all we Can See or learn & that imediately. We go now to Oneida in order to know their Sentiments regarding y^{e}. fire place they formerly appointed at Otseningo in y^{r}. presence, whether they choose to continue it there still or remove it to Oghqugo — kept y^{e}. Belt until then & promised to be back in ab^{t}. 20 days

Thursday 28th. — All the Sachims & Warriors of y^{e}. Mohawks came here to learn w^{t}. news was Stirring, and to desire I would Send them word whenever I intended to go abroad any where; that then they would Send some of their Young Men to escort me, being determined to loose their lives rather than I should be killed or taken by the Enemy Ind^{s}., well knowing that in such case they must be left in a deplorable Scituation, &^{ca}. —

I Acquainted them with all the News I had lately rec^{d}., and returned them hearty thanks for their kind offers of freindship, and promised to let them know when I should have occasion for their Service, at y^{e}. same time assured them of my determined resolution to Stand their freind as long as they continued to behave as they have heretofore done.

While we were met, an Express arrived from the German Flatts with a letter to me from Lieu^{t}. Co^{ll}. Van Slyke acquainting me that their Scout had returned from the Oneida Castle & said that y^{e}. Sachims of y^{t}. Nation were surprised to hear there was any Alarm at y^{e}. Flatts, or any where below them, as they had not heard a word of any designs agst. us, declareing that if they

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Sp.

Tuesday 26th

Bretheren of Oghquago

I bid you welcome here, and am glad to see you at this time, as it affords me an opertunity of acquainting you with the [illegible] villainous behaviour of those Nations now in Arms against their Bretheren the English, [illegible] without any [illegible] provocation. — To lay the whole of their treacherous conduct before you will be needless, as it is well known to [illegible] the Confederacy. wherefore shall only now desire to know your Sentiments, and what part you propose to act in the present dispute or Quarrel, your being so far civilized, & acquainted with the word of God, leads me to think that such barbarous proceedings of a People who were so lately taken into the Covt. Chain as Bretheren & friends must appear to you in the most detestable light, & rouse in you a resentment becoming true bretheren & Christians. —

A Belt —

Bretheren, — I shall only add that the Commr. of His Majesty's Forces in this Country has desired me to assure all our Indian Bretheren, that he has come for peace, & would not only be induced to hurt any of them, unless compelled thereto by their ill behaviour, that he is now struck by some foolish Nations & is determined to punish them for their rashness & treachery sooner or later, — on the other hand, I have his directions to offer the strongest assurances of friendship & protection to all those who remain well attached to the English, as well as to reward all who may like true friends join Hand with his Troops, which as your friend, I most earnestly recommend to you to do being convinced it will in the end be greatly for yr. Interest, the English being ye. only People on this Continent whose friendship you ought to esteem. —

A Belt —

[illegible] the road clear between us, so that all news may be brought me by them & also from me to them recommended to Lockhard & Harp I have open [illegible]

4th Belt to remove all Jealousy and Suspicions out of their Minds which they might have entertained of ye English having any Design agst them, and assuring them of the Contrary so long as they remained Kind—

A Belt—

Their Ansr on ye 1st Belt—

That they were equally glad of ye opportunity afforded them of opening their Minds to me, and of assuring me that ye behaviour of those Indns in Arms agst us, is very disagreeable to them, & contrary to the friendship they imagined subsisted between us & them Indians concluding with ye strongest assurances of remaining firm friends even tho' the Enemy Indns were to hold their Hatchet over their Heads—

returned ye Belt—

2d Belt

Brother We have only to assure you of our regard for the English with whom we are now more nearly connected on acct of Religion as we have been taught ye same. We have always been firm friends to ye English, for wch we are often censured by other Nations and threatened, notwithstanding all that, we shall ever remain so. [illegible] Station [illegible] further [illegible] for our attachment, we wish [illegible] ye better connection.—

gave a Belt—

3d Belt

+ Brother We shall attend to ye advice you have recommended in our Minds & not live in [illegible] of our brethren the English hurting us, as you assure us they have no evil intention towards any who live in friendship with them— You may rest assured that we shall use our Endeavours to collect all those together, & invite them to our Village who are well inclined, & let those who are not remove far from us.—

returned a Belt—

Brother we return you many thanks for clearing ye road wch you made to our settlement formerly, indeed it wanted opening much, as it has grown up with Weeds & bushes since the time you visited our Warriors, we hope it may for the future be kept in good repair, then you may depend on hearing all we can see or learn, & that imediately. We go now to Oneida in order to know their sentiments regarding the place formerly appointed at Otsiningo for ye presence, ~~whether~~ [illegible] removed to Oghquago [illegible]

+ Promised to be here in [illegible] Days

Fort Pitt [illegible]

[illegible] The Con[illegible] the Delaware

At a Meeting with Shingas, Tessecomme, Grey Eyes Wingenum, Turtle Heart Capt Johnny, Maumaltie all Principal men and Warriors of the Delawares and the Big Wolfe with four other Shawanies.

Shingas spoke as follows

Brothers.

I am glad it has pleased God, we should live to meet and speak together this day in Friendship. Then addressing himself to his own People desired them to Observe what was going to be said to us.

Tessecumme, then taking out a large belt Spoke

Brothers

It gives us a great deal of Satisfaction to have this opportunity of Renewing Our Ancient Friendship, and we are much obliged to you for Sending us this small Set of Colours, as a token of your Friendship, by which we are this day enabled to speak together.

Brothers. Listen now with attention to what I am going to say.

As it has been always your desire that we Should hold fast by the chain of Friendship, I now assure you that we have always done it, and do it still, and We hope you do the same, it is now in your Powers to continue it.

Brothers.

On your first coming to this place, we ware the first Nation you Contracted a friendship with, after this you Extended a Belt of Friendship across this Country the End of which reached those Nations over the lakes towards the sun setting, Then ~~the~~ as we were Situated in the Centre between you & this Country, you requested that We would hold fast by the Middle of this Belt this we assure you we have done & with both hands have held it Close to our hearts, but now I see both ends let loose, and We are now the only People to hold this belt up by the Middle, Brothers let us be Strong on both sides, and take pity of our Warriors Women and Childern, let us be Sincere and Speak from our hearts and be honest in every thing that Passes Now between us, I now take this friendship belt and lay it in the Fort where we request you will assist us in Preserving it. Brothers I dont immagine that what I have Said comes from my lips only, I do assure you it comes from the Bottom of Our hearts and we make no doubt but this will give you the same pleasure if you Are Sincere as we really are.

Brother.

You sent us word that you were so firmly Seated here that you were not to be removed: Brothers you have Towns and places of your own you know this is our Country and that your having Possession of it must be offencive to all Nations therefo it would be proper that you Were in your own Country where our Friendship m

Always Remain Undisturbed.

Brothers.

Some time ago you desired that we would go out of your way that you might Pass to those Nations that have disturbed the chain of Friendship; you yourselves are the People that have done it. in the first Place by coming With large Armys into our country and building Strong Forts we were then the first People that met you having no mistrust of your designs and Nothing but good in our hearts towards you agreed to every thing you desired, but the same time requested of you in the Strongest Terms not to Extend your Forts any further than this Post. Notwithstanding this you Crossed the lakes And what passed between the nations living that way and you we are Unacquainted with. but you see they have Slipt their hands from their Friendship with you, and as you have desired to know who Struck you, we take this Opportunity to make you Sensible of it which I believe you Can't help thinking this is True so you have Nobody else to blame but yourselves for what has happened.

Gave a large belt of ten Rows

Brothers

We have endeavoured to Stop all Parties we saw going against you some we were able to prevail with others we were not. who we suppose will prosecute the war against you. our Reason for not coming two days ago to speak with you was that we received this string of Wampum which I have now in My hand from all the nations over the lakes, the following is what they said upon it.

Grandfathers the Delawares.

By this string we inform you that we Intend in a short time to pass in a very great Body thro' your Country in our Way to the Forks of Ohio; Grandfathers you know us to be a foolish People, we are determined to stop at Nothing. and as we Expect to be very hungry we will seize and eat up every thing that comes in our way. (Brothers here is their Wampum you have heard what they design; If you go quietly Home to your wise men this is the furthest they will go. if not see what will be the Consequence; so we desire that you do remove off.

A String

Brothers

We have now delivered every thing we have to say consider it and when you have a mind to answer us, fire a gun and we will come over to hear you we hope when this is done to be able each of us to rise up and go to our Respective Homes. —

manding Officer to his Brothers the Delawares

You must be certain of our Sincerity towards you, as we have never Broke our Treaties with you or any other Indian Nation since our first Coming into this Country; Therefore Observe what I will inform you now. In your Speech yesterday to me you Complain that we have taken your Country And built Strong Forts; now Brothers, these Forts was to protect you and your Trad Which you have been often Told. with regard to your lands we have taken None only such parts as our Enemies the French did Possess; you Suffered them first to settle in the heart of your Country without Molestation and why Would you pretend to turn us out of it now. Who have always been friendly and kind to you.

Brothers

For these Reasons I now tell you that I will not abandon this Post. I have Warriors, Provissions, and Amunition Plenty to defend it three years Against all the Indians ~~[illegible]~~ in the Woods and we shall never abandon it as long as a white man lives in America. I despise the Ottawas, and I am very Much surprisd at our Brother Delawares for proposing to us to leave this place and go home. This is our home. you have attacked us without reason or Provocation you have murdered and plundered our Warriors and Traders you have took our Horses and Cattle, and at the same time you tell us your Hearts are good towards your Brethren the English; How can I have Faith in you, and believe that you are Sincere. Therefore Now Brothers I will advise you to go home to your Towns and take care of your women and Children when we have occasion to speake to you we shall send for you.

If your Chiefs at any time have any thing to say to us, they must go for the present, to Bedford where they will meet our Great men and George Croghan, they will be well Used. And I will give them letters and Coppies of the Speaches I received from you.

If any one should appear near the Fort or fire upon my Warriors, I shall not only return the fire but shall throw Shells all about And fire Cannons at them with one hundred and twenty Balls in Each. Therefore Keep off. I dont want to hurt you

S. Ecuyer; Captn. Comandt.

A Speech
Fort Pitt 26th July 1763

Fort Pitt le 5e Aoust 17[illegible] a 9 heure du soir

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Monsieur

[illegible]

[illegible] lettre du 26e [illegible]

[illegible] cependant il y en a [illegible]

[illegible] Delawares [illegible]

[illegible] la maison de [illegible]

[illegible] Monongahela [illegible]

[illegible] la Guerre et les autres [illegible]

[illegible] jamais la paix [illegible]

[illegible]

J'ai l'honneur d'etre tres parfaitement

Monsieur

[illegible] humble et [illegible] serviteur

[illegible]

Colonel Bouquet

[illegible] nouvelles du sr [illegible], et de la Riviere [illegible]
[illegible] Iroquois en auront leur part, de meme qu
ne [illegible] sera fort bien, que leur femmes et enfans
[illegible] qui s'amusent a attaquer un fort [illegible]
et [illegible], ils y ont [illegible] cinq cents [illegible] tres [illegible]

People to Trade with you: your present Behaviour therefore, is enough to be our mutual Destruction."

A Belt which Cap^t. Claus gave.

The Deputies after delivering the above Messages, are to Acquaint them that Peace was proclaimed in Canada; and the French in this Country, were now Become English Subjects, and of consequence They, the Western Nations, must consider them, and Us, as one People, who enjoy'd the same Privileges in Trade, and any thing else; and were obliged to Submit to the same Laws, and Government. That if the English were prevented from Trafficking with Them, the French were likewise, &c^a.

INDORSED:

1763
Messages sent by 8
Nations of Canada
Indians to the western
Nations, two different
Ways, with 4 Belts of
Wampum.
Enclosed in Sir W^m. Johnson's
of the 25th. August 1763. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*August 5-25, 1763*]

August — Friday 5th. — a Tuscarora arrived here in 2 days from *Kanadisgo*,[2] who acquainted me that all was quiet in their Country at present, & that the Sachims of y^e. several Nations were gone 5 days before he left home to the Senecas Country. —

D^o. Die *Gawehe*, *Tagawaron* & another Oneida came with an

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Johnson's hand.

[2] Kanadesaga, village a little northwest of Geneva. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, p. 158.

Answer to my Belt of Enquiry, sent some days ago to know what was the reason of the late Alarm, & what the news was in their Country. —

Tagawaron spoke as follows —

Brother Gorah Warraghiiyagey,

We three now present are sent by our Nation, to assure You that they were entirely ignorant of the late Alarm, until y^{r}. Messingers arrived in our Castle with the news, & told us y^{r}. People were assembled at y^{e}. German Flatts In arms, w^{h}. surprised them, as they were entirely ignorant of any Designs agst. that place at the time, they now desired us to repeat the Assurances given You by all the Nations when lately at y^{e}. Flatts, viz^{t}., that they will give you y^{e}. earliest intelligence they possibly can [*Should a*][1] of the Designs of the Enemy & Confirm what they say with this Belt —

A Belt returned —

[*He then proceeded &*] The Tuscaroras told me that there were Deputies from five Nations of y^{e}. *Ottawaes* now at *Kanadasegey* in y^{e}. Senecas Country, waiting y^{e}. Arrival of those Sachims of y^{e}. Six Nations who are gone to s^{d}. Place, & that it is reported they are come to acquaint y^{e}. 6 Nations of what they have done, & to desire peace of Us. —

Saturday 6th. August — the Oneidaes desired a Meet^{g}. on w^{h}. I went with them to the Council Room. then *Takawaron* Spoke as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghiiyagey

Takeing 4 Strings of Wampum in his hand w^{h}. I had lately sent them desireing they would imediately desist committing any the least depredations on the Inhabitants, otherwise that I should resent it, or even their Spreading false reports at this time. He then returned the Strings with y^{e}. Strongest Assurances that w^{t}. I desired should be complied with, & nothing more of the kind ever happen. —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

returned the Strings —

then taking a Black Belt in his hands spoke as follows

Brother,

What imprudent Steps have been now twice taken by our Nation, you are acquainted with. We who are now present & sent to You by the whole Nation Speak y^{e}. Sentiments of all the Warriors & Young Men thereof, and acknowledge our faults, for differing with, or hurting our Bretheren the Germans Properties, we all declare that what harm was done by us, was by orders of y^{e}. Sachims, but on y^{r}. message a few days ago, All y^{e}. Warriors met at *Kanawarohare*, and then & there came to a resolution to live for y^{e}. time to come in [*peace*] greater freindship wth. their Bretheren, & nevermore obey any orders of their Sachims w^{h}. might be repugnant to their present good Intentions & resolutions, but would follow their advice in anything that tended to y^{e}. good of their Nation, — then added that they were directed to acquaint me that as soon as these Sachims who were gone to the Senacas, returned, they were to meet, & consider of ways & means to make [*up*] Satisfaction to those Germans whose Cattle their People killed or took away, & would there also acquaint me wth. the Steps they [*may*] shall take — then concluded with assureing me that they y^{e}. Warriors were now ashamed & heartily sorry for what had been done & begged I would forgive it, & that y^{e}. Sachims were determined shortly to do the Same —

a large black Belt

Brother

[*We*] with these Strings of Wampum we deliver You the words of our Sachims, w^{h}. they charged us with and are as follows.

Brother

We y^{e}. Sachims rejoice at y^{e}. good resolutions taken by our Young Men, to live forever in peace & freindship with their

Bretheren y^e^. English, & to leave of doing mischief of any kind to them for y^e^. future which has often given offence to our Bretheren, we acknowledge our faults, & heartily desire forgiveness, and by these Strings we do Asure You that as soon as the rest of our Sachims return from y^e^. Senecas, we will imediately all meet, and fall upon the best method we possibly can, of removeing all uneasiness & Heart burnings from y^r^. Mind & those of our Bretheren who [*may*] have any way suffered by our People, also [*fall upon*] endeavour to make them ample recompence for y^e^. same, indeed we have made a beginning already as You now see, by takeing back a horse from one of our Young Men which he Stole from y^e^. Flatts, & will get all we can of everry kind, & restore them to y^e^. owners —

3 Strings —

then Sir W^m^. in answer to the first String, told them that he was glad to find [*that*] his Message had so good an effect, as the contrary would oblidge him to act such a part as would be verry hurtfull to them, & disagreable to himself. —

Bretheren

[*Your*] the open [*declarations*] Confession You have now made of your Past faults, and the sincere promises of Amendment for the future, looks well, and if strictly adhered to, will be y^e^. best means of reconcileing your injured [*Bretheren*] & Justly incensed Bretheren; I cannot but express y^e^. greatest surprise to hear that those whose duty & business it is to preserve peace & good order, should think of Sufferring, much less of encourageing the Young Men to commit any Acts of Violence, as they now stand charged with by You, & I expect that on their return from y^e^. present Meeting, they will act such a part as will confirm your & their Words, & shew Us that they & You are sensible of, and sorry for Your Error, — Which I cannot but Recommend to them & you, & in that case, I shall take care that the Inhabitants behave in a freindly manner to You, which they will readily do as soon as You make them Satisfaction for what is passed, &

behave better for the future — I shall let yr. People soon know ye. Damage done —

A Belt —

I have now only to recommend to Your Nation a strict observance of the promises you now made in their name, and to tell You that I expect You will according to yr. [*promises*] assurances repeatedly made to me, give me the earliest intelligence you possibly can of any Designs You find the Enemy may have against Our Settlements or Posts, which, in case You do not choose to act openly with us against them, is the least, as Bretheren, You can do. —

Brother Gorah Warraghiiyagey

We shall truely report to our Nation what You have Said, and are certain it will be agreable & complied with. We are now to acquaint You that the Warriors of our Nation (more particularly those of *Kánáwáróháre*) have determined to oppose the Ill Designs of any other Inds. whatsoever, agst. You, and will whenever there is an opertunity, act accordingly, but, as this resolution is only taken by those of yt. Settlement, we should be glad you would not as yet make it publick, until you see wt. part ye. rest will act. — in ye. meantime You may depend on our giveing you all ye. Intelligence we possibly can —

I then thanked them for their good disposition towards Us, and [*then*] layed before them the many advantages it would be to [*all*] those Nations who would openly declare themselves our freinds, & act accordingly, and on the other hand, the inevitable ruin wh. a contrary conduct must bring upon them, then concluded with acquainting them, that I would take care of such as Joined his Majestys Troops, for wh. purpose I intended soon sending for such things as are necessary. — for ye. present, gave them Some Money to buy a few necessarys, as a compensation for their trouble in comeing so far, as well as for the freindly part they determined to act. —

Wednesday 10th. of August — Severall of ye. Mohawk Sachims & Warriors came to me with a great complaint, vizt. that a Number of People were Settled and still Settleing on Lands of theirs near to Saraghtoga, wh. they reserved for their hunting and without wh. they could not have any game, also cutting Saw Logs out of their Land, adding that such proceedings were unfair, & unBrotherlike, and that if they were not prevented going on with sd. Settlement, they must look upon us as endeavouring to root them out of the Country, and therefore would try to do themselves Justice.

Sir Wm. told them it was the first he had heard of it, and assured them that his Majesty and those in power had no design of takeing their Lands or Hunting Grounds from them, that he would enquire into it, and endeavour to put a Stop to such Settlement, unless they had a Just Title to Said Lands, and did at ye. same time write a letter by Hendrick a Mohawk to Hendk. Van Dewerky at Saraghtoga, to know who were Settleing on sd. Lands —

Thursday 11th. — Nickus of ye. Oneidaes Sett of for Oneida, & is to bring me all the Intelligence he can learn, also ye. present disposition of ye. five Nations &ca. & to return in about 10 Days—

Do. Die — I heard from Ogden that ye. 46th. Regimt. were on their March for Niagra, whereupon I sent to acquaint ye. 2 Mohawks Castles of it, desireing they would not be alarmed thereat, & that they would acquaint the Oneidas thereof. this I sent by Zacharia's Wife with 3 Strings of Wampum. —

Monday August 15th. — Nickus returned haveing been no farther than Cook's where he mett his Brother & his Family. He called me on one Side in a private place, and with ye. greatest concern told me he had heard verry disagreable News, Vizt. that Minister Lappius[1] last Sunday told his Congregation in Public, that Nickus, meaning himself, had told me to be on my guard, as the Conajohare Inds. who are Ury Klocks Party were determined to attempt my Life at any rate, that he Lappius said

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[1] The Rev. John Casper Lappius.

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1763 August 6th Sir William further Proceeded. — "I have now only to Recommend to your Nation a Strict Observance of the Treaty now made by you in their Name, and to tell you that I expect, you will, according to your Assurances repeatedly made to me, give me the earliest Intelligence you possibly can of any Designs, you find the Enemy may have against our Settlements or Posts, which (in Case of your not chusing to Act openly with us against them,) is the least, as Brethren, you can do". — to which they answered

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We shall truly Report to our Nation what you have said, and are certain it will be agreeable, and Complied with. We are now to Acquaint you that the Warriors of our Nation (more particularly those of Kanawarishire) have determined to Oppose the ill Designs of any other Indians whatsoever against you, and will, whenever an Opportunity offers, Act accordingly. but as this Resolution is only taken by those of that Settlement, we should be glad you would not as yet make it publick, until you see what Part the Rest will Act. — In the mean time you may Depend on our giving you all the Intelligence we possibly can. —

Sir Wm. then thanked them for their good Disposition towards him, and laid before them the many Advantages it would be to those Nations, who would openly declare themselves as friends, and Act accordingly, and on the other Hand, the Inevitable Ruin, which a Contrary Conduct must bring on them, and Concluded with telling them that he would take Care of those who Joined his Majesties Troops, for which Purpose, he would soon send for such things as were necessary for them — & for the present, gave them some Money to buy a few Necessaries, as a Compensation for their trouble in coming so far, as also for the friendly Part they determined to Act for the future.

10th Several of the Mohock Sachems, and Warriors came to Sir William with a Complaint viz.t that a Number of People were Settled, and still Settling on Lands of theirs near Saraghtoga, which they Reserved for their Hunting Ground, and without which they could have no Game — also of Cutting Saw Logs on s.d Lands — adding that such Proceedings were unfair and not Brotherlike, and that if they were not Prevented going on with said Settlement, they must look upon us, as Endeavouring to Root them out of the Country, and therefore would try to do themselves Justice.

Sir William answered them, that it was the first he had heard of the Matter, and assured them that he would Enquire into the affair, and endeavour to put a Stop to such Settlement, if any, except they had a just Title to said Lands; and at same time

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August

wrote a Letter by Henrick a Mohawk, to Hendrick Van Dewerkert at Saraghtoga, to know who were Settling on said Lands, and to acquaint him thereof

11th. — Nickus set off for Oneida in order to bring Sir Wm. what Intelligence he could, and also to learn the present Disposition of the Five Nations &c, and promised to Return in ten Days. —— Same day Sir William had an Account from Ogden, that the 46th Regiment was on its March to Niagara, whereupon he sent to Acquaint the Mohawk Castle of it, and desiring they might not be Alarmed thereat, and that they would acquaint the Oneidas thereof. this Message was sent by Zacharias Wife with 3 Strings of Wampum. —

15th. — Nickus returned having proceeded no further than Cashie, where he met his Brother and his Family. He called Sir Wm. on one side in a private Place, & with the greatest Concern told him that he had heard very disagreeable News, viz.t that Minister Lappier, last Sunday told his Congregation in publick, that Nickus (meaning himself) had told Sir William to be on his Guard, as the Conajohare Indians who are Ury Klock's Party, were determined to attempt his Life at any Rate. — that Lappius said he heard Sir Wm. say so, — and further that he had given him (Nickus) a fine Laced Coat for giving him the Information. —— Nickus further told Sir William, that as he was coming by Ury Klock's, the Women of some of that Party came to him, and desired that he would not go near Klocks Indians, who were then drunk, lest they might put him to Death, for being so much Sir Wm.s friend. tho he took their Advice, and lodged at some Distance from them; but next Morning, being sober he spoke to them about the matter, and desired they would come down to Sir Wm. & hear what he would say thereon, that they promised to come and bring the Minister along with them. Nickus said that they talked away at a great Rate, and felt of Anger. Said a great deal concerning the Conduct of said Indians, being set on by Klock. — Same day his Brother Tawido and family arrived here; but none of Klocks Party came as expected according to their Promise. —

17th. — On Wednesday they all set off for their Castle in Order to take Care of their Corn &c and assured Sir Wm. that in Case the Sachems of the 5 Nations who went to the Senecas Council did not Succeed, and that the times grew more troublesome, they would Return to him & remain with him. in the mean time promised to give Sir Wm. every Intelligence they could learn. — Sir Wm. returned them thanks, and told them they would always be welcome in such a Case, and furnished them with Money & Provisions for their Journey. —

(On Friday

The following Messages, consisting in four Belts of Wampum, were by the 8 Indian Nations in Canada, viz.t the Caghnawageys, Canaghsadarundax, Skaghquanes, Swegachies, St Francis, 3 River Indians, and Hurons near Quebec, among the western Nations two different ways, by two Birch Canoes, one thrô Lake Ontario to Detroite, the other by the Ottawawa, or Grand River, to Missilimakinack.

Brethren of Towaganha, or Western Indians:

"We by this Belt of Wampum, acquaint you that, there is an universal Peace concluded among all the Christian Powers in Europe, and consequently among the white Peoples in America, by which Peace, the King of France ceded to the King of England all his Claim, and Right of all his Dominions, on this Continent, as far as the River Missisippi. Where fore you are to consider the King of England as the only Soveraign over the said Territories, who, we hear, intends to put the Trade with you and Us upon a very good Footing.

Brethren; You cannot have forgot the Agreement, jointly made between Us and our Brethren the English when this Country was taken, of maintaining a firm Peace and Friendship with one another. We hereby acquaint you that We are resolved strictly to abide by our Agreement and expect you'll do the same.

A large white Belt, with black Spots in Captn Claus's Behalf.

"Brethren Towaganha

We are vastly surprised to hear such bad Accounts from You, and that You have forgot the Engagement, and foolishly and rashly taken up the

" Hatchet against your Brethren. You know that you requested Us to
" take you into our Confederacy, and We have Complied: but you have behaved
" as unworthy Members, and slipt your Hold of the Covenant Chain. We
" by this Belt intreat, and desire you to recollect your Selves what you are
" about, in disturbing the Peace of the Confederacy, and immediately lay down
" the Hatchet.

A large white Belt in behalf of the 8 Nat:s

" Brethren Towaganha; We desire you to let Us know, as soon as
" possible, whether you will Comply with our Desire of laying down the Hatchet,
" or not, that We may direct our Selves accordingly, and let you know farther
What We think of your inconsiderate Behaviour.

A Belt from the 8 Nations.

" Brethren Towaganha:

" We would have you always to look upon Us as keeping a
Strong hold of the Chain of Friendship with our Brethren the English;
" and are resolved to abide by our Engagements of Peace for ever, and Regard
" the King of England as our Common Father, who is willing to Live
" in Peace, and Friendship, with all his Children the Indians, and intends
" to Establish a fair, and reasonable Trade with all Indian Nations in
" His American Dominions. He does not mean to Claim your Lands
" as His Property, and desires no more Priviledges than the King of France
" had, which is to carry on the Trade among You, for your own Good, and
" Welfare, but if You Behave, as you have now done, He certainly will Deprive
" You of it, and has it in His Power, as You can't be Supplied by any other
" Nation, He having the Entrance of the two Rivers that lead from the
" Sea to your Country, and can prevent any other Nation of white

People to Trade with you: your present Behaviour therefore, [illegible] to be our mutual Destruction:

A Belt which Capt.^t Claus gave.

The Deputies after delivering the above Messages, are to acquaint Them that Peace was proclaimed in Canada; and the French in this Country, were now Become English Subjects, and of consequence They, the Western Nations, must consider them, and Us, as one People, who enjoy'd the same Privileges in Trade, and any thing else; and were obliged to Submit to the same Laws, and Government. That if the English were prevented from Trafficking with Them, the French were likewise &c.^a

1763.

Meſsages sent by 8
Nations of Canada
Indians to the western
Nations, two different
ways, with 4 Belts of
Wampum.

Enclosed in Sir Wm. Johnson's
of the 25th August 1763. –

1763

19th August On Friday, Joseph a Conajohare Indian, with some others came to acquaint Sir William that the Sachems, who were at the Meeting in the Seneca Country were Returned, and that they desired him to acquaint him that the Six Nations would meet him at the German Flats in eight days in order to inform him of the Result of said Meeting &c. —— Sir William sent Joseph early on Saturday Morning to desire Abraham, Chief of the Mohocks to come to him in order to hear what was done at the late Meeting, so as to be able to take proper Measures, to be prepared for the intended Meeting at the German Flats.

20th On Saturday Abraham Chief of the Mohocks came to Sir Wm. being arrived from the Seneca Meeting, he acquainted him that the Six Nations desired to meet him at the German Flats on the 26th Inst. where they would inform him of all that passed at the said Meeting, desiring at the same time, that Sir Wm. would apprize the Officers at the several Posts from the Three Rivers of their coming this way, and that they would let them have some little Provisions. —— In Consequence of which Sir Wm.

21st Dispatched an Indian lad named Joseph with a Letter to Lieut. Campbell commanding at Fort Stanwix, desiring he would acquaint the other Posts therewith, & also wrote to Judias Harkemer, and Franks to provide Provisions for the Meeting. —

25th On Thursday, Sir William sent Capt. Butler to the German Flatts to bring down the Five Nations to his House, his Indisposition being so great as to prevent his travelling up there. — On same Day Gahswangorora, and Tyagaweke his Son arrived here, and after the usual Ceremony on Meeting they with a black Belt earnestly requested Sir Wm. Assistance in getting & bringing all their People from the Southward by such Road as he should Judge best. — A Black Belt —

Sir William answered them, that, as the times were now troublesome and dangerous, owing to the rash, and unnatural Proceedings of the Senecas, & others, he thought it best for them to defer Attempting a Journey of that kind, until these wicked People were brought to their Senses, and then he would assist them in the Affair. — Gave a Belt in Exchange

Same Day Sir William received a Letter from Capt. Claus at Canada, for the most part Containing his Proceedings with the Canada Indians in consequence of his instructions to him, after the Commencement of Hostilities there — Also

from

1763

August

Some Transactions with the Ottawas &c— Received likewise a Letter from Governor Gage relative to the good Behavior of the Ottawas of Arbre Croche in preserving the Eng.th Prisoners, and Merchants Effects &c, which had been taken by the treacherous Chippaweighs— which Proceedings &c were as follows

At a Meeting between his Excell.cy General Gage, and 54 Chiefs, and Head Warriors of the Ottawa Nation living within 10 Legues of Michillimacinac, and 30 Chiefs of the different Nations of Indians living within the Inhabited Part of Canada, Held at Montreal the 9th of August 1763—

Present — His Excell.cy Governor Gage—
Capt. Dan.l Claus — Dep.y Agent for Indian Affairs—
Capt. John Lottridge — In the Ind.n Service—
Menare, & St. Jean — Interpreters—

Teubleu or Beendanor— Spoke as follows—

Brothers—

We beg you will give Attention to what we are going to Relate to you, with Regard to the Hostilities committed by the Chippaweigh Indians at Michillimacinac.— We were hardly Arrived from our Winters Hunt, when we Received the unexpected, and disagreeable Account of that Garrison being treacherously Surprized, and cut off by the Chippaweigh Indians. we thereupon dispatched an Express on Horseback to know the Truth of the Matter, who on his Arrival there, found the Fort in the Enemy Indians Possession who Rec.d him kindly, and Offered him some Refreshment, which he refused, and instantly returned to give us the Intelligence, which we no sooner Received than all our Young Men Jumped up, Armed themselves & set off in their Canoes in order to retake the Fort from the Enemy; but on their Arrival there, found them too Numerous, and too well Prepared against an Attempt of the kind. They however called our People to a Meeting where they had a Heap of Plunder, also three Prisoners, viz. the Officer, Second in Command, with two Soldiers, which they desired our People to take by way of Reconcilement. but our Young Men after expressing their great Displeasure at their horrid Behavior, Released the Prisoners, and would not have any thing to do with the Goods, until the Officer

Commanded

CANADA INDIANS TO WESTERN INDIANS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*August 25, 1763*]

The following Messages, consisting in four Belts of Wampum, were Sent by the 8 Indian Nations in Canada, viz^t. the Caghnawageys, Caneghsadarundax, Skaghquanes, Swegachies, S^t. Francis, 3 River Indians, and Hurons near Quebec, among the Western Nations two different ways, by two Birch Canoes, one thro' Lake Ontario to Detroite, the other by the Ottawawa, or Grand River, to Missilimakinack.

Brethren of Towaganha, or Western Indians,

"We, by this Belt of Wampum, Acquaint you that, there is an universal Peace concluded among all the Christian Powers in Europe, and consequently among the white People in America, by which Peace, the King of France ceded to the King of England all his claim, and Right, of all his Dominions, on this Continent, as far as the River Missisippi: Wherefore You are to Consider the King of England as the only Soveriegn over the said Territories, who, we hear, intends to put the Trade with you, and Us, upon a very good Footing.

"Brethren; You cannot have forgot the Agreement, jointly made between Us, and our Brethren the English when this Country was taken, of maintaining a firm Peace, and Friendship, with one another. We hereby acquaint you, that We are resolved Strictly to abide by our Agreement, and expect you'll do the same.

A large white Belt, with black Spots,
in Cap^{tn}. Claus's Behalf.

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[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39; inclosed in Johnson to Amherst, Aug. 25, 1763. This message was sent to western enemy Indians at the Congress held by Captain Daniel Claus at Caughnawagey, July 27, 1763. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:542.

Brethren Towaganha;

"We are vastly surpris'd to hear such bad accounts from You, and that you have forgot the Engagement, and foolishly and rashly taken up the Hatchet against Your Brethren. You know that you requested Us to take you into our Confederacy, and We have Complied: but you have behav'd as unworthy Members, and Slipt your Hold of the Covenant Chain. We by this Belt intreat, and desire you to recollect your Selves what you are about, in disturbing the Peace of the Confederacy, and immediately lay down the Hatchet.

A large white Belt in behalf of the 8 Nat^s.

Brethren Towaganha;

"We desire you to let Us know, as soon as possible, whether You will Comply with our Desire of laying down the Hatchet, or not, that We may direct our Selves accordingly, and let you know farther What We think of your inconsiderate Behaviour.

A Belt from the 8 Nations.

Brethren Towaganha;

"We would have you always to look upon Us as keeping a Strong hold of the Chain of Friendship with our Brethren the English; and are resolved to abide by our Engagements of Peace for ever, and Regard the King of England as our Common Father, who is willing to Live in Peace, and Friendship, with all his Children the Indians, and intends to Establish a fair, and reasonable Trade with all Indian Nations in His American Dominions. — He does not mean to Claim your Lands as His Property; and desires no more Priveledges than the King of France had, which is, to carry on the Trade among You, for your own Good, and Welfare; but if You Behave, as you have now done, He certainly will Deprive You of it, and has it in His Power, as You can't be Supplied by any other Nation, He having the Entrance of the two Rivers that lead from the Sea to your Country, and can prevent any other Nation of white

People to Trade with you: your present Behaviour therefore, is enough to be our mutual Destruction."

A Belt which Capt. Claus gave.

The Deputies after delivering the above Messages, are to Acquaint them that Peace was proclaimed in Canada; and the French in this Country, were now Become English Subjects, and of consequence They, the Western Nations, must consider them, and Us, as one People, who enjoy'd the same Privileges in Trade, and any thing else; and were obliged to Submit to the same Laws, and Government. That if the English were prevented from Trafficking with Them, the French were likewise, &ca.

INDORSED:

1763
Messages sent by 8
Nations of Canada
Indians to the western
Nations, two different
Ways, with 4 Belts of
Wampum.

Enclosed in Sir Wm. Johnson's
of the 25th. August 1763. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*August 5-25, 1763*]

August — Friday 5th. — a Tuscarora arrived here in 2 days from *Kanadisgo*,[2] who acquainted me that all was quiet in their Country at present, & that the Sachims of ye. several Nations were gone 5 days before he left home to the Senecas Country. —

Do. Die *Gawehe*, *Tagawaron* & another Oneida came with an

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Johnson's hand.

[2] Kanadesaga, village a little northwest of Geneva. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, p. 158.

Answer to my Belt of Enquiry, sent some days ago to know what was the reason of the late Alarm, & what the news was in their Country. —

Tagawaron spoke as follows —

Brother Gorah Warraghiiyagey,

We three now present are sent by our Nation, to assure You that they were entirely ignorant of the late Alarm, until y^{r}. Messingers arrived in our Castle with the news, & told us y^{r}. People were assembled at y^{e}. German Flatts In arms, w^{h}. surprised them, as they were entirely ignorant of any Designs agst. that place at the time, they now desired us to repeat the Assurances given You by all the Nations when lately at y^{e}. Flatts, viz^{t}., that they will give you y^{e}. earliest intelligence they possibly can [*Should a*][1] of the Designs of the Enemy & Confirm what they say with this Belt —

A Belt returned —

[*He then proceeded &*] The Tuscaroras told me that there were Deputies from five Nations of y^{e}. *Ottawaes* now at *Kanadasegey* in y^{e}. Senecas Country, waiting y^{e}. Arrival of those Sachims of y^{e}. Six Nations who are gone to s^{d}. Place, & that it is reported they are come to acquaint y^{e}. 6 Nations of what they have done, & to desire peace of Us. —

Saturday 6th. August — the Oneidaes desired a Meet^{g}. on w^{h}. I went with them to the Council Room. then *Takawaron* Spoke as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghiiyagey

Takeing 4 Strings of Wampum in his hand w^{h}. I had lately sent them desireing they would imediately desist committing any the least depredations on the Inhabitants, otherwise that I should resent it, or even their Spreading false reports at this time. He then returned the Strings with y^{e}. Strongest Assurances that w^{t}. I

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

Dear Sir

Johnson Hall Augst. 25th. 1763

I am much obliged to you for the news you communicated in your favour of the 12th instt. ~~in~~ it gives me pleasure to find the friendly part which the Ottawas in the neighbourhood of Michilimackinac have acted, as well as that the Sioux &c. seem so well disposed and I apprehend that by keeping those Nations who are our friends we have a further reason and by a prudent management ~~to~~ many of them may be induced to assist our Troops in the Spring; as I believe little can be performed for the rest of this Season in that Distant Quarter

I heartily concur with you in thinking that those on the Ohio, & the Susquehanna, Shawanese & Delawares who were certainly the first authors of the present disturbances should meet with the first & severest punishment and as the greater part of them lye more convenient for distressing our frontiers, ~~and~~ as well as more open to an invasion from ~~our~~ us, that the first blow should be struck there; which if successfull will enable us to prosecute our future attempts against the rest with less difficulty & more assurance of success.

Two or three different attempts at one & the same time will divide the Enemys force as well as greatly alarm them, and I am hopefull that the Light Infantry will reach the west time enough to prove an usefull ~~an agreeable~~ reinforcement as ~~the~~ their numbers there are but inconsiderable, and much cannot ~~be~~ be expected from the weakness, & bad state of health of the Troops from the Havannah

The 46th amounting in all to something less than 200 & of them many sick passed by a few days ago for Niagara where Lt. Col. Browning is to command, as also some platoons, amounting to abt. 100 Men, under Capt. Lt. Gardiner who had been discharged from the reduced Regiments, & inlisted at N. York who are to go on Service.—

Whatever is done against Inds. must be by surprize, for unless they are very strong ~~th~~ None of them will be found in reach of their Villages, and the difficulty to surprize Inds. who are now on their Guard, & will have constant spys will

The Honble. Major Genl. Gage

will appear very evident, as well as the dangers & Embuscades the Troops will be Daily liable to in marching to, & returning from their Castles

I sometimes send you small parties of Mohocks to Captn. Trigell who may prove very serviceable in procuring intelligence which is the most necessary article in an Indn. War

Captn. Shaw has informed me of the Congresses held in your Government and I am heartily glad to find thereby that the Indians there behave in so friendly a manner towards the English which really merits our favor the dispensing of which at some times will prove in the End rather a saving to the Government than otherwise.—

The rest of the 6 Nations who lately sent Deputys to the Senecas to desire them to lay down the Hatchet, ~~are~~ have sent me word that they desire to meet me in a few days at the German flatts, to acquaint me with the result of their Negociations & their sentiments thereon, but my present indisposition obliges me to call them hither, when I shall have an opportunity of knowing the 6 Nations sentiments more fully than at my late Meeting at the German flatts—

I shall be always happy in your friendly correspondence, and with the best respects of my Family I beg leave to assure you that I am with the greatest Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Obedt. Very humble Servt.

Johnson Hall Aug. 25 1768

To Genl. Gage on Indn. Affairs

Entd. in Vol. 2 the Indn Affs. Page 138

[illegible] 29th Augt 1763.

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Sir

[illegible] Deputation [illegible] in the [illegible] & that this Country [illegible] the King of England, at the same [illegible] Belt by which they made [illegible] about some [illegible] they think [illegible] with reason of [illegible] out of by the Jesuits living in [illegible] who got it cunningly inserted in to their Patent [illegible] formerly granted them by the [illegible] of France, and therefore the Indns looked upon it that [illegible] to take [illegible], and reinstate them [illegible] they formerly possessed & that this being [illegible] they believe [illegible] them to understand [illegible] in it, I [illegible] them against the worst, and made them sensible as [illegible] in my Power of the Difficulty of [illegible] by way and [illegible] them I would [illegible] to the General as [illegible] but received [illegible], and assured them that [illegible] in the Power [illegible] Genl Gage who he has interested himself greatly [illegible] the Indians [illegible]

[illegible]

The Honble
Sr Wm Johnson Bart

[illegible] possession [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] of the
[illegible] years ago [illegible]
[illegible] that the land now in
question adjoining their fort extending
contain 2 Miles in Breadth & 6 in Depth beginning
at a Creek called Le Portage or Portage [illegible]
Chenouaghragewige [illegible] as abovementioned
claimed fraudulently inserted in a Patent lately granted
to the Society of the Jesuits by Lewis the 14th:
When the said Patent was obtained the Patentees
having been [illegible] which is about 80 year ago
acquainted the Indians of the Kings pleasure
in giving them the said [illegible] the same time in
a Publick Meeting [illegible] & explained this away Lands
to [illegible] were bound on said Creek near the
Creek [illegible] Leagues up the River [illegible] and further
[illegible] both sides [illegible] Chateauguay or [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] said was bounded between said
Creeks [illegible] they & their Posterity might not
mistake the Limits, Desiring them along hand it
down to their children to keep it allways fresh
in their [illegible] the Indians.
content [illegible] the then delivered them did not come
within 1½ Mile near said Creek Portage, and
thus they were then made easy at that time and
then they lived near said Creek, but in course of
time were by their Spiritual Fathers induced to
move up further & further till they came where
they

[illegible] now, that they might take possession of the Seignorie Lands for the Benefit of the Society. The Priests at Caghnawagey not satisfied with what their Predecessors curtailed of the Indians Lands tried to follow the same method by making claims & hiring out some of the Lands they live now upon, but they could not bring it to bear under our Government and were cast & dispossessed of them, and when the Letter of the Patent was submitted to the [illegible] Jesuitical Fraud was found out by false pretexts & different Boundaries from what they were acquainted with by their Fathers, and which brought on the present Complaint.

[illegible] gave them the Generals Answer to wit, that he could not go from the Letter of the Patent they were to abide by, and after reflecting awhile upon it they were in hopes that something would be done yet, which was to apply to you as the chief Director of their Affairs to lay their Case before the King and in their Behalf inform his Majesty & [illegible] to grant them their Request— this therefore the Deputation was sent upon [illegible] in my Opinion the only proper time they can have a chance of carrying their point. [illegible] Body that the Estate of the Jesuits be settled to the Crown, since their Society is broke in France, which of

Cou

[illegible] them
[illegible] Spring [illegible] nally
[illegible] tions
[illegible] People,
[illegible] obligation
[illegible] give you
[illegible] der [illegible] be visite
[illegible] time enough
[illegible] am in [illegible]
[illegible] done [illegible] may here
back before [illegible]
[illegible] give [illegible]
[illegible] Eighty [illegible] the Kings [illegible]
[illegible] being easy [illegible] quiet [illegible] in
[illegible] shall be
[illegible] Indians
[illegible] satisfied,
[illegible]
[illegible] Villages are
[illegible]
[illegible] the
[illegible] the
[illegible] behaved
[illegible] were
[illegible]
[illegible] they sent to the [illegible]
[illegible] 5 [illegible]
[illegible] Spring [illegible] English [illegible] they
[illegible] westward [illegible]
[illegible] Plantation upon
[illegible] age [illegible] French may have
[illegible] live [illegible]
Friendly

privately pushed on & encouraged the Broil but
the heaviest charge in my opinion will fall
upon those that sent them such rash and
uncertain Messages, yet since it's gone so far
vigorous Efforts should be made to chastise them
it [illegible] otherwise they will grow too insolent,
but the Measures we hear are to be taken for that
purpose are so trifling and only will enrage the
Villains the more, & nothing but blows I fear will
keep the rest of the five Nations quiet. ——
I hope french Peter & the Bear Warriors have been with
you before now, else how I think you will have
had what Intelligence you may Want from this
Quarter.
I conclude with all due Respect and
Compliments to the family

Honrd Sir

your most dutyfull
and Obedient Son
Wm Johnson

(307) Montreal 29th Augt. 1763.

from Capt Claus concerng
the Inds. complaints of a Tract of
Land of which they were deprived
by the Jesuits at Montreal

Entd. in Vol. 8th Indn. Recds. 513

Copy of [illegible]

[illegible] 29th August 1763.

[illegible] Sir

The Indians of Caughnawagey have sent their [illegible] to congratulate me on the Peace, and that this Country is now the King of England's, at the same time [illegible] which they make [illegible] Lands [illegible] the Reason, [illegible] living [illegible] who got [illegible] Cumming's inserted [illegible] Patent [illegible] granted [illegible] King of France and therefore the Indians [illegible] them [illegible] only possessors since the [illegible] Crown. But this being not time they petition the [illegible] about the [illegible] giving them time to [illegible] that [illegible] thing with [illegible] them against the [illegible], and made [illegible] in my power of the difficulty of [illegible] Property away,

To the Honble

[illegible] Bart.

and —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 80 [illegible]

their Children to keep it always fresh in their
Memory wherein the limits of the Indian Patent
which is their demand to them does not Come
within 12 Miles near said Creek [illegible]
thus they were Made easy for that time as they
then lived near said Creek in the Course of
time were by their Spiritual Fathers induced
& Drove up farther and farther till they Came
where they live now, that they might take Possess-
sion [illegible] said Lands for the Benefit of
the society. The Priests at Caghnawagey not
Satisfied with what their Intercession Exhibit-
of the Indian Lands had to follow the same
Method by Insisting Claim and Giving Out
Some of the Lands they live now [illegible]
[illegible] Government,
[illegible] of them once
[illegible] came to the
[illegible] Land was found Out
[illegible] Desired now what
[illegible] and
[illegible]
[illegible] the Generals Answer
which was that he Could not go from the Letter
of the Patent, they were Downcast, and after Reflecting
[illegible] that they were in hopes, that time
[illegible] yet which was to apply to
[illegible] Director of their Affairs, to lay
their Case before the King and in their behalf
[illegible] pleasure to Grant them
their Request — This is what the De-
-putation

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[illegible] for 'tis thought by every body that the Estate of the Jesuits here will [illegible] to the Crown since their Society is broke in France which of Consequence makes void any Grant given them by that Crown and if this [illegible] is [illegible] to the King the Lands [illegible] may easily be granted to those injured People which would [illegible] them under an [illegible] I don't know [illegible] a clear insight into the Affair having [illegible] but I am in hopes [illegible]

you more [illegible] [illegible] me [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] but they were [illegible] the [illegible] these two [illegible] are the [illegible] and the [illegible] may be [illegible]. One of the latter was at St. Joseph's when cut off by the Poutewatamies, acting as [illegible] to One of Our Traders, whose and Mr. [illegible] life he was the means of saving by [illegible] and behaved extremely well, he [illegible] the Jesuits were the Principal cause of the present disturbances having been in the [illegible]

they—

[illegible] Indians sent this String
of [illegible] to the rest of the Nations
to strike the English who, they sent word to all
Indian Nations to the Westward were ready to
wage War against and destroy any Indian Nation
upon the Continent. — I believe the French
[illegible] Priests [illegible] and encouraged
it, [illegible] the heaviest Charge in my humble
Opinion will fall upon those that sent them such
rash and threatening Messages, yet since it is
come so far, vigorous efforts should be made to
Enable them if possible Otherwise this will grow
[illegible], but the Measures we hear are to be
a [illegible] for that purpose are too trifling and only
will enrage the Villains the more and nothing but
[illegible] will keep the rest of the Five Nations
Quiet. — [illegible], French Peter and the Head
Warriors have been with you before now of whom
I think you will have had what Intelligence
you may want from this Quarter. —

I Conclude with all due Respect and
Compliments to the Family —

Hond Sir
your most dutiful
and Obedient Son
Signed Dan. Claus.

A true Copy
D. J. Fabier
Capt 60th

No. 6

Copy

Report of Captain Daniel
Claus, Dy Agent at Montreal
Addressed to the Honble. Sir
William Johnson Bart: dated
29 August 1763

1763 If your Chiefs at any time have anything to say to us, they must go for the present to Fort Bedford, where they will meet our great Merch.t George Croghan. — they will be well used, and I will give them Letters, and Copies of the Speeches I have Received from you. —

If any of your People should appear near the Fort, or fire upon my Warriors, I shall not only Return the Fire, but shall throw Shells all about, and fire Cannons at them with one Hundred & twenty Balls in each, therefore Keep off — I don't want to hurt you. —

S. Ecuyer Command.t

Johnson Hall Septem.br 1st 1763 —

1st Capt. John Butler returned from the German Flats, and acquainted Sir William that the Six Nations were on their way hither, and would be here this night, having left them the Day before at Conajohare Castle where they would rest themselves that Day, and have some talk with them Indians. — Sir Wm. dispatched Capt. Butler to acquaint the lower Mohawks therewith, and desire their Attendance the day following. —

2d The Oneidas, Onondagas, and a few Senecas arrived, ~~and Encamped~~, and Encamped; after which they waited on Sir Wm.; and after performing the usual Ceremony on Meeting, they begged he would acquaint them with the Particulars of an Action between us, and the Western Indians, which they were told of on their way hither. —

Sir Wm. after Ordering them Refreshment told them, that, as he was very unwell, he could not say anything to them till the next Day, — on which they broke off, and went to their Several Encampments. —

3d This Day the Conajoharees, also several of the Cayugas, Oneidas, and four Senecas arrived. — with the former Sir Wm. had a private Meeting, respecting their Lands in Dispute with Klock &c — acquainted them of Mr. Duncan's, Rutherford's &c Proposal, which was to Release to them the Lands they lived on, and Occupied, as long as they chose to Remain thereon, then to Revert to the Patentees or their Heirs, offering them a Present of £150. — Sir Wm. then desired to know their Sentiments relative to the Same, that he might the better be enabled to Speak to the other Party, — at the same time charging them to Act honestly, and to consider if they did otherwise, it would be offensive to the Great Spirit. —

Adj. —

(351) [illegible] recd a Packet from Lieut. Claus [illegible] 18 [illegible] made out of his proceedings with ye Canada Ind. ~~[illegible]~~ in consequence of my Instructions to him after the Ind. had commenced hostilities also some transactions at ye Ottawaes &c. — I had likewise a letter from [illegible] concerning ye good conduct of ye Ind. who brought our Garrison & and their effects from Michilimackinac.

[illegible] wrote [illegible] my Sentiments regarding such measures as I judged most proper to be pursued by us on ye present occasion likewise wrote Lieut. Claus a letter with directions how to act with the Canada & other Indians, desiring him to send me ye determination & resolution of said Ind., and transmit one to Sir Jeffery as soon as possible.

Thursday 1st of 7br Capt. John Butler my Interpreter returned from ye German Flatts, & acquainted me that the 6 Nations were on their way hither, & would be here at this night, he having left them yesterday at Conajohare Castle, where they told him they would rest themselves that day. I have some talk with the Indians. — Sent Capt. Butler to acquaint ye Lower Mohawks & desire their attendance to morrow.

Friday 7br 2d ~~The~~ The Onondagas, Oneidas & [illegible] Senecas, arrived & encamped [illegible]. they waited on Sir Wm. and performed the usual ceremony on Meeting. they hoped he would acquaint them with the particulars of ye Difference between us & the Western Indians, wh they were told on the way hither, having [illegible] Sir Wm ordered them a Drink of Liquor, Pipes & Tobacco and told them that as he was then very unwell, he could not say anything to them until ye next day, on wh they broke up for that time, and went to their several Encampments.

Saturday 3d the Conajoharees arrived, also several of the Cayugas, Oneidas & four Senecas. With the former I had a private Meeting ~~[illegible]~~ concerning their Lands in dispute wt. [illegible] &c, when ~~I told~~ [illegible] Mr. Duncan [illegible] & [illegible] proposed to release to them the [illegible] as long as they chose to remain thereon then to revert to them the Patentees or their Heirs offering them a present of £150 — I then desired ~~that~~ to know their Sentiments regarding the same, that I might the better be enabled to speak to ye other Party, at the same time giving them a charge to act honestly, and consider if they did otherwise it would be offensive to [illegible]

Sunday the 7th. All the Nations being assembled in ye Council Room the [illegible] began first with condoling the Death of [illegible] a great friend of his, under whom he had brought over many of ye Seneca Chiefs & the [illegible] he minded for them and was very useful to him over time.

3 Strings Wampum and 2 Blankets

Then Sir Wm appointed the Brother of the deceased to act in his Stead and gave him a proper instrument in Writing for ye purpose.

The Nations all present, returned their thanks to Sir Wm for what he had done, and were greatly pleased & [illegible] with the appointment of the Brother of ye deceased.

gave 8 Strings of Wampum

The Six Nations then requested Sir Wm to give them an acct of the Action at the Detroit they have heard on their way hither, that there was one [illegible] between the [illegible] & the Ind.s

Sir Wm after telling them how that it was uncommon to break upon any thing before they had finished the business for wch they came, told them he would, in order to satisfy them for the present, and then acquainted them with the Affair in the most favourable light & acquainted them with the treachery of the Chippewaes in taking Michilimackinac and of the friendly part wch the Ottawas acted in retaking our People & rescued them from ye Chippewaes, & then conducting them to Montreal &ca.

Having then done so, the Meeting broke up for this Day.

At Night Sir Wm spoke with several of the Chiefs in private, and advised them ~~[illegible]~~ to act very prudently on the present occasion, setting to them in a clear light [illegible] their Interest, to wch they gave great attention, and promised to use all their influence with ~~those~~ of the Senecas who were [illegible] with us, at the same time assured him there were but few Villages of yt Nation who remained obstinate, and that in order to bring them to their senses, they had, before they sett off for this Meeting, sent several of their Warriors to make the last tryal, and that they expected their return before they would be ready to leave this.

Wednsday 7th (20) All the Sachims & Principal Warriors of Onondaga [illegible] desired a ~~Meeting~~ conference with Sir Wm previous to a General Meeting, ~~at~~ it being granted, the Onondaga Speaker after repeating the many trials made by his Nation & others, to bring the Senecas to an acknowledgement of their error & to oblige them to lay down their Hatchet, said they had ~~now~~ at ye late Meeting prevailed on all of them except 2 Villages, & to them they had sent the chief Warrior of the Senecas named Kayenquaraghto, & who has been [illegible] Orakadora the Prince's son, & others, in order to bring them to the same way of thinking, in wh they expected they would succeed, and looked for them now every day. then acquainted Sir Wm with the several reasons given by the Senecas for their being [illegible] dissatisfied, namely the Posts throughout their Country, scarcity of Ammunition, & the Dearness of goods &ca. then concluded with earnestly requesting that a plentifull Trade might be allowed the Senecas, & that the Onondagaes said they were certain would restore peace, than which nothing would give them greater satisfaction. —

[illegible] —

Sir Wm Johnson's Answer to ye Onondagaes

Brethren of Onondaga

I have attended to what you said Yesterday, and taken into serious consideration the pains which you mention to have been at in Endeavouring to bring the Senecas to their Senses, for all which I heartily thank you, but I am sorry that you have so far misspent your time, as their behaviour did not merit ~~so much pains~~ a reconciliation between the English and them, for had they shewn any sense they would undoubtedly have attended the Meeting lately held with the rest of the Nations at the German flatts and there had they declared their sorrow for the mischiefs committed, I then might possibly have taken them into favour on their sincere promises of Amendment, but as this was not the Case, and as they have since continued to carry on the War & exercise the most unheard of barbarities on our People, the General is determined on

Or bringing them to a just sense of their falseness by a severe punishment, which I am heartily sorry they bring upon their own heads, and which could never have happen'd had they followed my repeated advice —

[illegible] apparently [illegible] you the absurdity of their Expecting a Trade from the English, as we can never give a Trade to our Enemies, which would be furnishing them with the means of destroying us, they had once an opportunity of enjoying a fair trade which the peace would soon have rendered reasonable & advantageous to them but they have foolishly let it slip out of their hands.

You and all the [illegible] but one who have wisely preserved the peace & continue our Friends as long as the same may be permitted with safety to ourselves ~~behaviour~~ trade will be kept open, & every other testimony shewn you of the just sense we have of your behaviour, and the difference we shall always make between Friends and Enemies —

Brethren,

As I have received Expresses yesterday with the particulars of some News, which I think it necessary you should all be acquainted with, I must therefore desire the especial attendance of all the Nations that I may communicate the same to them.

Then parted.

Immediately after two Chiefs arrived from the [illegible] Susquehanna to acquaint Sr W. that above 200 Indians from them parts as far as Owego were on their way to this house, very much in want of provisions & would be at [illegible] tomorrow

P.M. The Ind.s all Assembled

Present as before

Sr William then acquainted them with [illegible] the heads of the Hostilities committed by some of the W. Nat.s on the Frontiers of Pensylvania & being [illegible] by whom they were committed afterwards he gave them an Account of Col. Bouquets successfull Engagem.t near Fort Pitt, and the loss sustained by the Indians —

Then Tegawarunte Speaker of Onondaga addressed Sir Wm. as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey —

In consequence of your Speech made to us lately at the German Flatts we Sent imediately to the Senecas to know the cause of their behavior on their arrival of some of Spr. in that Country ~~when~~ Enquired our Warriors addressed theirs ~~and~~ desiring they wod imediately lay down the Hatchet, & bethink themselves of the ~~Consequence~~ danger wch ~~such~~ their bad proceeds must involve their families ~~in~~ & not proudly continue the War, ~~&~~ but consider their Welfare —

Then our Sachems addressed theirs desiring they wd ~~consider~~ think for the public good and not permit their young Men to prosecute hostilities, ~~and desired~~ but that they wd ~~consider~~ remr. the old Agreemt. whereby they were to keep peace & never begin any disturbances, ~~by which conduct~~ whereby they might be assured they wd. never be hurted that therefore they shod. talk wisely to their Warriors & not suffer them to get drunk & behave ~~so bad~~ as they had lately done, and ~~as the Onondas had the Mohawks~~ desired they wd mind their proper affairs which was of public busins. ~~& take care of the news~~ & prevent any bad designs ~~but~~ & observe the Agreement by which we are ~~they~~ bound ~~themselves~~ to shake any Nation by the Head who behaved amiss, — and that if they acted as we desired our Children yet unborn should reap the advantages thereof, and desired they wod remember that this was the third time we had spoken to them thereon, ~~and~~ that we expected they wd. communicate what we had said to all their Brethren to the Westward, ~~and~~ & we should expect their imediate Answer at Onondaga —

The Next day we met again When the Senecas acknowledged some of them ~~they~~ had acted foolish, and did not know what ~~to do~~ they did, but begged that we would return and endeavor to make up affairs with our Brethren the English, & to represent that the Great cause of their uneasiness was owing to the many Forts in their Country, which if removed would make ~~all~~ matters Easy.

Then they returned our belts and we ~~took our leaves~~ parted —

~~Next Night the Senecas called all their Warriors~~

~~Then We the Onondagas amongst ourselves~~ But found the Seneca Warriors were of opinion that the Seneca Sachems did not act right, & that they only talked, ~~that if they wanted to fight they shod. engage agt. the Western Inds. & not the English, and that for~~ therefore they said wish'd us that ~~our parts~~ we shod. consider our Safety & preserve peace, the Seneca Warriors says that We had wise Men to Guide us, but they had none which was the Cause of their present troubles, and Assured us that they would Join themselves

one

(23)

Once more to us, & ~~behave~~ act peaceably, & that these their words were from their Castles

~~[illegible]~~ a few of us went forwards to Chenussios where the Senecas have two Castles ~~there we found the hardest to deal with~~, but as those whom ~~we sent~~ went thither are not yet returned we know not the Success of their Negociations —

and now Brother we beg you may be assured we ~~are~~ are unanimously determined to behold fastly the old agreement, & preserve peace, a necessary step to which we think will be your allowing us a large & reasonable Trade at Oswego and the German flatts as formerly, as for our parts we shall say nothing farther concerning the posts which have caused so much disturbance, but we the Five Nations, the Caghnawageys & many others in our alliance ~~will~~ carefully preserve peace & we our daily endeavour to bring about the same with French & Swedes that the Gen.l may be immediately acq.t with our resolutions, — [illegible] gave a large belt of 13 Rows —

Brother

We ~~are now to speak to you about the~~ Deliver you the belt which we sent to Canada whereby we bound ourselves altogether in a peaceable alliance; and we are glad the Gov.r of Montreal is so well disposed thereto —

Abt 8 Rows

Brother

By this String we are to acquaint that the friendly Ottawas near Michilimackinack have ~~and~~ brought home your Flesh and Blood who were Prisoners in that Country +

6 Strings

Then the Meeting broke up

Sept.r 7th & 8th The Caghnawageys arrived on the 7th and acquainted him that as they had unexpectedly found the 6 Nations here they thought it necessary to have a Meeting with them which they accordingly held this Morning —

Sir Wm afterwards assembled all the Ind.s

Present as before

when he Delivered them the following Answer

Brethren of the Sev.l Nations assembled —

I have hearkened with attention to what you said yesterday regarding your proceedings with the Senecas, and shall now give you my Sentiments thereon

+ [illegible]

Your designs in going to the Senecas in order to bring them to their Senses was very ~~ho~~ well meant, but you know it was your own Motion, and not at my desire as that Nation had refused to attend the Meeting held lately with me at the German flatts we had nothing else to Expect but their continuance of Hostilities which they have really done ever Since, and have now Parties out Engaged in the same, but the indifference with which they have received all my admonitions, & your Endeavors is a sufficient proof that they are ~~out~~ badly disposed, and can only be brought to ~~pr~~ Reason by a proper punishment.

It is highly unreasonable to ~~think~~ suppose that any Nations will set Still, and receipt of the Sorrows of ~~Nation~~ another for the Murders they have committed, — This would be folly in us to the highest Degree and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy w.d put up with, grievances on occasion ~~not~~ not in the least comparable to theirs ~~much more as you make no amends~~, ~~Peace~~. If your Hearts be good and your old Agreements can be ~~depended~~ relied upon, You can't but consider that every Nation who ~~[illegible]~~ are Enemys, to us, and Bout breakers, and are depriving you of y.e trade & Hunting, are ~~Enemies~~ Traitors to Yourselves, & as such ought to be punished with your joint assistance, — but we have ~~ask~~ not asked that of you, we only desire you, who are our Friends to sit still, and observe ~~by our~~ ~~Conduct~~ that we can punish those ~~that~~ who have wanted War, ~~and~~ as well as reward them that Maintained peace. ~~what Security~~ Can they pay us for the Blood of some hundred of their innocent Brethren can they make retaliation For the places they have plundered Burnt and destroyed, or what Security have we for their keeping ~~peace~~ the best half a Year, who have ~~at one and the same~~ Basely & Treacherously held one Hand to us in shew of peace & with the other struck an Axe into our heads — I know you can't Expect such folly from us, and I sincerely hope for your own sakes, you will remain quiet, and observe the Event, which behavior will not only intitle you to reward, but prevent Your Destruction. The General having assured me that he is determined on rewarding & noticing every Nation that is [illegible] the peace ~~hold fast on peace to War~~, and is Equally resolved to bring ~~every Nation~~ all those who have taken up the Hatchet to an immediate and a severe punishment

Without which our Children's Children can never Expect Ease, but must
spend their Time in War & Conferences ~~which then be so much better~~
~~employed in~~ spent in the pursuit of Hunting and Trade. and till their punishment be felt by
our ~~Enemies~~ mutual Enemies ~~[illegible] them to a [illegible] of their~~
~~folly~~ you cannot Expect the Trade to be so Extensive as formerly ~~and~~
~~whom have you to~~ for which you must blame ~~for it but the people~~ yourselves [illegible] who have struck us on the Head
~~however we shall in order that our Friends~~ and thereby
~~and which was so [illegible]~~ & Detered our Traders ~~that they are afraid~~
from bringing up any more Goods. However we shall Endeavor all in our
power to prevail on some to continue it as formerly in any places provided you
make no bad use of ~~our~~ this indulgence ~~to your~~ &

The ~~same~~ demand of an Alteration Trade was made by the very Nations who have lately struck
us and the Largest promises given for the safety & protection of the Trade and of which
~~also of the Senegal [illegible] in their Country~~ [illegible] the first of the spring have been [illegible] ~~& their Trade~~
instead of which, their goods ~~have been taken from~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the latter very [illegible] pillaged & Destroyed
~~been [illegible] murdered~~ Judge yourselves what Encouragement
~~that~~ this is for our people to go amongst you; what reliance we may repose
on any promises, and you must then be of opinion that no punishment
can be too great for a people who have broken their old Agreements,
~~deprived~~ inhumanely Butchered their Brethren, and deprived you of
the happiness and advantages which peace and a plentifull Trade could afford you.

I make no doubt you will consider matters as I have justly represented
them and I am heartily glad to hear your professions of peace and
friendship, the observance whereof can never be sufficiently recommended
to You as the Means of preserving your Lives & properties, & securing the
inestimable advantages of Liberty and Commerce to your posterity.

a belt

Brethren

I return you thanks for the belt which you sent to the Ind. in Canada for the promoting of peace and the ~~[illegible]~~ which I am of opinion that wise people will never attempt to Violate.

a belt

Brethren It is with pleasure I find that the Ottawas near Michilimackinack have had the prudence and friendship to deliver up several of our people who were prisoners ~~amongst them~~ in that Country, and I expect that so laudable an Example will be followed by many others.—

Brethren
I shall not fail laying Your Speech before the General & recommend it to his serious Consideration, the Event of which is uncertain as the behavior of the ~~Senecas~~ Inds has been of such a nature that it could in no wise be put up with, for which reason, ~~as well as to Chastise the rest~~ of ~~our Enemies~~, Troops have been ordered from sevl Quarters, with Instructions to the Comdg Officers to act offensively, and probably by this time a blow may some where be struck, The Honour of his Majesty & the Welfare of his Subjects required the Generals taking this Measure, and the refusal of the Senecas to attend me at the Germn flatts convinced him of their intentions to persist in the War, on which acct I never desired you to sollicit them to peace, it was a Step of your own, which I then told you would not be satisfactory to the English, nor Agreable to their Customs or that of any other Nation, Therefore I cannot say what the Genl will think of your proposals but I shall acquaint You with his Answer whenever I receive it.

(360)

(27)

Sir William

Eodm Die the Caghnawagas delivered the following Speech to the ~~rest of~~ the 6 Nations

Present as before

Assaragoa Speaker

~~Brethren of the 6 Nations~~

to Sir Wm Warraghiyagey

~~We return~~ Return thanks to the Great Spirit for Enabling us to meet this day [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the first [illegible] in order ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ we shall always [illegible] ~~[illegible] that we shall~~

& hold fast by our old Agreemt. & that we ~~shall~~ have noticed what ~~he~~ you sayid to us on the reduction of Canada when ~~he~~ you took the War Axe from us & directed us to pursue our hunting, so that we must now by this having like and now ~~Brethren~~ Brother we are afraid that ~~we~~ the the means [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Covenant Chain which we are determined ever to hold fast by, and earnestly ~~[illegible]~~ entreat you to do the same.

A Belt. —

Brethren of the 6 Nations —

I am now to speak to you, & to return thanks to the great Spirit for this unexpected Meeting with you at this place —

We listened with attention yesterday to what you said to ~~your~~ our Brother Warraghiyagey and we then told you we should speak to you this day:

We are ~~very~~ sorry to find that what you then said does not appear to us to have proceeded from your hearts, but from your lips only; ~~and~~ therefore we now desire ~~that~~ you will pay due regard to the old Agreements & speak the real Sentiments of your hearts, and ~~therefore~~ we ~~now~~ address you the Sachems and Warriors present to recollect yourselves as you appear to us to be drunk, we therefore Expect you will be all of one Mind and speak your true Sentiments to your Brother

Brethn of the [illegible] —

We attended to what you said Yesterday, and we hope it was true but it appeared to us as if you only spoke for yourselves, and therefore we desire you will answer for all together, & be of one mind as we of the 7 Nations are who are one in Mind and Sentiment & not as drunken people who know not wt they do —

A Belt

Brethren & Friends of Oghquagey

I have heard with satisfaction the Speech ~~which~~ you made ~~in my presence~~ to the Six Nations in Gen.l & to y.e Senecas in particular, the Manner in w.ch you expressed your disapprobation of their conduct ~~plainly~~ convinces me of your Sincerity and good Sense, and in Justice to you I shall lay it before the General, & so send it home, that the great King may know your good Dispositions & honest Intentions.

I lay a String of W. Wampum

Brethren! Your concurring with my request lately made to your Nations by my Deputy Capt. Claus, and your present promises of a due observance of the Treaty of Peace & Friendship ~~& Alliance~~ into which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~then~~ generally other Nations you were received on the reduction of Canada gives me much pleasure. The Wisdom w.ch ye Sachims & Cheifs have manifested in adhering thereto ~~preserving that Union~~, leaves me no doubt of your ~~being all heartily disposed to prevent it being violated~~, ~~to~~ hold the Violaters thereof in y.e greatest detestation, & of concurring with us in ~~the punishing of them~~ bringing them to punishment w.ch I strongly recommend to you ~~consideration~~.

A Belt

On the Reduction of Canada we became one People, and Peace was established thro'out the Country, Trade was beginning to flourish to our Mutual advantage, when on a ~~all of~~ Sudden these foolish treacherous Nations ~~that~~ whom we took into the chain of friendship with you & the rest of our Nations ~~did~~ without any Notice or provocation ~~[illegible]~~, fell upon our Traders, Butchering & exterminating them, taking the goods designed ~~for their use~~ Covering them & that of others, Surprising ~~Destroying~~ by the Vilest Stratagems & destroying the Kings Posts & Troops who were for the protection of Trade posted in their several Countrys, by which unwarrantable behaviour ~~of theirs~~ they have Sullied y.e Covenant Chain w.ch we brightened so lately, & thereby deserved y.e well disposed Indi of the benifit of Trade, and good Offices which the English Nation intended, and were inclined to render them. at the Treaty [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ in [illegible] of Canada I considered the [illegible] amongst Friends & looked on it you [illegible] as Allies & [illegible] & buried the same ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~Friendship~~ [illegible] ~~from~~ the French ~~[illegible]~~ Weapon ~~for friends to carry~~ ~~[illegible]~~ by pulling up a large Pine tree, in which run a ~~strong~~ Stream of Water, into which ~~[illegible]~~ cast the Axe ~~[illegible]~~, so as it might never ~~be~~ found ~~again~~, — And as the Covenant Chain which was then bright & renewed by us, is now broke by ~~some~~ there mercenary & bad ~~ill minded~~ Dispositions which amongst the number of your people who hold [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ friends, I think it necessary that you ~~[illegible]~~ should be enabled to defend yourselves & that agreeable to your Engagements with your Brethren the English ~~[illegible]~~ all who have violated said Covenant, ~~[illegible]~~ I now therefore deliver ~~[illegible]~~ you with a good large Axe made of the best stuff, ~~[illegible] I shall send you [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] manner [illegible]~~ — which I desire you will give to the Warriors of all the Nations with directions to use the same against those Covt Breakers by Cutting off the bad links which have sullied the Chain of Friendship in which they will not fail being supported by their Brethr the English

Large Belt — Black

I am glad that you were present at this Meeting with the 6 Nations, and as you have justly upbraided them for their trifling behaviour towards us, I am induced to expect you will never fall into the same, and that you will ever remain steadfast to your engagements, and act with openness, candor & fidelity towards us as you did formerly towards the French, particularly as it is indispensably your Interest to do so, towards a People who are become Masters of the whole Country and who are heartily disposed to treat you with kindness, if you remain faithful to them, which by this Belt I advise you to do.

A Belt —

Brethren I am heartily sorry to find that a sett of People who pretended solely to the care of your Salvation should thirst after worldly possessions, you found in your application concerning the former Tract in dispute that the Governour of Montreal gave you immediate redress, which you would have met with in this, but, that the case is different, as these Lands were given that there should be a trade allowed to all friendly Indians along the River to y.e German Flatts, & at Albany & Schenectady, as long as they continue to behave as they now promise.

The 10th

Then ... Lastly I made a Speech to them in my own Name wherein I ~~strong~~ly recommended to them, who were ~~now~~ so strictly united to observe religiously the promises now made to me, in w.ch case I assured them, that should any Nation of Ind.s whatsoever, from a dislike of their Union & the engagements now entered into with me, fall upon them, or on any of the Confederacy in the English Interest, they should (on giving me timely notice thereof) have my assistance, which they would find very considerable.

I then reacquainted them, that | A fine New Belt — As they had acted so friendly & ingenious a part at this Meeting, as well as for the great pains their Sachims & Principal Warriors since lately been at, in endeavouring to prevent y.e Several Nat.s as yet unconcerned ~~entering~~ engaging in y.e present unnatural War, I had now a small present to deliver them in his Majesty's Name, which they should ~~have~~ delivered to them to Morrow

Sunday 11th

All the Nations present being assembled in my new House they sent to acquaint me that they had yet something to say to me.

On entering y.e Council Room, Abraham alias Tiyerhasere Chief of the Mohawks, taking the Belt w.ch I spoke to y.e Confederacy yesterday in my own name Spoke as follows

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey I am now on behalf of All the Confederacy consisting of Eighteen Nations (including y.e 7 of Canada) to return You their most hearty thanks for the wholesome admonition You ~~yesterday~~ gave them, and I am in their Name to Assure You that they are determined to pay y.e greatest regard to them, were they not so inclined, they would not have taken so much pains as they have done, to preserve Peace in this part of the Country. I am farther to assure you, that they will never forget, the friendly & Brotherlike offers of assistance wh. you were yesterday pleased to make us, well knowing that we can rely on whatever you promise. We shall take your Belt & the good Words spoken thereon to our Council fire at Onondaga, and after we have acquainted all our People therewith, shall send you a Belt in exchange, with our further Sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up & taking a very large Covenant Chain Belt in his hand, whereon was wrought in white Wampum the figures of Six Men towards one end, representing the Six Nations, towards the other end the figure of Nine Men to represent the Nine Governments who assembled at Albany in ye Year 1754, the time when said Belt was delivered to them, between both was a Heart signifying the Union & friendship then settled between them. — at the Top were the Letters made of White Wampum, under that the full length of the Belt was a white line, wh. they were told was a long board to serve as a Pillow, whereon their & our Heads were to rest, and that as the French were a troublesome People, and had now begun to quarrel with the English, they should at a time given, on said board all wake & rise up as one Man & attack any Nation who disturbed their Rest. The Speaker then in behalf of the 18 Nations brightened & renewed the said Covenant then desired me to send said Belt to the General & Govr. & tell them how many Nations were now firm friends to the English, & determined to continue so as long as he would use them kind, & let them live in Peace. —

I then told them that I was much pleased at their keeping in Mind so well the Engagements entered into at said Treaty of 1754, and after recommending to them ye strictest observance thereof with assurances of the English abiding by what they promised, I told them I would acquaint Genl. Amherst with the whole of what passed at this Meeting, & did not doubt of his Approbation of what the Confederacy had now promised, which as soon as received, I should communicate to them. —

Then ordered and delivered them a prest. of £400. —

Heads of Sir Wm. Johnson's Speech to the 6 Nations upon the Belt &c.

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given by the King of France to the Jesuits solely, But I shall ned withstanding lay the matter ~~your Affair~~ before the Crown in power who will certainly do you all the Justice which ~~if~~ y^r case it appears to deserve ~~it~~

R Kell

Sunday 11th. 1763 3 P.M. Two Hundred & Ten Ind.s of Different Nations from the River Susquahanna Arrived & encamped. — also the Shawne Indians —

After receiving their provisions their Sachims to the Number of 15 came and waited on Sir Wm and after Salutation acquainted him of the Death of Skanadyorahs Mother at Oghquago. wh. Sir Wm. imediately condoled, so as to enable them to Speak next day.

3 Strings Wampum

In the Evening the Onondaga Sachims and their Warriors came and desired a Private Meeting with Sir Wm, which being agreed to, the Onondaga Speaker with a Belt of Wampum, spoke as follows, —

Brother Warraghiyagey we of Onondaga are to acquaint you that we have a great desire of going to England to wait upon the great King George, in order to have the limits of our Country settled so as to prevent any Quarrel between us & our Bretheren on that Head, as also to make ~~brighter & stronger~~ the Cov.t Chain stronger & brighter, and as we would do nothing of any Moment without yr knowledge & approbation, We now by this Belt of Wampum desire your Advice & assistance in the Affair, which we mean by assistance that you would send a good Man with us who will take care of our People on their way to & from England also while there to speak for us to the King, and to tell us what he may say.

Sir Wm told them if they were determined upon going he would give them all the assistance & good advice in his power, & would also consider of a proper Person to accompany them thither, but at ye same time told them, that he as his Majestys Agent for Indian Affairs in these parts, would endeavour to serve them or any other Nation in Alliance with his Majesty all in his power, and save them the trouble of so long a Journey & the Government the expence thereof.

In

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Monday Evening ye 12th all the Indians from Susque-hanna Assembled in ye Council Room and Sent for Sir William & Thomas King their Speaker Stood up & went thro' ye Ceremony of Condolence for ye many loses we lately sustained by Means of the Enemy Indians &c. then desired they might be made Acquainted with what news was Stiring, which being laid to them in ye most advantageous light, they thanked Sir Wm for communicating the same to them. — then inquired of him ye reason of taking and confineing Some of the Indians near to Harris's Ferry, also ye cause of our killing 2 Canoy & 1 Nanticoke Indian near to Shamokin, being answered the Meeting broke up for this Day.

Tuesday 13th 7ber

Thomas King Spoke to Sir Wm in the Medow ye Same Indians as above —

Brother

you Sent us a Belt Some time ago to open ye Road to our Towns on ye North branch of Susquehanna wh was grown up with Bushess, as you Never tuck Notice of that Road Since you Conquered the french three years ago till Now, Some of the french Indians begin to be Trubelsome, Brother by this Belt we Return you thanks for opening this Road to ye Great Council Fire of ye Six Nations and assure you we are yr Steady Frends. a Belt 7 Rows

Brother

on Receiving ye Belt & finding you had Clear'd our Council Road we Call'd a Meeting of ye Several Tribes in our Country att wh time we had ye Disagreeable News of two Canays & a Nanticoke being kill'd on Susquehanna below Fort Augusta wh gave ye Nanticokes & Canays Great uneasyness on wh we of ye Oneidas & Tuskeroras Town Spoke to them on Several Belts & Lett them know that itt was settled in Former Times by our ancester that if any Accidents of this Nature Should happen itt Should be Settled in Councell, that ye Generall Paice Might ~~[illegible]~~ Nott be Disturb'd for who Ever Should be two Forward in Disturbing ye paice wold be the Sufferers in ye End by wch Meanes we have Made thire Minds Easey on that Head —

A Belt 10 Roes

Brother

By this Belt we Acquaint you that all the Indians on ye North Branch of Susquehanna from Owonoghquago to owago in Number Eight Towns have Agreed to Sitt Still in our Towns and Abide by ye old Covenant & fix our Eyes on you and as the Six Nations has been hear we hope they have been promoteing & Establishing the Good Work of paice that all our Children May Reape ye benefitt thereof.

A Belt 8 Roes

Brother

By this Belt we Ashure you that we bery well know that itt is Nott agreeable to ye Good Speritt to Tell Leys therefore you May Depend on itt that what we Say to you is from our Harts

A Belt 8 Roes.

Brother

By this Belt we Acquaint you that we have Spoke to all our Women to use thire Indeavers wth all ye young Men to preserve ye paice & keep thire Sons & Husbands att home that None of them May Stragle towards ohio & ye Lackes & hope they will be able to be of Some Service that way as they have a Good Deale to Say in our Nations

A Belt 10 Roes

Brother

By this Belt we aquaint you thet as itt is Likely to be Trublesome times we heve Spoke to all the Tribes in our Cuntrey & Insisted on them to pay No Regard to any Idle Storeys they May hear, as they formerly used to Do, Butt to Wate till they wold hear itt from you or ye Six Nations

a Belt 6 Roes —

Brother The above Speechess is whet past att our Meeting att onnunago and agreed there to be Delivered to you hear

Brother

By this Belt we Inform you. thet ye Nanticokes & Canays tould us after whet we had Said to them on ye Loss of thire people thet they wold be Well Setisfyd. to heve itt Burreyd. by ye Cheefs thet they Might Never heer More of itt

Brother as we heve Don Every thing we was able on thet occasion we Desier you will Burry thore people & Cover thire graves

A Belt of Roes

Brother

By this Belt we Assure you thet we are tru in Every thing we heve said to you ye Road to Onandago to Oneida & hear is ye only Roads we [illegible] to Travel thet Tiahoga is Nott good So thet we Will Nott Listen to Any thing we hear from them without itt be good — and we wish for to go over the peace [illegible] A Belt 12 Roes to the ye whole Country [illegible] that ye stones [illegible] — to be returned [illegible]

39

Brethren, of Oghquago &c

I am glad to find you are steadfast, and determined to continue Friends to the English wh I am certain will be for Your Interest, I am also pleased to hear that the road which I have opened to your Country is agreable, & I expect it will be kept open by You who are our friends, and not suffer any obstructions in it which may hinder our making use of it. — As that would certainly be hurtfull to both You & Us. — You are wrong, if you imagine that we open it now on acct of the vile proceedings of some foolish Wicked Ind.s who know not wt they are about, nor their own Good. — no, we do it on acct of the friendship subsisting between Us, and the fulfilling our promises, wch I hope You will not forget. ~~Wampum~~ A Belt [illegible]

Brethren, the Death of any of our friend Indians always gives me concern, but if they deserved it, as I am told these 2 who were killed near Shamokin did, they ought not to be pittyed by You or Us, being their own fault, if otherwise You & the Oneidaes & Onondagaes were right in condoling their Death & making their friends easy, agreable to the old Custom of yr Forefathers, who Judged it better to make up such Losses in that way, ~~rather~~ than let it go further, or break ye Peace & Friendship settled between Us. — I thank You for ye steps you have taken in that affair. Gave a Belt

Brethn. I am glad to hear that so many more of your people have determined to abide the old Agreements & I heartily wish they may continue in the same Sentiments.

~~Brethren~~, I am also ~~very~~ glad to find You are so sensible of the odiousness of lying, even to Mankind & how disagreable it is to our great Creator, from yr knowledge of wch, and the acquaintance I have long had with You, leads ~~me~~ to believe that what you have said, or may say is from Your Hearts, and I assure You that what I say, or shall at any time hereafter say to You, or to any of your Brethn may be depended upon, as I shall never deceive any of You. I must strongly recommend ye same to yourselves as the best method of keeping well with [illegible] A Belt

Brethn The knowledge I have had of you for several Years past inclines me to believe you will listen to no bad Stories, and I hope you may always Convince me, of your good Sence, in paying no regard to any reports but what are made to you by the English or their Friends. A Belt.

Then Covered the Graves of the Nanticokes & Conoys lately Killed with a Black Stroud.

Brethren

I am sorry to find any Roads which were formerly open, are now shut by the bad behavior of Inds who have thereby hindered the Well disposed from Trade; — as the 6 Nats have promised at this Meeting to look only this way, & have no intercourse with our Enemies, I expect you will do the same, and you may be assured of our Friendship, whilst you adhere to your former Spirit Engagements. A Belt

Sept 17th 1764

The Caghnawagas being ready to depart Assembled in the Summer house in the Garden, and 10 of their Warriors being naked, painted & feathered, one of them had a Drum on the back made of a Cag covered with their Marching in slow pace in two Ranks, Singing their Song according to the Ottawa Custom; Tom Wildman in the Rere Rank beating the Drum with one Stick, and the rest accompanying it with Notched Sticks which they struck to good time on their Axes — In this manner they proceeded to the House where they danced, & then as a Tom Wildman advanced before the rest, & sung his War Song, which he twice repeated, after which Sir Wm gave them ~~a~~ some Liquor, Pipes Tobacco and Paint whereupon they returned back in the same order

The occasion of this Ceremony was to shew Sir Wm that they had approved of what he said, & had taken up the Axe against our Enemies —

At their taking leave Sir Wm. address'd them as follows

Brethren

I thank you for your readiness in approving of my proposals ~~and~~ wish you a safe arrival at the^r Town & successfull in y^r undertakings —
I ~~have~~ crave only to desire you will there deliver this String to your Sachems & Chiefs who are at home, & all of the Confederacy, and tell them that I earnestly desire they may remain steadfast to their Engagements, and hold fastly the Covenant into which they have been admitted, as a proof of which I expect they will hold all the Violators thereof in the greatest Detestation, & use their utmost efforts to bring them to the punishment they deserve whereby they may be assured of the Friendship, favour, and protection of the English to the latest Ages —

A Very long String —

43 — 7br 20th 1768 —

Thomas King & Seneca George came & Desired a private Meeting with me, at wch Thomas King Spoke as followes — Brother we Rejoice that every thing relative to ye maintaining of Peace is now so happily Settled between us. & we hope that God will direct us both to keep up to ye Agreements now entered into. — Brother We now present ye Adam, Jacob & a few more Sachims who have taken & are firmly determined to take all pains possible to keep up the friendship so long & firmly made & now renewed & as we are now resolved to listen & obey any directions You may think proper to send us at any time let it be of wt nature it will. We hope that you will consider our Wants & trouble, in letting us have some Cloathing as our Share yesterday of ye present came but to a trifle we being so many in Number. — A Belt

I thanked them for the pains they had taken in ye present Affair, and for the promise now made of their following any directions they should receive from me ~~then~~ gave them a private present. —

Do Die Abraham alias Aperego with two Sons of old Abraham a Mohicander came & made Complaint, that the Pattentees of the Nine Partners near to the Highlands in Dutchess County, never paid for said tract, & when demanded by their late Father was always trifled with, & told that as ye Partners were living in different parts of the Country they could not make up the Money before they ~~could~~ were all together, on being asked what consideration would satisfy them, they Sayd they would be content with £100, altho they were sensible that many Farms therein had been sold for five times yt Sum.

A Belt —

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by ye Compl^ts mentioned that he had on an application formerly made to him by their deceased Father wrote to Mr Van Sacke concerning said Land, & that Mr Sacket & Capt Quick & Ross who were concerned in ye Patent in their Ans[illegible] to him denyed ye Charge, however on their being very press[illegible] Sr Wm promised them He would write once more to Mr Sac[illegible] & let them know his ultimate Answer thereto —

He then with 2 Black Strouds covered ye Grave of ye Old Woman their late Father. — for wch they returned Sir Wm Many thanks —

In the Evening Wessels ye Intr. who had Given Sir Wm much trouble in giveing them single presents & [illegible] for good, to [illegible], passed then took their leave, as did also the Chiefs & Sett off for their respective Homes.

Hendrick Waneyll with about a Dozen of his People came to Sir Wm with a Complaint against Jacob Brett of the Fish Kills, Coll Beekman Verplank, Corns & Phillips for that they had not paid his Ancestors viz. old Capt Nimham &ca for a tract of Land near ye Fish Kills, and desired that Sir Wm would grant them a Pass to go to Newport to the Govr, who they hoped would do them Justice in the Affair, as they imagined that he would (from his Surveying the same) be well acquainted with the State of the Case

a String

Agreeable to the Indns Desire, Sr Wm gave them a pass & Letter to Lt Govr Colden concerning their Complaint on which they took leave

21
Saturday 24th 1768.

Chiefly ye Tuscarora came to my House with another Tuscarora Young Man with him, & told me that the young Young Man who formerly lived at my House had brought the news from Susqa of three Delawares being killed, & three taken Prisoners in the English Settlem. Indns mixed with them below Shamokin —

He then with a Belt of White Wampum offered ~~his Service~~ together with his Party to be on good terms with ye Indns who were constantly at War [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], then delivered

a Belt —

If your Chiefs at any time, have any thing to say to us, they must go to the first at Fort Bedford, where they will meet our great Mercht. George Croghan. — they will be well used, and I will give them Letters, and Copies of the Speeches I have Received from you. —

If any of your People should appear near the Fort, or fire upon my Warriors, I shall not only Return the Fire, but shall throw Shells all about, and fire Cannons at them with One Hundred & Twenty Balls in each, — therefore keep off — I don't want to hurt you. —

S. Ecuyer Commandt.

Johnson Hall Septemr. 1st. 1763 —

1st. Capt. John Butler returned from the German Flats, and acquainted Sir William that the Six Nations were on their way hither, and would be here this night, having left them the Day before at Conojohare Castle where they would rest themselves that Day, and have some talk with them thereof. — Sir Wm. dispatched Capt. Butler to acquaint the lower Mohawks therewith, and desire their Attendance the day following. —

2d. The Oneidas, Onondagas, and a few Senecas arrived, ~~[illegible]~~, and Encamped; after which they waited on Sir Wm.; and after performing the usual Ceremony on Meeting, they begged he would acquaint them with the Particulars of an Action between us, and the Western Indians, which they were told of on their way hither. —

Sir Wm. after Ordering them Refreshment told them, that, as he was very unwell, he could not say any thing to them till the next Day, — on which they broke off, and went to their Several Encampments. —

3d. This Day the Conajoharees, also several of the Cayugas, Oneidas, and four Senecas arrived. — with the former Sir Wm. had a private Meeting, respecting their Lands in Dispute with Klock &c — acquainted them of Mr. Duncan's, Rutherford &c Proposal, which was, to Release to them the Lands they lived on, and Occupied, as long as they chused to Remain thereon, then to Revert to them the Patentees or their Heirs, offering them a Present of £150. — Sir Wm. then desired to know their Sentiments relative to the Same, that he might the better be enabled to Speak to the other Party, — at the same time charging them to Act honestly, and to consider if they did otherwise, it would be offensive to the Great Spirit. —

Also —

1763

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&c. —

1763 Septr 4th On this day all the Nations being assembled in the Council Room Sir William began first with condoling of Tuivsego a great Friend of theirs, and one he had brought over from the French Interest after the Surrender of Niagara, and had been very useful ever since. Gave three Strings of Wampum, & 2 Black Strings

Sir Wm then appointed the Brother of the Deceased to act in his Stead, and at the same time gave him a proper Instrument in Writing for that Purpose. — The Nations all present returned many Thanks to Sir Wm for what he had done, and were greatly pleased at it, as also at the Appointment of the Brother of the Deceased — Gave three Strings of Wampum

The Six Nations then requested Sir Wm to give them an Account of the Action at Detroit. — Sir Wm, after acquainting them, that it was uncommon to touch upon any Matters before they had finished the Business on which they came, told them he would nevertheless indulge them for the present, and then informed them of the Affair in the most favourable Light, also acquainted them with the Treachery of the Chipeweighs in taking Michilimacinack, and of the friendly Part the Ottawas acted in retaking our People, and Effects from them, and their Escorting them to Montreal. — It being late the Meeting broke up for that Day.

At night Sir Wm talked with several of the Chiefs in private, & advised them to act a prudent Part on the present Occasion, setting to them in a clear Light, what was their Interest, to which they gave much Attention, and promised to use all their interest with the Senecas who were so wrongheaded as to Quarrel with us, at the same time assuring Sir Wm that there were but two Villages of that Nation who Remained Obstinate, and that, in order to bring them to their Senses, they had, before they set off for this Meeting, sent several of their Chief Warriors to make the last Effort, — and that they Expected their Return before they would be ready to leave this Place.

5th On this Day all the Sachims and Principal Warriors, desired a Conference with Sir Wm previous to the general Meeting, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker, after Repeating the many Tryals made by them, and other Nations, to bring the Senecas to an Acknowledgment of their Error, and oblige them to lay down the Hatchet, Said, they had, at the late Meeting they had, prevailed on all of them, except two Castles; and to them, they had sent the Chief Warrior of the Senecas, named Sayeoquaraghta, (who has ever been our Friend) Kakadora the Bunt's Son, and two others, in order to bring them to the same way of Thinking, in which they Expected they would succeed, and looked for them now every Day. — then Acquainted Sir Wm with the several Reasons given by the Senecas for the part they Acted, — Namely the Posts throughout their Country, the Demolition of which the Onondagas disapproved — Scarcity of Ammunition, — the Dearness of Goods &c

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the

1763 Septm [illegible] } Then concluded with earnestly Requesting that a plentiful Trade might be allowed the Senecas, which they (the Onondagas) said, they were certain would Restore Peace, than which nothing would give them greater Satisfaction. —

A large White Belt. —

Sir William Answered the Onondagas as follows. —

Brethren,

I have Attended to what you said Yesterday, and taken into serious Consideration the the Pains which you mention you were at, in endeavoring to bring the Senecas to their Senses, for all which I heartily thank you; but I am Sorry that you have so far misspent your Time, as their Behavior did not merit a Reconciliation between the English, and them. — For, had they shewn any Sense, they would undoubtedly have attended the Meeting I lately held, at the German Flats with the rest of the Nations; and there, had they Declared their Sorrow for the Hostilities Committed, we then might possibly have taken them into favor, on their sincere Promises of Amendment; but as this was not the Case, and as they have still continued to carry on the War, & Exercise the most unheard of Barbarities on our People, the General is determined on bringing them to a just Sense of their Perfidy, by a severe Punishment, which I am heartily Sorry they bring on their own Heads, and which never would have happened, had they followed my Repeated Advice. — — This will sufficiently shew you the Absurdity of their Expecting a Trade from the English, as we can never give a Trade to our Enemies, which would be furnishing them with the Means of Destroying us. — They once had an Opportunity of Enjoying a fair Trade, which the Peace would soon have rendered reasonable and Advantageous to them; but they have foolishly let it Slip out of their Hands. —

To you and all the Nations, who have wisely preserved the Peace, & Continued our Friends, Trade will be kept open, so far as the same may be permitted with Safety to ourselves; and every other Testimony shewn you, of the just Sense we have of your Behavior, and the Difference we shall make between Friends & Enemies. —

Brethren, — Sir Wm then told them that as he had yesterday Received Expresses with the Particulars of some News, which he thought was necessary they should all be Acquainted with, he therefore desired the Attendance of all the Nations, in order to Communicate the same to them. — Then Parted.

(immediately

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Septemʳ 5th — Immediately after, two Runners arrived from the River Susquahanna to Acquaint Sir William that above 200 Indians from them Parts as far as Owegy, were on their Way to his House, very much in Want of Provisions &c and would be at Cherry Valley tomorrow

P. M. — The Indians all Assembled.

Presᵗ — Guy Johnson Esqʳ
Depʸ Agent

Sir William then Acquainted them with what he had heard of the Hostilities committed by some of the Six Nations, on the Frontiers of Virginia, and at the same time desired to know from them, by whom they were Committed. — After which he gave them an Account of Colᵒ Boquet's Successfull Engagement near Fort Pitt, & of the Loss sustained by the Indians. —

Then Teyawarunte Speaker of Onondaga Addressed Sir Wᵐ as follows. —

Brothʳ Warraghiyagey.

In Consequence of your Speech lately made to us at the German Flats, we sent immediately to the Senecas to know the Cause of their Behavior, and on the Arrival of our Deputies in that Country, our Warriors Addressed theirs, desiring they would immediately lay down the Hatchet, and bethink themselves of the Danger, in which their bad Proceedings must involve their Families, and not proudly, or insolently continue the War, but Consider their Welfare. — Then our Sachems Addressed theirs, desiring they would think for the publick Good, and not permit their Young Men to prosecute Hostilities, but that they would Remember the old Agreement, whereby they were to keep Peace, and never begin any Disturbances; whereby they might be assured they never would be hurted; that therefore they should talk wisely to their Warriors, and not Suffer them to get Drunk, and behave as they had lately Done, and desired they would mind their proper Affairs, which was the publick Business, and prevent any bad Designs, by observing the Agreement, by which we were all bound to shake any Nation by the Head who behaved Amiss, and that if they Acted, as we desired, the Children yet unborn should Reap the Advantages thereof, and desired them to Remember, that this was the third time we had spoken to them thereon, that we Expected they would Communicate what we had Said, to all their Brethren to the Westward, as we should expect their immediate answer at Onondaga. —

On the following Day the Indians Assembled again, when the Senecas Acknowledged some of them had Acted a foolish Part, and did not know what they did, but begged that we would return, and Endeavor to make up Affairs with our Brethren the English, & to represent,

1763. that the great Cause of their Uneasiness, was owing to the many Posts in their Country which if Removed, would make all Matters easy. —— But our, and the Seneca Warriors were of Opinion, that the Seneca Sachims did not Act right, but only talked; therefore they Agreed with us, that we should consider our Safety, & and preserve Peace, the Seneca Warriors saying that we had wise Men to guide us, but they had none, which was the Cause of their present Troubles, and assuring us at the same time that they would Join themselves Once more to us, and Act peaceably, and that these their Words were from their Hearts. —— After this a few of us went forward to Chenussio, where the Senecas have two Castles, but as those who went thither, are not yet Returned, we know not the Succéss of their Negotiations. —

And, now Brother, we beg you may be assured that we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the old Agreement, and preserve Peace, a necessary step to which, we think, will be your allowing us a large, and reasonable Trade at Oswego, and the German Flatts, as formerly. — As for our Parts, we shall say nothing farther concerning the Posts, which have caused so much Disturbance, but, We, the Five Nations, the Caghnawageys, and many others in our Alliance, carefully preserve Peace, and use our daily Endeavours to bring about the same, and we desire that the General may be immediately acquainted with our Resolutions, and that we may have his Answer —

A large Belt of 13 Rows. —

Brother. — We now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound ourselves alltogether in a peaceable Alliance, and we are glad the Governor of Montreal is so well disposed thereto. —

A Belt of 8 Rows. —

Brother. By this String we are to acquaint you, that the friendly Ottawas near Michillimackinac, have brought Home your Flesh, and Blood, who were Prisoners in that Country. — We are heartily sorry that any of our People have been suspected for striking the Inhabitants of Virginia. — it is more probable the Shawanese have done so, or if not, we are sure we had no hand therein. —

6 Strings. —

Then the Meeting broke up. —

Septemr. the 7th. — A: M.

The Caghnawageys waited on Sir William to acquaint him that, as they had unexpectedly found the Six Nations here, they Judged it necessary to have a Meeting with them, which they would accordingly hold as this Morning. —

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians when he delivered them the following Answer. —

1763. that the great Cause of their Uneasiness, was owing to the many Posts in their Country which if removed, would make all Matters easy. —— But our, and the Seneca Warriors were of Opinion, that the Seneca Sachims did not Act right, but only talked, therefore they Agreed with us that we should consider our Safety, and preserve Peace, the Seneca Warriors saying that we had wise Men to guide us, but they had none, which was the Cause of their present Troubles, and assuring us at the same time that they would Join themselves Once more to us, and Act peaceably, and that these their Words were from their Hearts. —— After this a few of us went forward to Chenussio, where the Senecas have two Castles, but as those who went thither, are not yet Returned, we know not the Success of their Negotiations.

And, now Brother, we beg you may be assured that we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the old Agreement, and preserve Peace, a necessary Step to which, we think, will be your Allowing us a large, and Reasonable Trade at Oswego, and the German Flatts, as formerly. — As for our Parts, we shall say nothing farther concerning the Posts which have caused so much Disturbance, but, We, the Five Nations the Caghnawageys, and many others in our Alliance, carefully preserve Peace, and use our daily Endeavours to bring about the same, and we desire that the General may be immediately acquainted with our Resolutions, and that we may have his Answer —

A large Belt of 13 Rows.

Brother. We now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound ourselves altogether in a peaceable Alliance, and we are glad the Governor of Montreal is so well disposed thereto. —

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother By this String we are to acquaint you, that the friendly Ottaways near Michilimackinac, have brought Home your Flesh, and Blood, who were Prisoners in that Country. We are heartily sorry that any of our People have been suspected for Striking the Inhabitants of Virginia. — it is more probable the Shawanese have done so, or if not, — we are sure we had no hand therein.

6 Strings.

Then the Meeting broke up.

Septemr the 7th. A: M

The Caghnawageys waited on Sir William to acquaint him that, as they had unexpectedly found the Six Nations here, they Judged it necessary to have a Meeting with them, which they would accordingly hold as this Morning.

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians when he delivered them the following Answer.

Sept. 7th Present as before.

Brethren of the several Nations assembled

I have hearkened with Attention to what you said Yesterday regarding your Proceedings with the Senecas, and shall now give you my Sentiments thereon.

Your Design in going to the Senecas in Order to bring them to their Senses was well meant but you know it was your mere Motion, and not at my Desire; as that Nation had refused to Attend the Meeting at the German Flats we had nothing else to Expect, but their Continuance of Hostilities, which they have really done ever since, and now have Parties out engaged in the Same. but the Indifference with which they have received all my Admonitions, and your Endeavors, is a Sufficient Proof, that they are badly disposed, and can only be brought to Reason by a proper Punishment. It is highly unreasonable to suppose, that any Nation will sit Still, and Accept of the Sorrow of another for the Murders they have Committed. this would be Folly in us to the highest Degree, and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy would put up with, as you make them amongst yourselves on Occasions, not in the least Comparable to the present. — If your Hearts be good, and your old Agreements can be Relied on, you cannot but Consider, that every Nation who are Enemies to us, and Covenant Breakers, are Traitors to yourselves, and are Depriving you of Trade, and Quietness, and as such ought to be Punished with your Joint Assistance. but we have not asked that of you. we only desire you who are our Friends to sit Still, and Observe that we can punish those who have desired War, as well as Reward them, that maintain Peace. — Can they Pay us for the Blood of some Hundreds of their innocent Brethren can they make Retaliation for the Places they have Plundered, Burned, & Destroyed? or what Security can we have for their keeping the Covenant half a Year, who have basely & treacherously held one Hand to us in Shew of Peace, and with the other struck the Ax into our Heads.

I know you cannot Expect such Folly from us, and I sincerely hope for your own sakes, you will Remain quiet, and Observe the Event; which Behavior, will not only Entitle you to Reward, but prevent your Destruction, the General having assured me that he is determined on Rewarding, and Noticing every Nation that preserves the Peace, and is equally Resolved to bring all those who have taken up the Hatchet, to an immediate, and Severe Punishment, without which your Children's Children can never Expect Ease, but must Spend their Time in War, and Conferences, and lose the Benefit of Hunting & Trade. — and till this Punishment be felt by our mutual Enemies, you cannot expect the Trade to be so extensive as formerly, for which you must blame your perfidious Brethren who have so treacherously Struck us on the Head, and thereby deterred our Traders from bringing up any more Goods. — However we shall endeavor all in our Power to prevail on some to continue it as formerly in some Places, provided you make no bad use of this Indulgence. —

The Demand of an extensive Trade, was made by the very Nations who have lately Struck us, and the largest Promises given for the Safety, and Protection, not only of the Traders, but also, of the several Posts in their Country; yet the former have been murdered, and the latter Surprized Pillaged, and Destroyed. — Judge, yourselves what Encouragement there is for our People to go amongst you, what Reliance we can repose on any Promises? — And you must be then of Opinion that no Punishment can be too great for a People who have broken their Old Agreements, inhumanly Butchered their Brethren, and deprived you of the Happiness, and Advantages, which a Peace, and plentiful Trade could afford you. — I make no Doubt, but you will consider Matters, as I have justly Represented them, and I am heartily glad to hear your Professions of Peace, and Friendship, the Observance whereof can never be sufficiently recommended to you, as the Means of Preserving your Lives, and Properties, and securing the inestimable Advantages of Liberty, and Commerce, to your Posterity.

A Belt. —

Brethren

I Return you Thanks for the Belt you sent to the Indians in Canada for the Promoting of Peace, and Unity which I am of Opinion a wise People will never attempt to Violate.

A Belt. —

Brethren, It is with Pleasure I find that the Ottawas near Michillimacina have had the Prudence, and Friendship to Deliver up several of our People who were Prisoners in that Country, and I expect that so laudable an Example will be followed by many Others. —

Brethren —, I shall not fail Laying your Speech before the General, & recommending it to his serious Consideration, the Event of which is uncertain, as the Behavior of the Indians, has been of such a Nature that it could in no wise be put up with, for which Reason, Troops have been Ordered from several Quarters, with Instructions to the Commanding Officers to Act offensively, and probably by this Time a Blow may be struck some where. — The Honor of his Majesty, and the Welfare of his Subjects required the Generals taking this Measure, and the Refusal of the Senecas

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attend me at the Meeting at the German Flats, convinced him of their Intentions to persist in the War, on which Account I never desired you to Sollicit them to Peace, it was a Step of your own, which I then told you would not be Satisfactory to the English, nor agreeable to their Custom, or that of any other Nation; therefore I cannot say what the General will think of your Proposal, but shall acquaint you wth. his answer when ever I receive it.

The same Day the Coghnawageys delivered the following Speech to Sir William, and the Six Nations.

Present as before.

Assaragoa Speaker

Brother Waraghiyagey

We thank the great Spirit for Enabling us to meet this Day which is in Consequence of your Message Recommending Peace, and Quietness to our Confederacy, and that we should keep our Minds in Order with which we have punctually Complied; and you may assure your self we have always concurr with your Desires, and hold fast by our old Agreement, and that we have Noticed what you said to us, on the Reduction of Canada, when you took the War Ax from us, and directed us to pursue our Hunting, — and now, Brother, we are afraid through the Means of some bad People, you may let slip the Covenant Chain, which we are determined ever to hold fast by, and therefore entreat you to do the same.

A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am now determined to speak to you, and return Thanks to the Great Spirit for this unexpected Meeting with you at this Place. — We listned with Attention to what you said Yesterday to our Brother Waraghiyagey, and we then told you, we should speak to you this Day. — We are sorry to find, that, what you then said, does not appear to us to have proceeded from your Hearts, but from your Lips only, therefore we now desire you will pay due Regard to the old Agreements, and speak the real Sentiments of your Hearts, and we address you the Sachims, and Warriors present to Recollect your selves, as you appear to us to be drunk. — We therefore expect you to be all of one Mind, and speak your true Sentiments to your Brother.

Brethren of the Senecas.

What are you now about, or what do you think will be the Consequence of your letting slip the Covenant Chain? We desire you will Recollect yourselves, — and we now Shake you by the Heads to bring you to Reason. You are too apt to listen to false News, and idle Stories; but as that is no Excuse for your breaking the Covenant Chain, we desire you will bethink yourselves in Time, and pay no Regard to them, and that you will seriously consider what we have said to you, and for your Children, and Families sakes, mind our Words, otherwise you will

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your Country, and Poſseſsions. —— Don't dispair of the Forgiveneſs of the English. You see an Instance of it in us, who were for a Time their Enemies, and we doubt not, if you will shew a proper Sorrow for your Behavior, you may Obtain the same. — We therefore desire, you will hold fast by your old Agreements, and mind your Brother Warraghiyagey, and that you will take this Bell to the Seneca Country which is Spoke on on Behalf of the Sachims & Warriors of Seven Nations who are all Unanimous, and Acquaint them, that if they will not pay a due Regard thereto, our Nations will aſsuredly be Obliged to Quarrel. —— You will excuse our giving you this Bell, as we knew not of your being here, which if we had, we should have brought one larger, and fitter for the Purpose. —

A Bell. —

They then delivered Sir Wm. a Letter from Capt. Claus at Montreal giving the following Account of a Grievance the Indians complained of Concerning a Tract of Land of six Miles in Length, and One & a half in Breadth, which is Claimed by the Jesuits, and Adjoining the Land formerly in Dispute, and Praying Redreſs thereon. —

Montreal 29th. August 1763. —

Sir,

The Indians of Cughnawagey have a few Days ago sent a Deputation to congratulate us on the Peace, and on this Country remaining the Property of the King of England; at the same time they had a Belt by which they made Application to General Gage about some Land, which they think (and I believe with Reason) they were wronged of by the Jesuits living in this Town, who got it cunningly Inserted into their Patent, when formerly Granted them by the King of France, and therefore the Indians looked upon it, that General Gage, as Governor, could break said Patent, and Reinstate them in what they formerly poſseſsed, the Country being now ours, — but as this was not the first Time they Petitioned the General about the same Affair, and as he gave them to understand; that he could do nothing in it, I prepared them against the worst, and made them sensible as much as lay in my Power of the Difficulty of taking Peoples Property away, and breaking a Patent, at the same time, told them I would push the matter to the General as warmly as I could, which I did but received the same Answer from him, but gave his Aſsurances, that if it was in his Power, they should have their Requested granted them,

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The General certainly Interested himself greatly to get them the Lands back, which the Jesuits at Caghnawagey meant to get from them by laying Claim to them, as you may see by the Sentence given by General Gage (Vide Page 183 of this Vol.)

But the Lands, now in Question, are Adjoining their present Patent, and contain about a Mile, ~~and~~ and a half in Breadth, and Six in Depth, beginning at a Creek called La Tortu, or Tortle alias Teonowaghraghwige, and as above mentioned, claimed, and fraudulently Inserted in the Patent, solely Granted to the Society of the Jesuits by Lewis the 14th. —— When the Jesuit, who Obtained the Patent, returned from France, which was about 80 Years agoe, he Acquainted the Indians of the Kings Pleasure in giving the Jesuits said Patent; at the same time in a publick Meeting told, and Explained to them, their own Bounds, which he said were from said Creek to another Creek about three and a half Leagues up the River St. Lawrence, on the South side, called Chatauguay or Yoraghsiacheough, and bounded by said Creeks, that they and their Posterity might not mistake the Limits, desiring them also to hand the same down to their Children, to keep it fresh in their Memories; at the same time the Indians Patent, which he then Delivered them, did not come within One Mile, and a half of said Creek of Tortu; and thus they were made easy for that Time, as they then lived near said Creek, but in Course of Time, were by their Spiritual Fathers induced to Remove further, and further, 'till they came where they lived now, that they might take Possession, and Hire out ye Lands for the Benefit of Society. — The Priests at Caghnawagey not satisfied with what their Ancestor Jesuits of the Indians tried to follow the same Method, by claiming, and Hiring out some of the Lands they live now upon; but they could not bring it to bear under our Government, and were Cast, and Dispossessed of them; and when the Letter of the Patent was Explained to the Indians, the Jesuitical Fraud was found out by false Pretexts, and different Bounds, from what they were acquainted with by their Forefathers, — all which was the Foundation of the present Complaint. — I am &c.

D. C.

Septem.r 9th.

A Meeting with all the Nations

in the Meadow —

Present as before, — Conoghquieson addressed Sir Wm. as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We assure you that on our going to the Senca Country, we persuaded all of that Nation to Peace, as far as Canadaragay; so that Castle, and Canadasagea, are now of Peace, and we are to inform you that we are Eleven Nations of one Mind, linked together in the Chain of Friendship, and Determined to secure Peace. — but as to the more

distant

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians.

[Enclosure in Sir Wm Johnson's letter to Sir Jeff. Amherst dated, 14 Septr 1763]

Extracts from the Minutes of proceedings between Sir William Johnson Bart and the Six Nations, and Indians of Caughnawaga, in Canada, &c

Johnson Hall, Septr 7. 1763.

Sir William Johnson had a private meeting with the Chiefs of the *Onondagas*, wherein they acquainted him with the steps they had taken with the Senecas.

P. M. The Indians of each Nation assembled.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Bart

Sir William acquainted the Indians with his having heard that some of their People had committed hostilities on the frontiers of Virginia, and desired to be informed who were concerned therein, after which he gave them an account of Colonel Bouquet's successful engagement near Fort Pitt, and of the loss sustained by the Indians.

Then *Teyawarunte* Speaker of Onondaga addressed Sir William, as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

In consequence of your Speech made to us lately at the German Flatts, we sent immediately to the Senecas to know the cause of their behavior, and on the arrival of our Deputies in that Country our Warriors addressed theirs desiring they would immediately lay down the hatchet and bethink themselves of the danger in which their bad proceedings must involve their families, and not proudly Continue the war, but consider their welfare.

Then our Sachems addressed theirs desiring they would think for the Public good, and not permit their young men to prosecute hostilities, but that they would remember the old agreement, whereby they were to keep peace and never begin any disturbances, whereby they might be assured they would never be hurted; That therefore they should talk wisely to their Warriors, and not suffer them to get drunk and behave as they had lately done, and desired they would mind their proper affairs, which was the Public business, and prevent any bad designs by observing the agreement by which they were bound to shake any Nation by head who behaved amiss; and that if they acted as we desired, our Children yet unborn, should reap the advantage thereof; And desired they would remember that this was the Third time we had spoken to them thereon, that we expected they would communicate what we had said to all their Bretheren to the Westward, as we should expect their immediate answer at Onondaga.

The next day we met again, when the Senecas acknowledged some of them had acted foolishly, and did not know what they did, but begged that we should return, and endeavour to make up affairs with our Bretheren the English.

After which they returned our belts, But Ours and the Seneca Warriors were of opinion that the Seneca Sachems did not act right, & that they only talked; therefore they agreed with us, that we should consider our safety, and preserve peace: The Seneca Warriors saying that we had wise men to guide us, but they had none, which was the cause of the present trouble; and assured us that they would join themselves, once more, to us, and act peacably, and that these their words were from their hearts.

After this, a few of us were sent forward to *Chenussio;* where the Senecas have two Castles, but as those who went thither are not yet returned, we know not the success of their negotiations; And now Brother, we beg you may be assured we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the old agreement, and preserve Peace, a necessary step to which, we think will be your allowing us a large and reasonable trade at *Oswego*, and the *German Flatts*, as formerly; As for our parts, we shall say nothing further concerning the *Posts* which have caused so much disturbance, But We, The *Five Nations*, the *Coghnawagas*, and many others in our alliance, will carefully preserve peace, and use our daily endeavors to bring about the same with the Rest; and we desire the General may be immediately acquainted with our Resolutions, and that we may have his Answer. Gave a large Belt with 13 Rows.

Brother. We now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound ourselves altogether in a peaceable alliance, and we are glad the Governor of Montreal is so well disposed thereto. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother. By this String we are to accquaint you that the friendly Ottawaes near *Michilimackinac* have brought home your flesh and blood, who were Prisoners in that Country. Six Strings.

Brother, We are heartily sorry that any of our People have been suspected for striking the Inhabitants of Virginia: It is more probable the *Shawanese* have done so; or if not, we are sure we have no hand therein;—

Then the Meeting broke up.

Next day the *Caghnawagas* acquainted Sir William that as they had unexpectedly found the Six Nations here, they judged it necessary to have a Meeting with them; which they would accordingly hold that morning.

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians.

PRESENT— as before.

Brethren of the Several Nations.

I have hearkened, with attention, to what you said yesterday, regarding your Proceedings with the Senecas, and I shall now give you my sentiments thereon.

Your design in going to the Senecas in order to bring them to their senses, was very well meant, but you know it was your mere notion, and not at my desire, as that nation had refused to attend the meeting held lately with me, at the German Flatts; we had nothing else to expect but their continuance of hostilities which they have really done ever since, and have now parties out engaged in the same, but the indifference with which they have received all my admonitions, and your endeavours, is a sufficient proof that they are badly disposed, and can only be brought to reason by a proper punishment.

It is highly unreasonable to suppose that any nation will sit still and accept of the Sorrow of another for the murders they have committed; This would be folly in us to the highest degree, and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy would put up with, as you make war amongst yourselves on occasions not in the least comparable to the present.

If your hearts be good, and your old Agreements can be relied upon, you can't but consider that every Nation who are enemies to us, and Covenant breakers, are traitors to yourselves, and are depriving you of Trade and quietness, and as such ought to be punished with your joint assistance: But we have not asked that of you, and we only desire you who are friends, to sit still, and observe that we can punish those who have wanted war, as well as reward them that maintain Peace.

Can they pay us for the blood of some hundreds of their Innocent Brethren: Can they make retaliation for the places they have plundered, burned, and destroyed, or what security have we for their keeping the Covenant half a year, who have basely and treacherously held one hand to us in show of peace, and with the other struck an axe into our Heads?—

I know you can't expect such folly from us, and I sincerely hope, for your own sakes, you will remain quiet, and observe the event, which behavior will not only entitle you to reward, but prevent your destruction; the General having assured me that he is determined on noticing and rewarding every nation that preserves the Peace, and is equally resolved to bring all those who have taken up the Hatchet to an immediate and severe punishment, without which our children's children can never expect ease, but must spend their time in war and conferences, and lose the benefits of hunting and trade, And till this punishment be felt by our Mutual Enemies, you cannot expect the trade to be so extensive as formerly, for which you must blame your perfidious brethren, who have so treacherously struck us on the head, and thereby deterred our traders from bringing up any more goods, However, we shall endeavor all in our power to prevail on some to continue it as formerly in some places, provided you make no bad use of this Indulgence.

The demand for an extensive trade was made by the very nations who have lately struck us; and the largest promises given for the safety and protection not only of the Traders, but also of the several posts in their Country; yet the former have been robbed and murdered, and the latter surprised, pillaged, and destroyed.

Judge yourselves what encouragement there is for our People to go amongst you, what reliance we may repose on any promises, and you must then be of opinion that no punishment can be too great for a People who have broken their old agreements, inhumanly butchered their brethren, and deprived you of the happiness and advantages which Peace and plentiful trade could afford you.

I make no doubt you will consider matters as I have justly represented them, and I am heartily glad to hear your professions of peace and friendship, the observance whereof can never be sufficiently recommended to you, as the means of preserving your lives and Properties, and securing the inestimable advantages of liberty and commerce to your Posterity.

A Belt.

Brethren, I return you thanks for the Belt which you sent to the Indians in Canada, for the promoting of Peace and Unity, which I am of opinion that wise people will never attempt to violate.

A Belt.

Brethren, It is with pleasure I find that the *Ottawaes* near *Michilimackinac*, have had the prudence and friendship to deliver up several of our People who were Prisoners in that Country, and I expect that so laudable an example will be followed by many others.

Then Sir William concluded with acquainting them that he would lay their Speech before Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the event of which was uncertain, as measures were already taken for punishing those who had been in arms against us.

Eodm Die.

The Caughnawagas had a meeting with Sir William Johnson, and the Indians of the Several Nations, when they spoke as follows.—

Assaragoa Speaker,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We thank the Great Spirit for enabling us to meet this day, which is in consequence of your Message recommending Peace and quietness to our Confederacy, and that we should keep our

Warriors in order, with which we have punctually complied, And you may assure yourself we shall always concur with your desires, and hold fast by our old agreement, And that we have noticed what you said to us, on the reduction of Canada, when You took the *war-axe* from us, and directed us to pursue our hunting, So that we must now be still, having no *axe*. And now Brother, we are afraid that through the means of some bad people you may let slip the Covenant chain which we are determined ever to hold fast by, and therefore entreat you to do the same.

A Belt.

Brethren of the 6. Nations,

I am now to speak to you, and to return thanks to the Great Spirit for this unexpected meeting with you at this place.

We listened with attention, yesterday, to what you said to our Brother *Warraghryagey*, and we then told you we should speak to you this day.

We are sorry to find that what you then said, does not appear to us to have proceeded from your Hearts, but from your lips only, Therefore we now desire you will pay due regard to the old agreements, and speak the real sentiments of your hearts; And we address you the Sachems and Warriors here present, to recollect yourselves, as you appear to us to be drunk, We therefore expect you will be all of one mind, and speak your true sentiments to your Brother.

Bretheren of the Senecas,

What are you now about, or what do you think will be the consequence of your letting slip the Covenant Chain?

We desire you will recollect yourselves, and we now shake you by the heads, to bring you to reason.

You are too apt to listen to false news and idle stories, but as that is no excuse for your breaking the Covenant Chain, we desire you will bethink yourselves in time, and pay no regard to them, and that you will seriously consider what we have said to you, and for your Children's and families sakes, mind our words, otherwise you will lose your Country and Possessions.

Don't despair of the English forgiveness. You see an example of it in us, who were for a time their Enemies, and we doubt not if you will show a proper sorrow for your behavior, you may obtain the same; We therefore desire you will hold fast by your old Agreements, and mind your Brother *Warraghiyagey*, and that you will take this our Belt to the Senecas Country, which is spoken on behalf of the Sachems and Warriors of Seven Nations who are all unanimous, and acquaint them that if they will not pay due regard thereto, our Nations must assuredly be obliged to quarrel. A Belt.

The Caghnawagas then delivered Sir William a letter from Captain Claus, D. Agent in Canada, giving an account of a complaint made by the Indians concerning a tract of Land Six miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, claimed by the Jesuits by Patent from Lewis the 14th, and adjoining the land lately in dispute. They therefore begged that Sir William would procure them redress therein.

Next day the Indians all assembled.

Present— as before.

Conoghquieson Speaker,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We assure you that on our going to the Senecas Country we persuaded all of that nation to peace, so far as *Canaderagey*, so that, that Castle and *Canadisega* are your friends; And we are to inform you that we are Eleven nations of one mind, linked together in the Chain of friendship and determined to preserve peace; But as to the more distant Castles of the Senecas, we cannot at present answer for them, as our Messengers are not returned from thence; And as you may rely on our Resolutions, we earnestly request you will, on your parts, be as careful of observing the peace as we are. A large Belt.

Brother, On the declarations you made us at the German-Flatts, of the General's favorable disposition towards all those who are peaceable, and that he had no designs against us who were friends, we Unanimously agreed to continue so, and to keep our Warriors at home, according to the old agreement; And we desire you will not believe we are a proud People, inclined to quarrel; but that we are all well disposed. We likewise beg, that in consequence of these our Resolutions, you will not break your Engagements with us Your friends, as we are determined never to strike first, but only to defend ourselves in case of being attacked.

Two belts together.

Brother, We request you will pay the most serious attention to what we shall now say in the name of us all.

We are very sensible of the Hostilities committed and the Indignities offered you which we know, must awake your resentment, and that therefore you will probably have occasion to use the road up the Country, which was formerly considered as a Road of Peace. Therefore knowing your foot to be large and broad, we earnestly desire you will take care and not touch us your Friends therewith in passing the same, as we shall give you no hindrance: And we have further to request that you will not hurt the party of ours which is now out against the Southern Indians, as we are certain they will do you no harm. A Belt.

Then the Meeting broke up for this time.

Sir William had also this day, several other Meetings both public and private with the Indians, but delayed answering the Caghnawagas until he had finished with the rest.

The 10th Sir William had a meeting with all the Nations, when he assured them that should any nation whatsoever, from a dislike of their Fidelity to us, and their present Engagements, fall upon their Confederacy, they should find we would afford them both assistance and protection; And that as they had acted so friendly a part, as well as for a reward of their trouble in Endeavoring to prevent any further Hostilities, and an encouragement to them to act as became our Friends, He in His Majesty's name, had prepared a present for them, which should be delivered out the next day, Recommending it to them to act such a part for the future, as should make them appear worth our favour.

11th All the Nations assembled, when *Tiyerhasere* addressed Sir William Johnson as follows, on behalf of the rest.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

I am now, on behalf of all the Confederacy, consisting of Eighteen nations, including seven in Canada, to return you their most hearty thanks for the wholesome admonitions you gave them, and I am in their name to assure you that they are determined to pay the greatest regard to them. Were they not so inclined, they would not have taken so much pains as they have done, to preserve peace in those parts; I am further to assure you they will never forget the friendly offers you have made them of assistance and Protection, as we know we can rely on your Promises; We shall take your Belt and what you have said thereon, to our Council fire at Onondaga, and after we have acquainted all our people therewith, shall send you a Belt in Exchange, with our further sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up, and taking a large Covenant Chain belt in his hand, delivered to them at Albany in 1754, by the Governor in the presence of Commissioners rom the Several Governments, he repeated the Engagements made thereon, and then on behalf of the Eighteen Nations, brightened and renewed the same, which he desired Sir William Johnson should acquaint the General and Governor with, and let them know that so many nations were our friends and determined to remain so, whilst we treated them in a peaceable friendly manner.

Sir William Johnson answered them that he was pleased they had remembered their Engagements, the observance of which he strictly recommended to them, as we should, on our parts, strictly observe the same, whilst they adhered thereto; Adding that he would acquaint the General with their proceedings, and made no doubt but he would approve thereof, with which they should be made acquainted.

12th A. M. Delivered out a present to the Indians. Then assembled the Cagnawagas, when Sir Wm Johnson addressed them as follows,

Brethren of Caghnawaga,

I have heard with satisfaction the speech you made to the Six Nations in general, and to the Senecas, in particular. The manner in which you expressed your disapprobation of their Conduct Convinces me of your sincerity and good sense, and in justice to you I shall lay it before the General, and also send it home, that the Great King may know your good disposition and honest intention.

A large String

Brethren, Your Concurring with my request lately made to your nations by Captain Claus, my deputy, and your present promises of a due observance of the Treaty of peace and Friendship into which you and several other Nations were received on the reduction of Canada, gives me much pleasure.

The Wisdom which your Sachems and Chiefs have manifested in adhering thereto, leaves me no doubt of your holding the violators thereof in the greatest detestation, and of concurring with us in bringing them to Punishment, which I strongly recommend to you.

A Belt.

On the reduction of Canada, we became one people; and Peace was established throughout the Country. Trade was beginning to flourish to our mutual advantage, when on a sudden these foolish treacherous nations whom we took into the Chain of friendship with you and the rest of our Brethren, without any notice or provocation, fell upon our Traders, butchering and Captivating them, taking the goods designed for their conveniency and that of others, surprising by the vilest stratagems, and destroying the King's Posts and Troops who were for the protection of trade posted in their several Countries, by which unwarrantable behavior they have sullied the Covenant Chain, which we brightened so lately, and thereby debarred the well disposed Indians of the benefit of trade and good offices, which the English intended and were inclined to do them.

At the Treaty with You on the Conquest of Canada, I considered the axe given you by the French as a dangerous weapon amongst friends, and therefore, on receiving you into our Alliance, I buried the same by pulling up a large pine tree under which ran a stream of water, into which I cast the Axe, so that it might no more be found; But as the Covenant Chain which was then brightened and renewed by us, is broken by those quarrelsome bad People whom we received amongst the number of our friends, I think it necessary that you as a people who held the same, should be enabled to defend yourselves, and act agreeable to your engagements, in concert with your Brethren the English against all who have violated the said agreement.

I now therefore deliver you a good English Axe, made of the best stuff, which I desire you will give to the Warriors of all your Nations, with directions to use the same against these Covenant breakers, by cutting off the bad links which have sullied the chain of friendship, in which they will not fail being supported by their Brethren the English.

A large Black Belt.

Brethren, I am heartily sorry to find that a set of People who pretended solely the care of your salvation, should thirst after Worldly possessions. You find on your application concerning the former tract in dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you immediate redress, which you would have met with in this, but that the case is different, as these lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits, Solely. But I shall, notwithstanding, lay the matter before the persons in power, who will certainly do you all the Justice which your case shall appear to deserve.

A Belt.

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[Plantations General Papers, R., 19, No. 16.]

Johnson Hall Sept^r 25. 1763.

My Lords,

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lord^pps the first of July last, I met the Indians at the German Flatts, as I mentioned in my letter, I should then shortly do.

At that conference all the Nations attended except the *Senecas*, who together with some *Ottawas* and others took *Prisque-Ile* la *Bœuf* and *Venango* about that time, the rest of the Indians renewed the Covenant, and expressed themselves in the most friendly manner, and as a proof of their inclination for peace, agreed to send the Chief Men of each Nation Deputys to bring the Senecas to reason, which was done accordingly, and about the beginning of this month, the Five Nations arrived here to the amount of 320 in order to acquaint me with the result of their negociations, in which they informed me that they had had success, having brought to friendship and peace the two first Seneca Castles, as a proof of which they were accompanied by 6 Seneca Indians.—At the same time 270 Indians of several Tribes living along the Banks of the Susquahana and its Branches arrived here, to renew the Covenant Chain, and acquaint me, that all the Indians inhabiting that quarter, so far down as *Owegy* were our Friends, & determined to remain so.

Deputys from *Coghnawagey* in *Canada* were also present at the meeting and expressed themselves in a most friendly manner towards the English in a spirited speech to the rest, and after intimating to me their desire of being concerned in punishing our Enemies, I gave them the War Hatchet according to custom, which they received with great pleasure, and I do assure your Lord^pps that I have great reason to expect the Indians in Canada who consist of eight Confederate Nations will give us good proof of their inclination towards Us, ever since we received them into our alliance or the reduction of Canada—and from the private

of Proceedings between Sir Wm.
Johnson, & the Six Nations, &c
Indians of Caghnawaga in Canada,
&c, at the Conferences held at
Johnsonhall, from 7th to 12th Septr.
1763. –
Enclosed in Sir Wm's Letter to Sir
Jeffery Amherst, of the 14th & 16th Septr. 1763

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Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings between Sir Wm Johnson Bart and the Six Nations, and Indians of Caghnawaga in Canada &ca. —

Johnson Hall Septr 7th 1763 —

Sir William Johnson had a private Meeting with the Chiefs of the Onandages wherein they acquainted him with the Steps they had taken with the Senecas. —

P. M. The Indians of each Nation aſsembled

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart

Sir William acquainted the Indians with his having heard that some of their people had committed hostilities on the Frontiers of Virginia, and desired to be informed who were concerned therein after which he gave them an account of Coll Bouquet's Succeſsfull engagement near Fort Pitt and of the loſs sustained by the Indians.

Then Teyawarunte Speaker of Onondaga, addreſsed Sir William as follows. —

Brother Warraghiyagey

In Consequence of your Speech made to us lately at the German flatts, we sent imediately to the Senecas, to know the Cause of their behavior, and on the arrival of our Deputies in that Country, our Warriors addreſsed theirs, desiring they would imediately lay down the Hatchet, and bethink themselves of the danger in which their bad proceeding must involve their families and not proudly continue the War but consider their Welfare

Then our Sachems addreſsed theirs desiring they would think for the public good, and not permit their Young Men to prosecute hostilities, but that they would remember the Old Agreement whereby they were to keep peace and never begin any Disturbance; Whereby they might be aſsured they would never be hurted; That therefore they Should talk wisely to their Warriors, and not Suffer them to get drunk & behave as they had lately done, and desired they would mind their proper affairs which was the publick buſineſs and prevent any bad designs by observing the Agreement by which they were bound to Shake any Nation by the Head who behaved amiſs; and that if they acted as we desired our Children yet unborn Should reap the advantages thereof; and desired they would remember that this was the Third time we had Spoken to them thereon, that we expected they would communicate what we had said to all their Brethren to the Westward, as we should expect their immediate Anſwer at Onondaga —

The next Day we met again when the Senecas acknowledged Some of them had acted foolishly, and did not know what they did, but begged that we Should return and endeavor to make up affairs with our Brethern the English. ——

After which they returned our belts, but, ours and the Seneca Warriors were of opinion that the Seneca Sachems did not act right, & that they only talked, therefore they agreed with us that we should consider our Safety and preserve peace, the Seneca Warriors saying that we had wise Men to guide us but they had none which was the cause of the present Troubles, and aſsured us that they would joyn themselves once more to us and act peaceably, and that these their words were from their hearts.— After this, a few of us were sent forward to Chenuſsieo where the Senecas have two Castles, but as those who went thither are not yet returned we know not the Succeſs of their Negociations And now Brother we beg you may be aſsured we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the Old Agreement & preserve peace, a neceſsary Step to which we think will be your allowing us a large and reasonable Trade at Oswego and the German flatts as formerly; as for our parts we shall say nothing farther concerning the Posts which have caused so much disturbance but we the Five Nations, the Caughnawagas and many others in our alliance will carefully preserve peace, and use our daily endeavors to bring about the same with the rest, & we desire the General may be imediately acquainted with our resolutions & that we may have his Answer. —

Gave a large belt of 13 Rows

Brother.

We now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound ourselves alltogather in a peaceable alliance, and we are Glad the Governor of Montreal is so well disposed thereto.

A belt of 8 Rows

Brother

By this String we are to Acquaint you that the Friendly Ottawas near Michilimakinack have brought home your Flesh & Blood who were priſoners in that Country.

Six Strings

We

Brother

We are heartily sorry that any of our people have been suspected for Striking three Inhabitants of Virginia it is more probable the Shawanese have done so, or if not, we are sure we have no hand therein —

Then the Meeting broke up

Next Day the Caghnawagas acquainted Sir William that as they had unexpectedly found the six Nations here, they judged it necessary to have a Meeting with them which they would accordingly hold that morning.

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians

Present as before

Brethern of the Several Nations

I have hearkened with attention to what you said yesterday regarding your proceedings with the Senecas, and I shall now give you my Sentiments thereon —

Your designs in going to the Senecas in order to bring them to their Senses was very well meant, but you know it was your meer motion and not at my desire, as that Nation had refused to attend the Meeting held lately with me at the German flatts. we had nothing else to expect but their continuance of hostilities which they have really done ever since, & have now parties out engaged in the same, but the indifference with which they have received all my admonitions and your endeavors, is a Sufficient proof that they are badly disposed, and can only be brought to Reason by a proper punishment —

It is highly unreasonable to suppose that any Nation will Sit Still, and accept of the Sorrow of a nother for the Murders they have committed; This would be folly in us to the highest degree, and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy would put up with, as you make War amongst yourselves on occasions not in the least comparable to the present. If your Hearts be good and your old Agreements can be relied upon You can't but consider that every Nation who are Enemies to us and Covenant breakers, are Traitors to yourselves, and are depriving you of Trade and quietneſs, and as such ought to be punished with your joynt aſsistance; But we have not asked that of you, and we only desire you, who are our Friends to Sit Still & observe that we can punish those who have wanted war, as well as reward them that maintain peace. Can they pay us for the blood of some hundreds of their Innocent Brethern; Can they make retaliation for the places they have plundered, burned & destroyed, or what Security have we for their keeping the Covenant half a Year, who have basely & Treacherously held one Hand to us in Shew of peace, and with the other Struck an Axe into our heads?

I know you cant Expect such folly from us and I Sincerely hope for your own Sakes, you will remain quiet and observe the event, which behavior will not only intitle you to reward but prevent your destruction the General having aſsured me that he is determined on rewarding and noticing every Nation that preserves the peace and is equally resolved to bring all those who have taken up the Hatchet to an imediate & severe punishment without which our Childrens Children can never Expect ease but must Spend their time in War & Conferences, & lose the benifits of Hunting and Trade, and till this punishment be felt by our mutual Enemies you cannot Expect the Trade to be so Extensive as formerly, for which you must blame your perfidious Brethren who have so treacherously Struck us on the head, & thereby deterred our Traders from bringing up any more Goods however we Shall endeavor all in our power to prevail on some to continue it as formerly, in some places, provided you make no bad use of this Idulgence.

The demand for an Extensive Trade was made by the very Nations who lately struck us, & the largest promises given for the Safety and protection not only for the Traders but also of the Several posts in their Country, Yet the former have been robbed & murdered & the Latter Surprised pillaged and destroyed.—

Judge yourselves what encouragement there is for our people to go amongst you, what reliance we may repose on any promises, and you must then be of opinion that no punishment can be too great for a people who have broken their old agreements Inhumanely butchered their Brethern, and deprived you of the happyness & advantages which peace & a plentifull Trade could afford you.—

I make no doubt you will consider

Matters as I have justly represented them, and I am heartily glad to hear your professions of peace and Friendship, the observance whereof can never be sufficiently recommended to you as the means of preserving your lives, and properties, and securing the Inestimable advantages of Liberty and Commerse to your posterity.

Brethren A belt

I return you thanks for the belt which you sent to the Indians in Canada for the promoting of peace and unity, which I am of Opinion that Wise people will never attempt to Violate

Brethren A belt

It is with pleasure I find that the Ottawas near Michillimachinak have had the prudence and friendship to deliver up several of our people who were prisoners in that Country, and I expect that so laudable an Example will be followed by many others.

Then Sir William concluded with acquainting them that he would lay their Speech before Sir Jeffery Amherst, the event of which was uncertain, as measures were already taken for punishing those who had been in Arms against us.—

Eodm. Die The Caghnawagas had a Meeting with Sir William Johnson, and the Indians of the Several Nations when they Spoke as follows.

Assaragoa Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We thank the Great Spirit for enabling us to meet this day which is in Consequence of your Message recommending

peace &c

Peace & quietneſs to our Confederacy, and that we should keep our Warriors in order, with which we have punctually complyed, and you may aſsure yourself we shall always concurr with your desires, and hold fastly our old Agreement, and that we have noticed what you sayed to us on the reduction of Canada when you took the War Axe from us and directed us to pursue our Hunting, So that we must now be still having no Axe; and now Brother we are afraid that through the means of some bad people you may let Slip the Covenant Chain which we are determined ever to hold fast by; and therefore entreat you to do the same.

Brethren of the 6 Nations.

A belt

I am now to Speak to you & to return thanks to the great Spirit for this unexpected meeting with you at this place —

We listned with Attention yesterday to what you said to our Brother Warraghiyagey, and we then told you we should Speak to you this day We are sorry to find that what you then said does not appear to us to have proceeded from your hearts, but from your Lips only. therefore we now desire you will pay due regard to the Old agreements, and Speak the real Sentiments of your Hearts, and we addreſs you the Sachems & Warriors present to recollect Yourselves as you appear to us to be drunk, We therefore Expect you will be all of one Mind, and Speak your true Sentiments to your Brother —

Brethren of the Senecas.

What are you now about, or what do you think will be the Consequence of your letting Slip the Covenant Chain? We desire you will recollect yourselves, and we now Shake you by the heads, to bring you to reason —

You are too apt to listen to false News, & idle Stories, but as that is no excuse for Your breaking the Covenant Chain, we desire you will bethink yourselves in time, and pay no regard to them, and that you will seriously consider what we have said to you, and for your Childrens & Family's sakes mind our Words, otherwise you will lose Your Country and Poſseſsions.——

Dont despair of the English forgiveneſs you see an Example of it in us, who were for a time their Enemies, and we doubt not if you will Shew a proper sorrow for your behavior, you may obtain the same; We therefore desire you hold fast by your old Agreements, and mind your Brother Warraghiyagey, and that you will take this our belt to the Senecas Country which is Spoken on behalf of the Sachems and Warriors of Seven Nations, who are all unanimous, and acquaint them that if they will not pay due regard thereto our Nations must aſsuredly be obliged to Quarrell.——

A belt

The Caghnawagas then delivered Sir William a Letter from Capt Claus D. Agent in Canada giving an account of a Complaint made by the Indians concerning a Tract of Land Six Miles in Length, & one and an half in breadth claimed by the Jesuits by Patent from Lewis 14th and adjoyning the Land lately in dispute; They therefore begged that Sir William would procure them redreſs therein——

Next Day the Indians all Aſsembled.

Present as before

Conoghquieson Speaker

Brother Warragheyagey

We aſsure you for certain that on our going to the Senecas Country we perswaded all of that Nation to peace, so far as Canaderagey, so that Castle and Canadisega are your Friends, and we are to inform you that we are Eleven Nations of one Mind, linked together in the Chain of Friendship, & determined to preserve peace, But as to the more distant Castles of the Senecas we cannot at present anſwer for them, as our Meſsengers are not returned from thence, and as you may rely on our Resolutions we earnestly request you will on your parts be as carefull of observing the peace as we are —

A large belt.

Brother

On the declarations you made us at the German flatts of the Generals favorable disposition towards all those who are peaceable, and that he had no designs against us who were Friends; We unanimously agreed to continue so, and to keep our Warriors at home according to the Old Agreement: & we desire you will not believe we are a proud People, inclined to quarell, but that we are all well disposed:

We likewise beg that in consequence of these our Resolutions you will not break your Engagements with us, your Friends, as we are determined never to Strike first, but only to defend ourselves in case of being attacked —

Two Belts together

Brother

We request you will pay the most Serious attention to what we shall now say in the Name of us all. —

We are very sensible of the Hostilities

Committed and the Indignities offered you, which we know must awake your resentment, & that therefore you will probably have occasion to use the Road up the Country which was formerly considderd as a Road of peace; therefore knowing your Foot to be large and broad, we earnestly desire you will take care & not touch us your Friends therewith in passing the same, as we shall give you no hindrance; and we have farther to request that you will not hurt the party of ours which is now out against the Southern Indians, as we are certain they will do you no harm.—

Abell

Then the Meeting broke up for this time
Sir William had also this day several other meetings both public, & private with the Indians, but delayed answering the Chaghnawaga's until he finished with the rest:

The 10th Sir William had a Meeting with all the Nations when he assured them that Should any Nation whatsoever from a Dislike of their fidelity to us, and their present Engagements, fall upon their Confederacy, they should find we would affoard them both assistance & protection — And, that as they had acted so friendly a part as well as for a Reward of their Trouble in endeavoring to prevent any further hostilities and an Encouragement to them to act as became our Friends he in his Majestys name had prepared a present for them which Should be delivered out the next Day, recommending it to them to act such a part for the future, as should make them appear worthy our favor—

11th. All the Nations assembled when

Tiyerhasere

Tyerhasere addreſsed Sir William Johnson as follows on behalf of the rest —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey —

I am now on behalf of all the Confederacy consisting of Eighteen Nations including Seven in Canada to return you their most hearty thanks for the wholesome Admonitions you gave them, and I am in their Name to aſsure you that they are determined to pay the greatest regard to them. Were they not so inclined — they would not have taken so much pains as they have done, to preserve Peace in those parts. I am farther to Aſsure you, they will never forget the friendly offers You have made them of aſsistance & protection, as we know we can rely on your promises; We shall take your Belt, & what you have said — thereon to our Council Fire at Onondaga, & after we have acquainted all our People therewith, shall send you a Belt in Exchange, with our farther — Sentiments —

Then the Onandaga Speaker stood up, & taking a large Covenant Chain belt in his Hand delivered them at Albany in 1754, by the Governer in the presence of Commiſsioners from the Several Governments, he repeated the Engagements made thereon, and then on behalf of the Eighteen Nations, brightened and renewed the same; which he desired Sir Willm. Johnson should acquaint the General, and Governor with, and let them know that so many Nations, were our Friends & determined to remain so, whilst we treated them in a peaceable friendly manner —

Sir William Johnson anſwered them that he was well pleased they remembered their Engagements, the observance of which he Strictly recommended to them, as we should on our parts strictly observe the Same whilst they adhered thereto; adding that he would acquaint the General with their proceedings and made no doubt but he would approve thereof, with which they should be made acquainted ——

12th A M. Delivered out a present to the Indians Then Aſsembled the Caghnawagas when Sir Willm Johnson addreſsed them as follows ——

Brethren of Caghnawaga

I have heard with Satiſfaction the Speech you made to the Six Nations in General, and to the Senecas in particular; The manner in which you Expreſsed your disapprobation of their Conduct, convinces me of your Sincerity & good Sence, and in Justice to you I Shall lay it before the General & also send it home, that the King may know your good Disposition, & honest Intention

A large String

Brethren —

Your concurring with my request lately made to your Nations by Capt Claus my Deputy, & of your present promises of a due observance of the Treaty of peace & friendship into which you & several other Nations were received on the reduction of Canada gives me much pleasure ——

The Wisdom which your Sachems and Chiefs have manifested in adhereing thereto leaves me no doubt of your holding the Violaters thereof in the greatest detestation, and of concurring with us in bringing them to punishment, which I Strongly recommend to you

A belt

On the Reduction of Canada we became one people, & peace was established throughout the Country, Trade was beginning to flourish to our Mutual advantage When on a Sudden these foolish Treacherous Nations, whom we took in the Chain of friendship with you, and the rest of our Brethren, without any notice or provocation fell upon our Traders, Butchering and captivating them, taking the Goods designed for their conveniency, and that of others, Surprising by the vilest Stratagems, & destroying the Kings posts & Troops who were for the protection of trade posted in their several Countrys, by which unwarrantable behavior, they have sullied the Covenant Chain which we brightened so lately and thereby debarred the well disposed Indians of the benefit of Trade & good offices which the English intended, & were inclined to do them.

At the Treaty with you on the Conquest of Canada I considered the Axe, given you by the French as a dangerous Weapon amongst Friends & therefore on receiving you into our Alliance, I buried the same by pulling up a large pine Tree under which run a stream of Water into which I cast the Axe so that it might no more be found; But as the Covenant Chain which was then brightened & renewed by us, is now broken, by those quarrellsome, bad people whom we Received amongst the number of our Friends. I think it necessary that you as people who held the same should be enabled to defend yourselves, & act agreeable to your Engagements, in Concert with your Brethren the English against all who violated the said Agreement I now therefore deliver you a Good English Axe made of the best Stuff which I desire you will give to the Warriors of all your Nations with directions to use the same against these Covenant breakers, by cutting off the bad Links which have Sullied the Chain of Friendship in which they will not fail being Supported by their Brethren the English —

A large black belt —

Brethren I am heartily sorry to find that a Sett of People who pretended solely the care of Your Salvation should thirst after wordly possessions; You found on your application concerning the former tract in dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you imediate redress, which you would have met with in this, but that the Case is different, as these Lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits solely, but I Shall notwithstanding lay the matter before the persons in power who will certainly do you all the Justice which your Case Shall appear to deserve —

A belt —

1763

The General certainly Interested himself greatly to get them the Lands back, which the Jesuits at Caghnawagey meant to get from them by laying Claim to them, as you may see by the Sentence given by General Gage (Vide Page 183 of this Vol.)

But the Lands, now in Question, are Adjoining their present Patent, and contain about a Mile, ~~and~~ and a half in Breadth, and Six in Depth, beginning at a Creek called La Tortu, or Tortle alias Teonowaghraghnuge, and as above mentioned, claimed, and fraudulently Inserted in the Patent, solely Granted to the Society of the Jesuits by Lewis the 14th. —— When the Jesuit, who Obtained the Patent, returned from France, which was about 60 Years agoe, he acquainted the Indians of the Kings Pleasure in giving the Jesuits said Patent; at the same time in a publick Meeting told, and Explained to them, their own Bounds, which he said were from said Creek to another Creek about three and a half Leagues up the River St Laurence, on the South side, called Chatauguy, or Yoroghiadrough, and bounded by said Creeks, that they and their Posterity might not mistake the Limits, desiring them also to hand the same down to their Children, to keep it fresh in their Memories; at the same time the Indians Patent, which he then Delivered them, did not come within One Mile, and a half off said Creek of Tortu; and thus they were made easy for that Time, as they, then lived near said Creek, but in Course of Time, were by their Spiritual Fathers induced to Remove further, and further, 'till they came where they lived now, that they might take Possession, and hire out said Lands for the Benefit of Society. — The Priests at Caghnawagey not satisfied with what their Ancestor Jesuits had of the Indians tried to follow the same Method, by claiming, and hiring out some of the Lands they live now upon; but they could not bring it to bear under our Government, and were Cast, and Dispossessed of them; and when the Letter of the Patent was Explained to the Indians, the Jesuitical Fraud was found out by false Pretexts, and different Bounds, from what they were acquainted with by their Fathers, — all which was the Foundation of the present Complaint. — I am &c. D. C.

Septemr. 9th. At a Meeting with all the Nations —

in the Meadow —

Present as before — . Conoghquieson addressed Sir Wm as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We assure you that on our going to the Seneca Country, we persuaded all of that Nation to Peace, as far as Canadaragay; so that Castle, and Canadasagoa, are now our friends and we are to inform you that we are Eleven Nations, of one Mind, linked together in the Chain of Friendship, and Determined to secure Peace. — but as to the more

distant

1763 Septemr. Castles of the Senecas, we cannot at present answer for them, as our Messengers are not Returned from thence; and as you may rely on our Resolutions, we earnestly request you will on your Parts be as careful of Observing the Peace as we are. —

A Belt

Brother,

On the Declarations you made us at the German Flats of the Generals favorable Disposition towards all those who are peaceable, and of his having no Designs against us who were Friends, we unanimously agreed to continue so, and keep our Warriors at Home according to the old Agreement, and we desire you will not believe we are a proud People, inclined to Quarrel, but that we are all well disposed — We likewise beg, that in Consequence of these our Resolutions, you will not break your Engagements with us, your Friends, as we are determined never to strike first, but only to Defend ourselves in Case of being Attacked first. —

Two Belts put together —

Brother —

We request you will pay the most serious Attention to what we shall now say in the Name of us all. — We are very sensible of the Hostilities committed, and the Indignities offered you, which we know must awake your Resentment; and that therefore you will probably have Occasion to use the Road up the Country, which was formerly considered, as the Road of Peace, therefore knowing your Foot to be large & broad, earnestly desire you will take Care, and not touch us, your Friends, therewith, in passing the same. — We have further to Request that you will not Hurt the Party of ours which is now out against the Southern Indians, as we are certain they will do you no Harm. —

A Belt.

Sir William Addressed the Indians of Caghnawagey as follows —

Brethren & Friends.

I heard with Satisfaction the Speech you made to the Six Nations in general, and to the Senecas in particular. The Manner in which you expressed your Disapprobation of their Conduct, convinces me of your Sincerity, and good Sense; and in Justice to you I shall lay the same before the General, and also send it Home, that the great King may know your good Dispositions, and honest Intentions. —

A large String of black Wampum —

Brethren.

Your concurring with my Request lately made to your Nations by my

Deputy

1763
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Deputy Capt Claus, and your present Promises of a due Observance of the Treaty of Peace, and Friendship into which you and several other Nations were Received, on the on the Reduction of Canada, gives me much Pleasure. The Wisdom which your Sachems, and Chiefs have Manifested in Adhering thereto, leaves me no Doubt of your Holding the Violaters thereof in the greatest Detestation, and of Concurring with us in bringing them to Punishment, which I strongly recommend to you. A Belt.

On the Reduction of Canada, we became one People, and Peace was Established throughout the Country. Trade was beginning to flourish to our mutual Advantage, when on a Sudden these foolish treacherous Nations, whom we took into the Chain of Friendship with you, and the rest of our Brethren without any Notice or Provocation fell upon our Traders, Butchering, and Captivating them, taking the Goods for their Conveniency and that of others, Surprizing, and by the vilest Stratagems, Destroying the Kings Troops, and Posts which were solely designed for the Protection of Trade in their several Countries, by which unwarrantable Behavior, they have Sullied the Covenant Chain, which we Brightned so lately, and thereby Debarred the well disposed Indians of the Benefit of Trade and the good Offices which the English Nation intended, and was inclined to do them.

At the Treaty with you, on the Conquest of Canada, I considered the Ax given by the French as a dangerous Weapons amongst Friends, and therefore on receiving you into our Alliance I buried the same, by pulling up a large Pine Tree, under which ran a Stream of Water, into which I cast the Ax, so as it might no more be found: but as the Covenant Chain which was then Brightned, and Renewed by us, is now broke by these Quarrelsome, and bad People, whom we received amongst the Number of our Friends, I think it necessary that you, as People who hold the same, should be enabled to defend yourselves, and Act agreeable to your Engagements, in Concert with your Brethren the English against all who have Violated said Covenant, for which Account, I now deliver you a good English Ax, made of the best Stuff, which I desire you will give to the Warriors of all your Nations, with Directions to use the same against the Covenant breakers, by cutting off the bad Links, which have weakned the Chain of Friendship, in which they will not fail of being Supported by their Brethren the English

A large black Belt

I am glad you were present at this Meeting with the six Nations, — and, as you have justly upbraided them with their trifling, mean Behavior towards us, I am induced to expect you will never fall into the same, but, on the contrary, that you will ever remain steadfast to your Engagements, and Act with Openness, Candor, and Fidelity towards us, as you did formerly to the French, particularly, as it is indis-

pensably

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Septemr 9th

indispensably your Interest to do so towards a People who are become Poſseſsors of the whole Country, and who are heartily disposed to treat you with Kindneſs, if you remain faithful to them, which by this Belt I advise you to do. —

A Belt. —

Brethren —

I am heartily sorry to find that a Set of People who pretended solely to the Care of your Salvation should thirst after Wordly Poſseſsions. — You found in your Application concerning the former Tract in Dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you immediate Redreſs. the same you would have met with in this, but that the Case is different, as these Lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits, and I shall notwithstanding lay the Matter before the Persons in Power, who will certainly do you all the Justice which your Case shall appear to deserve. —

A Belt. —

10th Septemr.

Sir William made a Speech to them wherein he strongly recommended to them who were so strongly united to Observe Religiously the Engagements, and Promises now made to him, in which Case he aſsured them, that should any Nations of Indians whatsoever, from a Dislike of their Union, and Engagements now Entred into with him fall upon them, or any of the Confederacy in the English Interest, they should on giving him timely Notice thereof have his Aſsistance, which they would find considerable enough to defeat the Attacks of any such Nation. —

A fine new Belt —

Sir William then Acquainted them all that, as they had Acted so friendly an ingenuous a Part at this Meeting, as well as for the great Pains their Sachems, and principal Warriors have been at lately, in endeavoring to prevent the several Nations as yet unconcerned, from engaging in the present unnatural War. that he had a Small Present to deliver them in his Majesties Name which should be given them to Morrow —

11th —

All the Nations being aſsembled they sent to acquaint Sir William that they had something yet to say to him — On Sir Wms entering the Council Room Abraham, al Teyarhasere Chief of the Mahawks taking the Belt on which Sr Wm had spoke to the Confederacy yesterday in his own Name, spoke as follows —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey —

I am now on Behalf of the whole Confederacy consisting of Eighteen

Nations

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Septemr 9th

indispensably your Interest to do so towards a People who are become Possessors of the whole Country, and who are heartily disposed to treat you with Kindness, if you remain faithful to them, which by this Belt I advise you to do. — A Belt. —

Brethren —

(I am heartily sorry to find that a Set of People who pretended solely the Care of your Salvation should thirst after Worldly Possessions. — You found in your Application concerning the former Tract in Dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you immediate Redress. the same you would have met with in this, but that the Case is different, as these Lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits, and I shall, notwithstanding lay that Matter before the Persons in Power, who will certainly do you all the Justice which your Case shall appear to deserve. —

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A fine new Belt. —

Sir William then Acquainted them all that, as they had Acted so friendly an ingenuous a Part at this Meeting, as well as for the great Pains their Sachims, and principal Warriors have been at lately, in endeavoring to prevent the several Nations as yet unconcerned, from engaging in the present unnatural War, that he had a Small Present to deliver them in his Majesties Name which should be given them to Morrow. —

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All the Nations being assembled they sent to Acquaint Sir William that they had something yet to say to him — On Sir Wm. entering the Council Room Abraham, als Teyarhasere Chief of the Mohawks taking the Belt on which Sr. Wm. had Spoke to the Confederacy yesterday in his own Name, Spoke as follows —

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1763 Septemr 9th

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A Belt. —

Brethren —

I am heartily Sorry to find that a Set of People who pretended solely the Care of your Salvation Should Thirst after Worldly Possessions. — You found in your Application concerning the famous Tract in Dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you immediate Redress. the same you would have met with in this, but that the Case is different, as these Lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits, and I shall notwithstanding lay the Matter before the Persons in Power, who will certainly do you all the Justice which your Case shall appear to deserve. —

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Brother Gorah Wanaghiyagey —

I am now on Behalf of the whole Confederacy consisting of Eighteen

Nations including those in Canada to return you their most hearty Thanks for the wholesome Admonitions you gave them, and I am in their Name to assure you that they are determined to pay the greatest Regard to them. Were they not so inclined, they would not have taken so much Pains as they have done to preserve Peace in this Part of the Country. I am farther to assure you, that they will never forget the friendly and Brotherlike Offer of Assistance which you were yesterday pleased to make us, well knowing that we can confidently rely on whatever you promise. We shall take the Belt and good Words spoken thereon to our Council Fire at Onondaga, and after we have acquainted all our People therewith, shall send you a Belt in Exchange with our further Sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up, Holding a very large Covenant Chain Belt in his hand, whereon was wrought in white Wampum, the Figures of six Men towards one End, as Representing the six Nations, towards the other End the Figure of Nine Men representing the Nine Governments, who assembled at Albany in the Year 1754 at which Time said Belt was delivered to them; between both these Figures was a Heart drawn signifying the Union and Friendship then settled between them. At the Top were the Letters [G. R.] made of white Wampum and under them the full Length of the Belt, was a white Line, which they were told represented a long Board to serve as a Pillow, whereon their Your Heads were to Rest, and that as the French were a troublesome People, and had now begun to Quarrel with the English, they should, at a Stamp given on said Board, all awake, and rise up as one Man, and attack any Nation who should disturb their Rest.

The Speaker, then in Behalf of the Eighteen Nations, Brightned & Renewed the said Covenant Chain Belt, and desired Sir William to send said Belt to the General and Governor & to acquaint them that so many Nations were now firm Friends to the English, and determined to continue so, as long as they would use them kindly & continue in Peace.

Sir William told them that he was much pleased at their keeping in Mind so well the Engagements entered into at said Treaty of 1754, and after Recommending to them the strictest Observance thereof, and at the same time giving them Assurances of the English abiding by their Promises, told them he would acquaint General Amherst with the whole of what passed at this Meeting, and did not Doubt of his Approbation of what the Confederacy had now promised, which when he received, he would communicate to them.

Then Ordered out, and delivered to them a Present to the Value abt. of £1007.

Extract

1763 declined doing, but 40 of the French Volunteers (more properly Vagabonds) having no Place of Residence, declared to the Indians they would take up Arms, and Support them, as they looked upon them as their own People that they eat, and drank out of the same Dish, and fired with the same Gun, and therefore were determined to Act with them, and that such as refused to do the same might depend upon being severely punished. On the 4th July a Detachment went to destroy some Works the Indians had made a Quarter of a Mile from the Fort, when they were attacked by 30 of the Enemy, which our People drove off in an Inst. with the loss of one Man killed, and three wounded.— Half an Hour after the Indians came, and carried off the man they had lost to Capt Campbel, whom they then stripped naked, and obliged to walk in that Situation half a Mile to their Camp, where they killed him in the most cruel Manner.

Ensigns Christy, and Schlosser have been delivered to us by the Indians, the first, by the Wiandots, and the latter by the Pottowattamies — It is now 64 Days since our Gates have been shut, during which Time every Officer, and Soldier slept on the Ramparts, notwithstanding which all our Men are in good Health, and our loss inconsiderable, being only one Man killed, and a Dozen wounded. Whereas the Enemy have above 20 killed & 30 Wounded.

I am &c

Jam.s Mc Donald

Johnson Hall Septemr 11th

P. M Two hundred and ten Indians of different Nations arrived here from the Susquahanna River, also the Tenoare Indians, who after receiving their Provision went to their Encampments. 15 of the Sachims waited on Sr William, and after Salutation, acquainted him of the Death of Kanadyorah's Mother at Oghquago, whereupon Sr Wm performed the Ceremony of Condolance in order to enable them to speak on their different Affairs the next day. 3 Strings of Wampum

In the Evening the Onondaga Sachims, and chief Warriors desired a private Meeting with Sr Wm, which being agreed to, the Onondaga Speaker with a Belt of Wampum, addressed him as follows

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

We of Onondaga are to acquaint you, that we have a great Desire of

going

1763

Septemr 11th going to England to wait upon the Great King George in order to have the Lands of our Country settled so as to prevent any Quarrel between us and our Brethren, [illegible] as also to make the Covenant Chain stronger and brighter, and, as we would do nothing of any Moment without your Knowledge, and Approbation. We now by this Belt of Wampum, desire your Advice, and Assistance on this Affair, and that you would send a good Man with us, who will take Care of our People on their Way to, and from England, as also whilst there, to Speak for us to the King, and to tell us what he will say to us.

Sir William, in answer, told them, if they were determined on going he would give them all the Assistance, and good Advice in his Power, and would also consider of a proper Person to Accompany them thither, but at the same time told them, that he as his Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs in these Parts, would endeavor to serve them or any other Nation in Alliance with his Majesty all in his power, without the Trouble of so long a Journey, and the Expence thereof to Government.

Septemr 11th going to England to wait upon the Great King George in order to have the Limits of our Country settled, so as to prevent any Quarrel between us and our Brethren, with the design also to make the Covenant Chain stronger and brighter and, as we would do nothing of any Moment without your Knowledge, and Approbation. We now by this Belt of Wampum, desire your Advice, and Assistance in this Affair, and that you would send a good Man with us, who will take Care of our People on their Way to, and from England, and also while there, to speak for us to the King, and to tell us what he will say to us.

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12th — On this Day all the Sachems from Susquahanna assembled in the Council Room, before Sir Wm, when on his coming in, Thomas King their Speaker stood up, and went through the Ceremony of Condolence for the many Losses sustained by the English by the Enemy Indians &c. — then desired they might be made acquainted with what News was current, which being told them in the most advantageous light, they returned Sir Wm Thanks for communicating the same to them. — then enquired of him the Reasons of apprehending and confining some of the Indians near Harris's Ferry, also the Cause of their killing the Conoys and one Nanticoke Indian near Shamokin, — on Receiving an Answer to their Questions, the Meeting broke up for this Day.

13th — The Indians being all assembled in the Meadow Thomas King Addressed Sir Wm as follows.

Present Guy Johnson Esqr }
George Croghan Esqr } Depy Agts

Brother —

You sent us a Belt some time ago to open the Road to our Towns on the North Branch of Susquahanna which was grown up with Bushes. As you never took Notice of that Road since you Conquered the French, three Years ago till now, some of the French Indians began to be troublesome. — Brother, by this Belt, we return you Thanks for Opening this Road to the great Council Fire of the Six Nations, and assure you, we are your steady Friends —

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother —

On receiving your Belt, and finding you had cleared our Council Road, we called a Meeting of the several Tribes in our Country, at which time we

(had

Septemr 11th going to England to wait upon the Great King George in order to have the Lands of our Country settled so as to prevent any Quarrel between us and our Brethren, or the like, as also to make the Covenant Chain stronger and brighter. and, as we would do nothing of any Moment without your Knowledge, and Approbation, We now by this Belt of Wampum, desire your Advice, and Assistance on this Affair. and that you would send a good Man with us, who will take Care of our People on their Way to, and from England, as also whilst there, to Speak for us to the King, and to tell us what he will say to us.

Sir William, in answer, told them. If they were determined on going he would give them all the Assistance, and good Advice in his Power, and would also consider of a proper Person to accompany them thither, but at the same time told them, that he as his Majestys Agent for Indian Affairs in these parts would endeavor to Serve them or any other Nation in Alliance with his Majesty all in his power, without the Trouble of so long a Journey, and the Expence thereof to Government.

12th On this Day all the Sachems from Susquahanna assembled in the Council Room, waiting for Sir Wm, when on his coming in, Thomas King their Speaker stood up, and went through the Ceremony of Condolence for the many Losses sustained by the English & the friendly Indians &c. —— then desired they might be made acquainted with what News was stirring, which being told them in the most advantageous light, they Returned Sir Wm Thanks for Communicating the same to them. —— then enquired of him the Reasons of apprehending and killing of some of the Indians near Harris's Ferry, also the Cause of [illegible] killing the Conoys and one Nanticoke Indian near Shamokin, —— on Receiving an answer to their Enquiries, the Meeting broke up for this Day.

13th The Indians being all assembled in the Meadow Thomas King Addressed Sir Wm as follows.

Lieut Guy Johnson Esqr } Esqrs &c
George Croghan Esqr }

Brother. You sent us a Belt some time ago to open the Road to our Towns on the North Branch of Susquahanna which was grown up with Bushes. As you never took Notice of that Road since you Conquered the French, three Years ago till now, some of the French Indians began to be trouble some. —— Brother, by this Belt we return you thanks for Opening this Road to the great Council Fire of the Six Nations, and assure you, we are your Steady Friends. —

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother. On receiving your Belt, and finding you had cleared our Council Road, we called a Meeting of the several Tribes in our Country, at which time we

1763 had the disagreeable News of two Conoys, and one Nanticock being killed on the Susquahanna, below Fort Augusta, which gave the Nanticoks, and Conoys great Uneasiness; on which We of the Oneidas, Tuskaroras, and Onondagas spoke to them on several Belts, an acquainted them, that it was agreed in former times by our Ancestors, that if any Accidents of this Nature should happen, it should be settled in Council, that the General Peace might not be disturbed, as whoever should be too forward in disturbing the same, would be Sufferers in the end — By which means we have made their Minds easy on that head. A Belt 10 Rows.

Brother, By this Belt we acquaint you, that all the Indians on the North Branch of the Susquahanna from Oneughquago to Owago in Number eight Towns, have agreed to sit still in their Towns, and abide by the old Covenant, and fix their Eyes on you, — and as the Six Nations have been here, we hope they have been promoting and establishing the good Work of Peace, that all our Children may reap the Benefit thereof.. A Belt 8 Rows

Brother, By this Belt we assure you that we very well know it is not agreeable to the Great Spirit to tell Lies, Wherefore you may depend upon it that what we say to you is from our Hearts. A Belt 8 Rows

Brother By this Belt we acquaint you, that we have spoke to all our Women, to use their Endeavors with all the young Men to preserve the Peace & keep their Sons, and Husbands at home, that none of them may straggle towards Ohio, and the Lakes, and hope they will be able to be of some Service that way, as they have a good deal to say in our Nations A Belt 10 Rows

Brother, By this Belt we acquaint you that Times are likely to be troublesome. We have spoke to all the Tribes in our Country, and insisted on their paying no Regard to any idle Stories they may hear, as they formerly used to do, but to wait till they would first hear from you, or the Six Nations. A Belt 6 Rows.

Brother. The above Speeches are what passed at our Meeting at Ottsinango, and it was there agreed they should be delivered to you here.

Brother, By this Belt we inform you that the Nanticoks & Conoys, after what we had said to them on the Loss of their People told us that they would be well satisfied to have it buried by the Chiefs, that they might never hear more of it, Brother, as we have done every thing in our Power on that Occasion, we

(desire)

1763
Septem^r desire you will bury these People, and cover their Graves. — A Belt 8 Rows.

Brethren — By this Belt we assure you that we are sincere in every thing we have said to you. — The Road to Onondago, to Oneida, & here, is the only Road we intend to travel, that to Diahoga, is not good, so that we shall not listen to any thing we hear from that Quarter except it be good, and we wish for nothing more than Peace, thro' the whole Country, and that the Senecas may repent.

A Belt 10 Rows —

Sir William addressed the Aghquagas as follows —

Brethren of Aghquagoe. —

I am glad to find you are Steadfast, and determined to continue Friends to the English, which I am certain will be for your Interest. I am also pleased to hear that the Road, which I have Opened to your Country is agreeable, and I expect it will be kept open by you, who are our Friends, and not suffer any Obstructions on it, which may prevent our making use of it; as that would certainly be hurtful to both you, and us. — You are wrong if you imagine that we opened it on account of the vile Proceedings of some foolish wicked Indians, who know not what they are about, nor their own Good. — No, we did it on account of the Friendship Subsisting between us, and the Fulfilling our Promises, which I hope you will not forget. — A Belt —

Brethren. — The Death of any of our friendly Indians gives me Concern, but if they deserved it, as I am informed these three, who were killed near Shamokin, did, they ought not to be pitied by you, or us; it being their own Fault; if otherwise, you of the Oneidas and Onontagoes were right in condoling their Death, and making their Friends easy, agreeable to the old Custom of your Forefathers, who judged it better to make up such Affairs in that way, than let it go further, in order the better to prevent the Breach of the Peace & Friendship established between us and I thank you for the Steps you have taken in that Affair. A Belt.

Brethren. — I am glad to hear that so many more of your People have determined to abide by the old Agreements. I heartily wish they may continue in the same Sentiments. — I am also glad to find you sensible of the Goodness of the Almighty to Mankind, and much obliged to the great Spirit, from your Knowledge of which and the Acquaintance I have had with you I am inclined to believe, that what

You

1763

you have said, is from your Hearts; and I assure you that what I now say, or shall at any time hereafter say to you, or any of your Brethren may be depended upon, as I shall never deceive any of you, and must strongly recommend the same to you all, as the best Method of keeping well with your Brethren.

A Belt

Brethren.

The Knowledge I have had of you for several Years past, inclines me to believe you will listen to no idle Stories, and I hope you may always convince me of your good Sense, in paying no Regard to any Reports, but what are made to you by the English, or their Friends.

A Belt

Then covered the Graves of the Nanticokes & Conoys lately killed, wth. 3 black Stroud

Brethren

I am sorry to find any Roads which were formerly open, to be now shut by the bad Behavior of Indians, who have thereby hindered the well disposed from Trade. As the six Nations have promised at this Meeting to look only this Way, and have no Intercourse with our Enemies, I expect you will do the same, by which you may be assured of our Friendship, and the continuance thereof by adhering to your former and present Engagements.

A Belt.

Septemr. 17th

D. M.

The Caghnawageys being ready to depart, assembled in the Summer House in the Garden, and ten of their Warriors being naked, Painted, and Feathered; one of whom had a Drum on his Back (made of a   covered with Skin) marched in slow Order in two Ranks, singing their Song according to the Ottawa Custom: Tom Wildman, in the Rear Rank beating the Drum with one Stick, and the rest accompanying it with Notched Sticks, which they struck to good Time on their Axes.

In this manner they proceeded to the House where they entered, when Tom Wildman advanced before the rest, and sung his War Song, which he twice repeated, after which Sir William gave them Liquor, Pipes, and Tobacco, and Paint, whereupon they returned back in the same Order.

The Occasion of this Ceremony, was to shew Sir William that they approved of what he said, and that they had taken up the Ax against our Enemies.

At their taking Leave Sir Wm. addressed them as follows.

Brethren

I thank you for your Readiness in approving of my Proposal, — wish you a safe Arrival at your Town, and Success in your Undertakings.

I have

Johnson Hall 7.14.1763

Sir

I have had the honour of your Excellencys Letter of the 27th ultimo together with a Copy of the proceedings between Capt. Ecuyer and the Indians who engaged for Bouquets — whose Success & arrival at Fort Pitt gives me infinite Satisfaction.

I enclose your Excellency part of my proceedings with the Six Nations at this place, where they have now been for severall days to the amount of 826, and I hourly expect above 200 more from the Susquahana River whose business I am not yet acquainted with.

Your Excellency will observe by my proceedings that the rest of the Nations were accompanied by Six Senecas belonging to the Castles this side of the Genessio who I cannot learn have as yet acted against Us, the Arrival of these Senecas was in consequence of the Meeting lately held by the rest of the Nations with that People ~~whom they have brought~~ whom they have brought to a sense of the ill behaviour of the rest, and you will also observe that the Seneca Villages called Kanadesh & Kanadarasso are said to be in our Interest, for which reason the Indians appear very desirous that they might be continued ~~amongst~~ amongst the Number of our Friends, as they say they have not committed Hostilities, and

His Excellency
Sir Jeffery Amherst —

and that they had given Assurances to the Indians of the Villages that they would endeavour to make their peace wt. the English which prevented them from acting against Us, On this I spoke to them very fully, but shall expect Your Excellencys opinion & Sentiments before I can give them a Positive Answer. — The Declarations and behaviour of the rest is very agreable to me, and I hope may prove so to Your Excellency, but that of the Caghnawageys deserves ~~its~~ being particularly noticed, and has had great weight at this Meeting. from the private conferences I have had with that People, as also from the letters which they have brought me from Canada, I plainly find they have a great inclination to engage against our Enemies, and that many of them only wait our requisition, to fall upon them or Join our Troops, I was therefore unwilling to check a proceeding which from the Power & Warlike turn of these People might prove of infinite advantage to us, and have accordingly given them the War Belt, as Your Excellency will see in my proceedings, as also at the request of some Chiefs sent Warrants, (but not subject to pay) for two Chief Warriors in Canada, as I had done during the time in which I was used to send out Parties, all which I hope may prove agreable to Your Excellency.

The Occasion of the Arrival of the Caghnawageys was principally to lay before me a complaint concerning a Tract of Land of Six Miles in length & one and a half in breadth, which the Jesuits claim by virtue of a Pattent as they say from Lewis the 14th, which Tract now in question adjoins to that concerning which Govr. Gage lately passed sentence in their favour, but there being some circumstances relative to this Pattent which prevents the Governour from deciding the Matter, the Indians requested I may lay their demand before his Majesty, and I am of opinion the Affair may be made very easy to them now that the Society is broke in France, and can consequently hold no Lands as a Body, their Grant becoming Void. I told fits them I should immediately comply [illegible] it as I would willingly preserve them in the good disposition they are in, well knowing the unanimity of the Severall Nations in Canada renders them a respectable People, and their behaviour together with that of the Ottawaes near Michilimackinac and the Sakis &ca if rewarded with some favours from Us, will I believe bind them to Us, and make them of great use against a People whose Numbers & Situation render it extremely difficult for Us alone to reduce them to that State which only can secure ~~a~~ a lasting peace; since I am convinced they will never want for Assistance from the French to harrass & keep our Frontiers in continual Alarms, be their situation ever so remote, or their prospects of advantage ever so inconsiderable and I am apprehensive that our greatest care & precaution will scarcely be sufficient to prevent the French from supplying the Indians our Enemies with Ammunition, by the way of Missisipi, as I well know that distance is little regarded by Indians especially when they have so many fine Rivers and Communications by which they can be supplied, and wch will enable the French to engross a great part of the Trade. —

Our friendly Indians will naturally expect a Continuance of Trade but least others might partake thereof, & thereby be the better enabled to continue their Hostilities, I believe yr Excellency will be of opinion that the same for the present should be carried on at a very few places, and those ~~with~~ under our immediate inspection where our Enemies will not venture on a Trading footing, as at Fort Stanwix on this Communication &ca

The Trade from Canada up the Ottawawa River appears from from all Accts to be of a dangerous nature, many Villainies have been carried on thro' that Channel, and our friendly Ind. in and abt Canada can be sufficiently supplyed at Montreal, And as many of our Enemies live in the Neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, I apprehend it will be adviseable to discontinue the Trade in that Quarter. — The Loss of one of the Vessels on Lake Erie is very unlucky at this Juncture, and I am very [illegible]ensive of the State of the [illegible] the anxiety A small Party having it in their power to burn her when ye [illegible] in without the utmost precaution.— Since writing ye foregoing 246 Indians from Susquahana and its branches, as low down as [illegible] are arrived here, they are principally come to assure me of their resolutions to remain our freinds, and that they have taken ye utmost pains to prevent their People from Joining the Enemy, which has occasioned all the Ill disposed to leave that quarter, they likewise express great satisfaction at hearing the good resolutions of the five Nations.

I had not closed my letter till this Day being the 16th Inst. when I have been honoured with your Excellencys of the 9th & 10th Inst. in the former of which you was pleased to transcribe the Paragraph of Lord Egremonts letter relative to my Department, & pointing out a particular Sum of money not to be exceeded, to which I shall pay due regard so far as is any wise consistent with the Service & the present State of Affairs, but I am of opinion that as Matters have gone a much greater length than was perhaps expected in England when his Lordship wrote, His Majesty will not probably at present chuse to limit the expence, but rather leave it to your Excellencys discretion & that of those whom he has appointed to that Department, who I flatter myself he will consider as proper Judges thereof, as I can sufficiently make it appear that tis with the utmost reluctance I obey the dictates of necessity by incurring any considerable expences on Acctt of the Indians and which My desire of lessening the Publick Expences and my love of ease & quiet would induce me to avoid if possible, None but those who have experienced it, can be truely sensible of the troubles which must be undergone at this time with the Indians, if they did, they would ~~certainly~~ readily believe that these troubles would certainly be avoided, but that the urgency of Affairs make it the Duty of every Servant of the Crown to do all that is necessary for his Majestys Service, that it may not be hereafter suggested we owe any future troubles to a mistaken Economy, & I believe Your Excellency is of opinion that I shall never run into any expence but what the Good of his Majestys Service, and the Safety and Welfare of the Publick shall render indispensably necessary.—

I am hopefull that in a short time we may hear of

some

of some Success in the Neighbourhood of the [illegible]
and I believe Your Excellencys Judicious arrangement of the Troops will secure that important Post to Us during the Winter, altho I apprehend the 42d Regimt will hardly arrive there before that time. ——

Agreable to your Excellencys favour of the 10th Inst. I shall apply to Lieut. Coll. Campbell for a Corpl & 12 Men who shall be kept strictly to their Duty, & detained no longer than Occasion requires.—

The Attempts against the Shawanese, is certainly very necessary, and I heartily wish Coll. Stephen Success in his Expedition, his chief danger will be in his retreat up the River, besides I am informed that the Shawanese have moved back from the Ohio this past while [illegible], and that one Village is established about 90 Miles up the Sioto River, where Numbers of the Delawares & others have lately joined them. ——

I consider myself the Conduct of the Canada Inds. will leave no room to doubt of their Sincerity, there are many of them now ready to join our Troops if required, and they have been formerly very steadfast to the Side on which they were engaged, which they assure me they will evince in their Attachment to Us. —— I am at a loss to consider how those Ottawaes & friendly Indians in the Neighbourhood of La Bay Michilimackinac &ca can be conveniently supplied with Trade during the continuation of the present Hostilities, without which they will certainly be greatly disgusted, and I can see no other method but by their coming down to Montreal, the Inds likewise about the Illinois, who have not engaged in or meddled in the present troubles will expect a Trade whenever we shall be able to take possession of that Country, which is of great importance to Us, as I could venture to affirm that the French in that Quarter have been considerably instrumental in setting the present Hostilities on foot with the rest. — and I much fear they will occasion Us great Difficulty in getting there by means of ye Indians.

As the Senecas came hither under the prot
of the rest, by whom I know the same was well meant, I was under a necessity of stifleing my resentment for the present and I thought it best to treat them as a people who owed their protection entirely to the other Nations.

The Indians have only in general spoke of the Outposts as in part the cause of the defection of ye Senecas &c, and I heartily wish they may be established in such a Manner as shall prevent their falling into ye Enemys hands should they hereafter commence Hostilities.

Mr. Croghan who will have the honour to deliver Your Excellency my Letter arrived here a few days ago in order to lay before me the necessity he is under of going to England on his private affairs, for wch he had before sollicitted my permission, and now repeated his desire of going as soon as possible, I have therefore referred him to Your Excellency for an Answer to his request.

I have the Honour to be
with the utmost respect
Sir
Your Excellencys
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant

Wm Johnson

Johnson Hall, 14 & 16 Sept: 1763.
Recd 2[illegible]th Octr

Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings between Sir Wm Johnson Bart and the Six Nations and Indians of Caghnawaga in Canada, &ca

Johnson Hall, Septr 7th 1763.

Sir William Johnson had a private Meeting with the Chiefs of the Onondagas wherein they acquainted him with the Steps they had taken with the Senecas.

P.M. The Indians of each Nation assembled.

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart

Sir William acquainted the Indians with his having heard that some of their people had committed hostilities on the Frontiers of Virginia, and desired to be informed who were concerned therein, after which he gave them an account of Coll Bouquet's Successfull engagement near Fort Pitt and of the loss sustained by the Indians.

Then Teyawarunte Speaker of Onondaga addressed Sir William as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

In consequence of your Speech made to us lately at the German flatts, we sent imediately to the Senecas, to know the cause of their behavior, and on the arrival of our Deputies in that Country, our Warriors addressed them, desiring they would imediately lay down the Hatchet, and bethink themselves of the danger in which their bad proceedings must involve their families and not proudly continue the War but consider their Welfare

Then our Sachems addressed theirs desiring they would think for the public good, and not permit their Young Men to prosecute hostilities, but that they would remember the old Agreement whereby they were to keep peace and never begin any disturbances, whereby they might be assured they would never be hurted; That therefore they should talk wisely to their Warriors, and not suffer them to get drunk and behave as they had lately done, and desired they would mind their proper affairs which was the public business and prevent any bad designs by observing the agreement by which they were bound to shake any Nation by the Head who behaved amiss; and that if they acted as we desired our Children yet unborn should reap the advantages thereof; and desired they would remember that this was the third time we had spoken to them thereon; that we expected they would communicate what we had said to all their Brethren to the Westward, as we should expect their imediate Answer at Onondaga ——

The next Day we met again when the Senecas acknowledged some of them had acted foolishly, and did not know what they did, but begged that we should return and endeavor to make up affairs with our Brethren the English

After which they returned our belts, but ours and the Seneca Warriors were of opinion that the Seneca Sachems did not act right, & that they only talked, therefore they agreed with us that we should consider our safety and preserve peace, the Seneca Warriors saying that we had wise Men to guide us, but they had none, which was the cause of the present Troubles, and assured us that they would join themselves once more to us and act peaceably, and that these their words were from their hearts.

After this, a few of us were sent forward to Chenussio where the

Senecas have two Castles, but as those who went with them are not yet returned we know not the success of their Negociations. And now Brother we beg you may be assured we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the old Agreements and preserve peace, a necessary step to which we think will be your allowing us a large and reasonable Trade at Oswego and the German flatts as formerly, as for our parts we shall say nothing farther concerning the posts which have caused so much disturbance, but we, the Five Nations, the Caghnawagas and many others in our alliance will carefully preserve peace, and use our daily endeavors to bring about the same with the rest, and we desire the General may be immediately acquainted with our resolutions that we may have his answer

Gave a large belt of 13 Rows

Brother

We now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound ourselves alltogether in a peaceable alliance, and we are glad the Gov.r of Montreal is so well disposed thereto

A belt of 8 Rows

Brother

By this String we are to acquaint you that the Indians of Ottawas near Michilimakinack have brought home your [illegible] and [illegible] who was prisoners in that Country —

Six Strings

Brother

We are heartily sorry that any of our people have been suspected for killing the Inhabitants of Virginia, it is more probable the Shawanese have done so or if not, we are sure we have no hand therein —

Then the Meeting broke up

Next Day the Caghnawagas acquainted Sir William that as they had unexpectedly found the Six Nations here they judged it necessary to have a Meeting with them which they would accordingly hold that morning

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians—
Present as before

Brethren of the Several Nations

I have hearkened with attention to what you said Yesterday regarding your proceedings with the Senecas, and I shall now give you my Sentiments thereon—

Your designs in going to the Senecas in order to bring them to their Senses is very well meant; but you know it was your meer motion and not at my desire, as that Nation had refused to attend the Meeting held lately with me at the German Flatts we had nothing else to expect but their continuance of hostilities which they have really done ever since; & have now parties out engaged in the same, but the indifference with which they have received all my admonitions and your endeavours, is a sufficient proof that they are badly disposed and can only be brought to Reason by a proper punishment)

It is highly unreasonable to suppose that any Nation will sit Still and accept of the sorrow of another for the Murders they have committed; This would be folly in us to the highest degree, and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy would put up with, as you make War amongst yourselves on occasions not in the least comparable to the present—

If your Hearts be good and your old Agreements can be relied upon, You can't but consider that every Nation who are Enemies to us and Covenant breakers, are Traitors to yourselves, and are depriving you of Trade and quietness, and as such ought to be punished with your joynt assistance;— But we have not asked that of you, and we only desire you, who are our Friends to sit Still, and observe that we can punish those who have wanted war, as well as reward them that maintain peace)

Carr

Can they pay us for the blood of Some hundreds of their innoc
Brethren; Can they make retaliations for the places they have plundered, burn'd and destroyed; or what Security have we for their keeping the Covenant half a Year, who have basely and Treacherously, held one Hand to us in shew of peace and with the other struck an Axe into our heads?

I know you can't expect such folly from us, and I sincerely hope for your own sakes you will remain quiet and observe the event which behavior will not only entitle you to reward but prevent your destruction the General having assured me that he is determined on rewarding and noticing every Nation that preserves the peace, and is equally resolved to bring all those who have taken up the Hatchet to immediate & severe punishmt without which our Children's Children can never expect ease but must spend their time in War & Conferences, and lose the benefits of Hunting and Trade; and till this punishment be felt by our mutual Enemies you cannot expect the Trade to be so Extensive as formerly, for which you must blame your perfidious Brethren who have so treacherously struck us on the head, as they have deterred our Traders from bringing up any more goods, however we shall endeavour all in our power to prevail on some to continue it as formerly, in some places, provided you make no bad use of their indulgence

The demand for an extensive Trade was made by the very Nation who have lately struck us, and the largest promises given for the safety and protection not only of the Traders but also of the several Posts in their Country, yet the former have been robbed & murdered and the Latter surprised pillaged & destroyed.

Judge yourselves what encouragement there is for our people to go amongst you, what reliance we may repose on any promises, and you must then be of opinion that no punishment can be too great for a people who have broken their old Agreements

Inhumanely butchered their Brethren, and deprived you of the happiness and advantages which peace & a plentifull Trade could afford you.

I make no doubt you will consider matters as I have justly represented them, and I am heartily glad to hear your professions of peace and Friendship, the observance whereof can never be sufficiently recommended to you as the means of preserving your lives, and properties, and securing the Inestimable advantages of Liberty and Commerce to your posterity

A belt

Brethren

I return you thanks for the belt which you sent to the Indians in Canada for the promoting of peace and unity, Which I am of opinion that wise People will never attempt to violate

A belt

Brethren

It is with pleasure I find that the Ottawas near Michillimackinak have had the prudence and friendship to deliver up several of our people who were prisoners in that Country, and I expect that so laudable an Example will be followed by many others

Then Sir Willm concluded with acquainting them that he would lay their Speech before Sir Jeffy Amherst the event of which was uncertain, as measures were already taken for punishing those who had been in Arms against us.

{ Eodm Die The Caghnawagas had a Meeting with Sir William Johnson, and the Indians of the Six Nations when they spoke as follows

Gaaragoa Speaker

Brother Waraghiyagey

We thank the Great Spirit for enabling us to meet this day which is in Consequence of your Message recommending peace & quietness to our Confederacy, and that we should keep our Warriors in order, with which we have punctually complyed, and you may assure yourself we shall always concurr with your desires, and hold fast by our old Agreement, and that we have noticed what you sayed to us on the reduction of Canada when You took the War Axe from us and directed us to pursue our Hunting, so that we must now be still having no Axe; and now Brother we are afraid that through the means of some bad People you may let slip the Covenant Chain which we are determined ever to hold fast by, and therefore entreat you to do the same

A belt

Brethren of the 6 Nations

I am now to speak to you, & to return thanks to the great Spirit for this unexpected meeting with you at this place

We listned with Attention yesterday to what you said to our Brother Warraghiyagey, and we then told you we should speak to you this day.

We are sorry to find that what you then said does not appear to us to have proceeded from your hearts, but from your Lips only, therefore we now desire you will pay due regard to the old Agreements, and speak the real Sentiments of your Hearts, and we advise you the Sachems & Warriors present to recollect Yourselves as you appear to us to be drunk, We therefore expect you will be all of one Mind and speak your true Sentiments to your Brother.

Brethren of the Senecas.

What are you now about, or what do you think will be the Consequence of your letting slip the Covenant Chain?

We desire you will recollect yourselves, and we now shake you by the Heads to bring you to reason.

You are too apt to listen to false News, and Idle Stories, but as that is no Excuse for your breaking the Covenant Chain, we desire you will bethink yourselves in time, and pay no regard to them, and that you

Will seriously consider what we have said to you, and for your Children's and Familys sakes mind our Words, otherwise you will lose Your Country and poſseſsions —

Don't despair of the English forgiveneſs you see an Example of it in us, who were for a time their Enemies, and we doubt not if you will shew a proper sorrow for your behavior, you may obtain the same; We therefore desire you will hold fast by your old Agreements, and mind your Brother Warraghiyagey, and that you will take this our belt to the Senecas Country which is spoken on behalf of the Sachems and Warriors of Seven Nations, who are all unanimous, and acquaint them that if they will not pay due regard thereto our Nations must aſsuredly be obliged to Quarrell —

A belt

The Caghnawagas then delivered Sir William a Letter from Capt Claus D. Agent in Canada, giving an account of a complaint made by the Indians concerning a Tract of Land Six Miles in Length, and one and an half in breadth claimed by the Jesuits by Patent from Lewis the 14th, and adjoyning the Land lately in dispute; They therefore begged that Sir William would procure them redreſs therein —

Next Day the Indians all Aſsembled

Present as before

Conoghquieson Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We aſsure you for certain that on our going to the Senecas Country we perſuaded all of that Nation to peace, so far as Canadaragey, so that that Castle, and Canadaſaga are your Friends, and we are to inform you that we are Eleven Nations in

One mind, linked together in the Chain of Friendship, & [illegible] to preserve peace, But as to the more distant Castles of the Senec, we cannot at present answer for them, as our Messengers are not returned from thence; and as you may rely on our Resolutions we earnestly request you will on your parts be as carefull of observing the peace as we are ——

A Large belt

Brother

On the declarations you made us at the German flatt of the Generals favorable disposition towards all those who are peaceable, and that he had no designs against us who were Friends, We unanimously agreed to continue so, and to keep our Warriors at home according to the Old Agreement and we desire you will not believe we are a proud People, inclined to quarrel; but that we are all well disposed: We likewise beg that in consequence of these our Resolutions you will not break your Engagements with us your Friends, as we are determined never to Strike first, but only to defend ourselves in case of being attacked ——

Two Belts together ——

Brother

We request you will pay the most Serious attention to what we shall now say in the Names of us all.

We are very sensible of the Hostilities committed and the Indignities offered you which we know must awake your resentment, and that therefore you will probably have occasion to use the Road up the Country which was formerly considered as a Road of peace; therefore knowing your Foot to be large and broad, we earnestly desire you will take care, and not touch us your Friends therewith in passing the same, as we shall give you no hindrance; and we have farther to request that you will not hurt the party of ours which is now out against the Southern Indi as we are certain they will do you no harm.

A belt

Then the Meeting broke up for this time

Sir William had also this day sevl other meetings both public, & private with the Indians, but delayed answering the Caghnawaga's until he had finished with the rest. —

The 10th Sir Willm had a meeting with all the Nations — when he assured them that should any Nation — whatsoever form a Dislike of their fidelity to us, and their present engagements, fall upon their Confederacy, they should find we would afford them both assistance and protection —
And, that as they had acted so friendly a part as well as for a reward of their trouble in endeavouring to prevent any further hostilities (and in Encouragement to them to act as became our Friends, he in his Majestys name, had prepared a present for them which should be delivered out the next Day, recommending it to them to act such a part for the future, as should make them appear worthy our favour.

11th All the Nations assembled when Tiyerhasere addressed Sr John Johnson as follows, on behalf of the rest —

Brother Gorah Warraghtyagey.

I am now on behalf of all the Confederacy consisting of Eighteen Nations including Seven in Canada, to return you their most hearty thanks for the wholesome Admonitions you gave them, and I am in their name to assure you that they are determined to pay the greatest regard to them. Were they not so inclined, they would not have taken so much pains as they have done, to preserve Peace in those parts: I am farther to assure you; they will never forget the friendly offers you have made them of assistance and protection, as we know we can rely on your promises; We shall take your Belt, & what you have said thereon to our Council fire at Onondaga, & after we have

Acquainted all our people therewith, Shall send you a Belt in Exchange, with our farther sentiments —

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up, and taking a large Covenant Chain Belt in his Hand delivered them at Albany in 1754, by the Governor in the presence of Commissioners from the several Governments, he repeated the engagements made thereon, and then on behalf of the Eighteen Nations, brightened & renewed the same, which he desired Sir Wm. Johnson should acquaint the General, and Governor with, and let them know that so many Nations, were our Friends & Determined to remain so, whilst we Treated them in a peaceable friendly manner —

Sir William Johnson answered them that he was well pleased they Had remembered their Engagements, the observance of which he strictly recommended to them, as we should on our part strictly observe the same, whilst they adhered thereto; adding that he would acquaint the General with their proceedings and made no doubt but he would approve thereof, with which they should be made acquainted —

12th — A.M. Delivered out a present to the Indians —

Then Assembled the Caghnawaga's when Sir Wm. Johnson addressed them as follows —

Brethren of Caghnawaga

I have heard with Satisfaction the Speech you made to the Six Nations in General, and to the Senecas in particular: The manner in which you expressed your disapprobation of their conduct, convinces me of your Sincerity & good sence; and in Justice to you I shall lay it before the General, and also send it home, that the great King may know your good Disposition, & honest Intention

A large String / Belt

Brethren

Your concurring with my request lately made to your Nations by Capt Claus my Deputy, & your present promises of a due observance of the Treaty of peace and friendship into which you and several other Nations were received on the reduction of Canada gives me much pleasure --

The Wisdom which your Sachems and Chiefs have manifested in adhering thereto leaves me no doubt of your holding the Violaters thereof in the greatest detestation, and of concurring with us in bringing them to punishment, which I strongly recommend to you.

A Belt

On the reduction of Canada we became one people, & peace was established throughout the Country, Trade was beginning to flourish to our Mutual advantage, when on a sudden these foolish Treacherous Nations, whom we took into the Chain of friendship with you, and the rest of our Brethren, without any notice or provocation fell upon our Traders, Butchering and captivating them, taking the Goods designed for their conveniency, and that of others, Surprizing by the vilest Stratagems, & destroying the Kings Posts, & Troops who were for the protection of trade posted in their several Countrys, by which unwarrantable behavior, they have sullied the Covenant Chain which we brightened so lately and thereby debarred the well disposed Indians of the benefit of Trade and good offices which the English intended, & were inclined to do them.

At the Treaty with you on the Conquest of Canada I considered the Axe, given you by the French as a dangerous Weapon amongst Friends & therefore on receiving you into our Alliance, I buried the same by pulling up a large Pine Tree under which run a stream of Water into which I cast the Axe so that it might no more be found, But as the Covenant Chain which was then brightened & renewed by us, is now broken by those quarrellsome, bad people whom we received amongst the number of our Friends, I think it necessary that you as people who

held the same should be enabled to defend yourselves, & act agreable to your Engagements in Concert with your Brethren the English against all who have violated the said Agreement —
I now therefore deliver to you a Good English Axe made of the best St which I desire you will give to the Warriors of all your Nations wi directions to use the same against these Covenant breakers by cutt off the bad Links which have sullied the Chain of Friendship, in which they will not fail being supported by their Brethren the English ——

A large black belt

Brethren

I am heartily sorry to find that a sett of People who pretended solely the care of your Salvation should thirst after worldly possessions; You found on your application concerning the former Tract in dispute, that the Governor of Montreal gave you imediate redress, which you would have met with in this, but that the Case is different, as these Lands were given by the King of France to the Jesuits solely; but I shall notwithstanding lay the matter before the Persons in Power who will certainly do you all the Justice which your Case shall appear to deserve ——

A belt —

Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings between Sir Wm. Johnson & the Six Nations; & Indians of Caghnawaga in Canada, &c at the Conferences held at Johnson hall from the 7th to the 12th Sepr 1763. —

Enclosed in Sir Wm's Letter of the 14th & 16th Sepr 1763 —

My Lords.

Norwalk 15th September 1763

I am to acknowledge the receipt of the Kings Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut given at the Court at St James's on the 15th Day of June last which came to my hands on the 9th Instant directing that a Commissioner be appointed on the part of this Colony with full Power to act in concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania in the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants said to have begun a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquahannah belonging to the Six Nations of Indians:

In Consequence of the Kings Commands I immediately wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania acquainting him with my having received these Instructions and proposed to him to appoint the time and place for the Commissioners to meet for that Service as I presumed he had in like manner received Instructions for the same and shall as soon as the matters can be settled for their meeting to act in concert do every thing necessary on the part of this Colony for the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure in every particular concerning the said Settlement.

Your Lordships Letter of the 29th of April signifying the King having Judged it proper that a publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God should be observed throughout all His Majestys Colonies in America on the happy conclusion of the Peace I

The Right Honble The Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations

Received Just after a public Thanksgiving had been observed by His Majestys Subjects in this Government on the same Occasion in Consequence of a Proclamation Issued by the Desire of the Council and Assembly particularly on Account of the happy Conclusion of the Peace which was Judged a full Compliance with His Majestys Royal Will and Pleasure tho' observed a few Days before Your Letter for the same purpose was received.

I have also received Your Lordships other Letter of the 29th. of April with the several Copies therewith inclosed by which the Correspondence between Your Lordships Board and the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies is regulated and ascertained according to which I shall Endeavour to govern myself in the best manner I can so far as relates to this Colony.

I am My Lords with the highest
Esteem and Regard Your Lordships
most Obedient and most
humble Servant

Thos. Fitch

Proprieties.

Connecticut

Letter from Thos. Fitch Esqr.
Govr. of Connecticut, to the
Board, dated 15 Septr. 1763,
acknowledging his Receipt
of the King's Instructions
respecting a Settlement
at Wyoming ~~at~~ on Susquehannah,
— & the Board's Letters
on the proclamation of
the Peace, & the Correspon-
dence of Governors with
the Board.

Recd.
Read Novr. 22 } 1763.

X. 45.

A second Letter to the Governor from Jonas Seely Esquire

Reading Septem.r 11th 1763

Honored Sir,

This Moment at Reading as I was sending off the Express certain Intelligence came that the House of Frantz Hubler in Bern Township about 18 Miles from here, was attacked on friday Evening last by the Indians, himself is wounded, his Wife and three Children carried off, & three other of his Children Scalped alive, two of whom are since dead. I am Honoured Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

Jonas Seely

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the State House on Saturday the 17th September 1763

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

John Curtis, Sam: Curtis, Jemmy Nappiere } Nanticoke Indians

John Curtis addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows

Brother,

I thought when I came here, there would have been an Interpreter in Town, and as I do not speak English well, I am afraid I shall not be understood.

Brother, Listen to the Wighalousin Indians, Papounan sends a Message by me to the Governor in behalf of them.

Brother, We do not understand why there should be any Difference between Us. We have considered this matter well, and are surprized at the Disturbances that have lately been made by other Indians. We cannot see that there is the least reason that there should be any Difference between our Brethren the English & ourselves, the Wighalousin Indians for when we look all around us we cannot find the least Cause given as the English have always used us well. — And as to us, the Wighalousin Indians, we do not concern ourselves with any thing but the Worship of God. —

Brother, We remember very well the Message you sent us by our Brother Teedyuscung about three Years ago; the Message was very agreeable to us. After he had delivered it, he left us, and went further up into the Country. And there were some of our People who had purchased Prisoners and Horses that the other Indians had taken from the White people. And, as that Message was so agreeable to us, we brought down & delivered up all the Prisoners and Horses to the Governor and cleared ourselves of them entirely. The Governor knows this and remembers it well. —

Brother,

After the Treaty two Years ago, as the Indians were returning home, a Delaware Indian was killed a little above Hays's. As soon as this news reached the Indian Country, some of his Relations were so exasperated, that four of them immediately sat off and came down with an intention to kill some of the White Folks. On their way they called at Wighalousin & stopt there. When they informed us of their design; the Indians of Wighalousin Men, Women & Children did all in their power to disswade them from it, & joined in a Collection of Wampum & delivered it to them to pacify them on which they returned home. – Papounan & the Wighalousin Indians sent a Message to you our Governor, to acquaint you with what they had done. We hope you remember it well. – You told us, in answer, You were much pleased with the Steps we had taken to prevent this mischief, and assured us, whenever you heard of any mischief designed against us, you would acquaint us with it. This pleased us much, & whenever we think of it, it makes us easy and satisfied, as we think we can depend upon you. And since that, we have minded nothing else but the religious worship of God –

Gave a String –

Brother, I am now going to deliver a Message from Indians of several different Nations as follows.

The Oneidas, Tuscaroras } living at Onohoquagey –
Delawares and Munseys }
Nanticokes and Conoys } . . . at Chenango –
Onondagaes & Mohickons }
Cayugaes & Munsies . . . . at Chokenote
And a few Shawanese . . . . at Awaigah –

Brother, Listen to Us,

All these Nations have but one Mouth & speak now as one Man. They have appointed the Nanticoke King to speak in behalf of them all –

Brother, We have been councelling twelve days in the Nanticoke Town, and have joined together so as to make one. We have heard of the disturbances you have had with other Indians; But we are all inclined to be at peace and are resolved to preserve it and keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship. We are very sorry to hear of the disturbances to the Westward. We do not know what the great Western Nations intend to do, We are afraid perhaps, they may all join together to make War against the English.

When I came away all these Nations sat off to go to Sir William Johnston to hold a Treaty with him; and when they return they will inform us of every thing that may be settled and agreed on; and then we shall acquaint you with it –

This Council, as they knew Papounan was disposed to peace desired him to acquaint the Governor with their Resolutions –

Gave a White String –

Brother,

The reason of this Council's Meeting was on account of two Belts of Wampum sent by Sir William Johnson to Onohoquagey & Chenango, by which he informs the Indians there, that he had formerly opened a Road to those two Towns, but that now the Bryers and Weeds were grown so high, that the Road could scarcely be seen. – that he now cleared the Road again in such a manner that as he sat in Council at home he could see them, and as they sat in Council they might also plainly see him – That the Governor of New York who was the greatest of all the Governors, had directed him to send those two Belts to desire them to sit still and be quiet, as they always had done – that he always observed whenever other Indians were uneasy and making Disturbances all around them, they the Nanticokes and Coneys were always quiet & peaceable, that he hoped they would continue so and assured them he would take them into his Arms, and protect them, and that it was in his power to do so – It was on this account that the Indians held their late Council, and were set out to give an answer to those two Belts.

Brother, The Message you sent us lately with a Belt and two Strings of Wampum was delivered at Wighalousing and our King there joined another String to the Belt and sent it to Atsenting. The two Strings were sent to the Nanticokes, when it came there their King joined another Belt to them and sent them to the Onondagoes, and they sent them to the Seneca Town. The Senecas could not understand the meaning of them as they could not read the written Message that came with them. There was an Indian Trader there at that time, who read the Message very well in English, but as he did not speak the Mohawk Language but here and there a word he could not interpret it to them. And as they could find no means of understanding it, they took it with them to Sir William Johnson that he might explain it to them. –

He said he had now finished what he had in Charge, on which the Governor told him he would speak to him the beginning of next Week.

Monday p. M. 19th September 1763.

By the Governors directions the Secretary laid before the House the Minutes of a Conference held with the Nanticoke Indians from Wighalousin on Saturday last; and also an Estimate of the pay due to the Pennsylvania Forces and of the Sums accruing on account of their Subsistence Provisions and Bounty from the time of their Enlistment to the Sixteenth Instant inclusive.

Wednesday

you have said is from your Heart; and I assure you that what I now say, or shall at any time hereafter say to you, or any of our Brethren may be depended upon, as I shall never deceive any of you, and must strongly recommend the same to you all, as the best Method of keeping well with your Brethren. — A Belt

Brethren. The Knowledge I have had of you for several Years past, inclines me to believe you will listen to no idle Stories, and I hope you may always convince me of your good Sense, in paying no Regard to any Reports, but what are made to you by the English, or their Friends. — A Belt

Then covered the Graves of the Nanticokes & Conoys lately killed, wth 3 black Strouds

Brethren— I am sorry to find any Roads which were formerly open, to be now shut by the bad Behavior of Indians, who have thereby hindered the well disposed from Trade. — As the six Nations have promised at this Meeting to look only this Way, and have no Intercourse with our Enemies, I expect you will do the same, by which you may be assured of our Friendship, and the continuance thereof by adhering to your former and present Engagements. — A Belt

Septemr 17th A. M.

The Caghnawageys being ready to depart, assembled in the Summer House in the Garden, and ten of their Warriors being naked, Painted, and Feathered, one of whom had a Drum on his Back (made of a covered with Skin) marched in slow Order in two Ranks, singing their Song according to the Ottawa Custom: Tom Wildman in the Rear Rank beating the Drum with one Stick, and the rest accompanying it with Notched Sticks, which they struck to good Time on their Axes. —

In this manner they proceeded to the House where they entered, when Tom Wildman advanced before the rest, and sung his War Song, which he twice repeated; after which Sir William gave them Liquor, Pipes, and Tobacco, and Paint, whereupon they returned back in the same Order. —

The Occasion of this Ceremony, was to shew Sir William that they approved of what he said, and that they had taken up the Ax against our Enemies. —

At their taking Leave Sir Wm addressed them as follows,

Brethren— I thank you for your Readiness in approving of my Proposal, — wish you a safe Arrival at your Town, and Success in your Undertakings. — I have

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I have only to desire you will then deliver this String to your Sachems, and Chiefs, and all those of the Confederacy who are at Home, and tell them that I earnestly desire they may adhere steadfast to their Engagements, and hold fastly the Covenant, into which they have been admitted; as a Proof of which I expect they will hold all the Violators thereof in the greatest Detestation, and use their utmost Efforts to bring them to the Punishment they deserve, whereby they may be assured of the Friendship, Favor, and Protection of the English to the latest Ages.

A very long String.

Thomas King, and Seneca George desired a private Meeting with Sir Wm, where the former spoke as follows. —

Brother.

We now rejoice, that every thing relative to the Maintaining of Peace is so happily settled between us, and we hope that God will direct us both to keep up to the Engagements now entered into. —— Brother, We now present Adam, Jacob and a few more Sachems, who have taken, and are firmly determined to take all possible Pains to preserve the Friendship so long, and now firmly made, and Renewed, and as we are now resolved to listen, and Obey any Directions you may think proper to send us at any time let it be of what Nature it will, hope that you will consider our Wants, and Trouble, by letting us have some Cloathing, as our Share of the Present yesterday was but a trifling, we being so many in Number. —

A Belt. —

Sir William thanked them for the Pains they had taken in the present Affair, and for their Promises now made of following any Directions they should receive from him, and gave them a private Present. —

Same Day. Abraham at Assaragoa with two Sons of old Abraham a Mohickander came, and made a Complaint to Sir William, that the Patentees of the Nine Partners near the Highlands in Dutchess County never paid for said Tract, and when the Demand had been made by their late Father, he was always trifled with, and told, that as the Partners lived in different Parts of the Country, they could not make up the Money, 'till they were all together. — On being asked by Sir Wm, what was the Consideration they expected and would satisfy them, they answered they would be content with £ 100.., although they were sensible, that many Farms therein had been sold for five times that Sum. —

A Belt. —

Sir William told them in Answer, that he had, on Application formerly made to him, by their deceased Father, wrote to Mr. John Tickel, concerning said Land, and that Mr. Tickel, and Captn. Isaiah Ross who were both concerned in said Patent, in their Answer to him, denied the Charge; however, on their importunities, Sir William promised

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promised them he would once more write to Mr Sackel, and let them know his ultimate answer thereto. — Sir Wm then with 2 black Strouds covered the Grave of old Abraham their late Father, for which they Returned him many thanks.

In the Evening most of the Susquahannah Indians, (after much Trouble, in giving them private Presents, Orders for Provisions, Orders to Smiths, Passes &c.) took their Leave, as did also the Schohares, and set off for their respective Habitations. —

Same Day Hendrick Wamkash) with about a Dozen of his People came to Sir William with a Complaint against Mr Brett of the Fish Hills, Col. Beekman Verplank, Cortland, and Philips, that they had not paid his Ancestors, vizt old old Capt Nincham &c for a Tract of Land near the Fish Hills, and desired that Sir William would grant them a Pass to go to New York to the Governor, who they hoped, and expected, would do them Justice in the Affair, as they imagined that he must, (from his Surveying the same) be well acquainted wth the State of the Case.

3 Strings. —

Agreeable to the Indians Desire, Sir Wm gave them a Pass, & a Letter to Governor Colden concerning their Complaint, on wch they took Leave. —

24th. — On Saturday, Chief of the Tuscaroras, with a young man of that Nation came to Sir Wm, and informed him that a Cayuga young Man, who formerly lived at his House had brought an Account that three Delawares were killed, and three taken Prisoners by the English, and that some Indians were mixed with them below Shamokin. — He then with a Belt of white Wampum, offered to go with his Party to War against those Indians, who were constantly about Fort Pitt and that Quarter, if Sir Wm approved of it. —

A Belt. —

Sir William Received from Major Duncan the following Account of the Action of the 31st July 1763 Commanded by Capt. Dalyell against the Indian Nations near Fort Detroit. —

On the Evening of the 30th July Capt. Dalyell being fully persuaded that Pondiack, the Indian Chief, with his Tribes, would soon abandon his Design, and retire, insisted with the Commandant, Major Gladwin (contrary to his Opinion, and that of two French Gentlemen, who well knew the Disposition of the Enemy as also the Intelligence they had received from the Disaffected French) that they might they killed Fincher, his Wife, & two of his Sons; his Daughter is missing; one little Boy made his Escape from the Savages, and came to the Ensign, who immediately went to the place with his Party. But the Indians was gone, and finding by their Tracts which way they went, pursued them to the House of one Nich'. Miller, where he found four Children murdered; Our Party still pursued, and soon came up with the Enemy, & fired on them. They returned the fire, But the Soldiers rushed on them so furiously that they soon ran off & left behind them two prisoners, two Tomahawks, one Hanger, and a Saddle; the Indians were eight in number, and our party seven; three of the Enemy was much wounded. The two prisoners which our Party recovered, was two of said Miller's Children, which they had tied together, and so drove them along. Miller's Wife is missing; in all, there is eight killed & two Missing in that neighborhood.

"I am, Honoured Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"JONAS SEELY."

A second Letter to the Governor from Jonas Seely, Esquire.

READING, Septem'. 11th, 1763.

"Honored Sir:

"This Moment, at Reading, as I was sending off the Express, certain Intelligence came, that the House of Frantz Hubler, in Bern Township, about 18 Miles from here, was attacked on friday Evening last, by the Indians; himself is wounded, his Wife and three Children carried off, & three other of his Children Scalped alive, two of whom are since dead.

"I am, Honoured Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"JONAS SEELY."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the State House, on Saturday, the 17th September, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, }

John Curtis, }
Sam. Curtis, } Nanticoke Indians.
Jemmy Nappire, }

John Curtis, addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I thought, when I came here, that there would have been an Interpreter in Town, and as I do not speak English well, I am afraid I shall not be understood.

"Brother:

"Listen to the Wighalousin Indians. Papounan sends a Message by me, to the Governor, in behalf of them.

"Brother:

"We do not understand why there should be any Difference between us. We have considered this matter well, and are surprized at the Disturbances that have lately been made by other Indians. We cannot see that there is the least Reason that there should be any Difference between our Brethren, the English, & ourselves, the Wighalousin Indians, for when we look all around us, we cannot find the least Cause given; the English have always used us well. And as to us, the Wighalousin Indians, we do not concern ourselves with any thing but the Worship of God.

"Brother:

"We remember, very well, the Message you sent us by our Brother Teedyuscung, about three Years ago. The Message was very agreeable to us. After he had delivered it he left us, and went further up into the Country. And there were some of our People who had purchased Prisoners and Horses that the other Indians had taken from the White People, And, as that Message was so agreeable to us, we brought down, & delivered up all the Prisoners and Horses to the Governor, and cleared ourselves of them entirely. The Governor knows this, and remembers it well.

"Brother:

"After the Treaty two Years ago, as the Indians were returning home, a Delaware Indian was killed a little above Hays's. As soon as this news reached the Indian Country, some of his Relations were so exasperated, that four of them immediately sat off and came down with an intention to kill some of the White Folks. On their way, they called at Wighalousin & stopt there. When they informed us of their design, the Indians of Wighalousin, Men, Women, & Children, did all in their power to disswade them from it, & joined in a Collection of Wampum & delivered it to them to pacify them, on which they returned home. Papounan & the Wighalousin Indians, sent a message to you, our Governor, to acquaint you with what they had done. We hope you will remember it well. You told us, in answer, You were much pleased with the Steps we had taken to prevent this mischief, and assured us, whenever you heard of any mischief designed against us, you would acquaint us with it. This pleased us so much, & whenever we think of it it makes us easy and satisfied, as we think we can depend upon you. And since that, we have minded nothing else but the religious worship of God."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"I am now going to deliver a Message from Indians of several different Nations, as follows:

"The Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delawares, and Munseys, living at Onohoquagey.

"Nanticokes, and Conoys, Onondagoes, & Mohickons, at Chenango.

"Cayugues & Munsies, at Chokenote.

"And a few Shawanese, at Awaigah.

"Brother, Listen us to Us:

"All these Nations have but one Mouth, & speak now as one Man. They have appointed the Nanticoke King to speak in behalf of them all.

"Brother:

"We have been councelling twelve days in the Nanticoke Town, and have joined together so as to make one. We have heard of the Disturbances you have had with other Indians; But we are all inclined to be at Peace, and are resolved to preserve it, and keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship. We are very sorry to hear of the disturbances to the Westward. We do not know what the great Western Nations intend to do. We are afraid perhaps, they may all join together to make War against the English.

"When I came away, all these Nations sat off to go to Sir William Johnson, to hold a Treaty with him; and when they return, they will inform us of every thing that may be settled and agreed on, and then we shall acquaint you with it.

"This Council, as they knew Papounan was disposed to peace, desired him to acquaint the Governor with their Resolutions."

Gave a White String.

"Brother:

"The reason of this Council's meeting, was on account of two Belts of Wampum, sent by Sir William Johnson to Onohoquagey & Chenango, by which he informs the Indians there that he had formerly opened a Road to those two Towns, but that now the Bryers and Weeds were grown so high that the Roads could scarcely be seen; that he now cleared the Road again in such a manner that as he sat in Council at home he could see them, and as they sat in Council they might also plainly see him; That the Governor of New York, who was the greatest of all the Governors, had directed him to send those two Belts, to desire them to sit still and lie quiet, as they always had done; that he always observed whenever other Indians were uneasy, and making Disturbances all around them, they, the Nanticokes and Conoys, were always quiet

& peaceable; that he hoped they would continue so, and assured them he would take them into his Arms and protect them, and that it was in his power to do so. It was on this account that the Indians held their late Council, and were sit out to give an answer to those two Belts.

"Brother:

"The Message you sent us lately, with a Belt and two Strings of Wampum, was delivered at Wighalousin, and our King there joined another String to the Belt, and sent it to Atsentsing. The two Strings were sent to the Nanticokes; when it came there, their King joined another Belt to them, and sent them to the Onondagoes, and they sent them to the Seneca Town. The Senecas could not understand the meaning of them, as they could not read the written Message that came with them. There was an Indian Trader there at that time, who read the Message very well in English, but as he did not speak the Mohawk Language, but here and there a word, he could not interpret it to them; And as they could find no means of understanding it, they took it with them to Sir William Johnson, that he might explain it to them."

He said he had now finished what he had in Charge, on which the Governor told him he would speak to him the beginning of next Week.

—

Monday, P. M. 19th September, 1763.

By the Governor's directions the Secretary laid before the House the Minutes of a Conference held with the Nanticoke Indians, from Wighalousin, on Saturday last, and also an Estimate of the pay due to the Pennsylvania Forces, and of the Sums accruing on account of their Subsistence, Provisions and Bounty, from the time of their Enlistment to the Sixteenth Instant inclusive.

Wednesday, 21st September, 1763.

The Governor sent to the House, by the Secretary, a written Message, founded on a Letter he had lately received from Mess$^{rs.}$ Sargent, Aufrere, and Barclays, inclosing Stipulations agreed to and signed at a Meeting in London, the 19th May last, of the several Agents employed to receive the Money voted by Parliament to the Colonies of North America, for services performed by them, in the Year 1760, which were laid before the House. The said Stipulations and Message follow in these Words, viz^{t}:

"At a Meeting in London, the 19th day of May, 1763, of the several underwritten Agents empowered to receive the money voted

From Earl of Halifax

WHITEHALL [London, Eng.] 5th September 1763

Sir,

It having been represented to The King, that on the 29th Day of July last, a Quarrel happened in the Province of New York between Mr Forcey, and Mr Waddell Cunningham, two Merchants of that Place, and that Mr Forcey having first struck Mr Cunningham he thereupon drew his Sword and stabbed Mr Forcey; and for which Mr Cunningham will consequently take his Trial there, if Mr Forcey should dye of his Wounds; I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you cause a Report to be made to His Majesty of Mr Cunningham's Trial, in case he should be convicted, and that you do in the meantime cause his Judgment and Execution to be respited till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known thereupon.

I am with great Truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
DUNK HALIFAX

To the Governor, and in his absence to the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New York.

[Indorsed]
Secretary of States Letter, signifying his M. Pleasure that Mr Cuningham should be Repreived.

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Septr 20th 1763

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of writing you the 10th of August last, and also since by Mr Hansen both which I hope you received; the former of which being concerning the appointments for the Militia &ca I should be glad to hear from you on, as soon as convenient. The Militia being at present in some confusion thro' the want of the Officers and Regulations which I proposed, as well as from the many Vacancies now in the Regiment.

The Bearer *Hendrick Wamash* a Wappinger with three other Indians now wait upon you concerning a land affair at the Fish-kills, with which they tell me you are somewhat acquainted, and for part of which Lands they were never paid: The partners are several, but for your farther information I enclose you a Letter from *Mrs. Brett* who is one of them to me last Year when at *Easton*, and I submit the affair to your consideration.

The Indians of the *six Nations*, as also *Susquehannas* and those of *Caghnawaga in Canada* have just left this having had several Conferences which gave me sufficient Employment for this fortnight past. They have renewed all their Engagements, and behaved Extremely well, they inform me they have brought the two first *Seneca Castles* to reason as a proof of which they were accompanied by Six of that Nation, and are in hopes of bringing over the rest. The Caghnawaga's having intimated their desire to fall upon our Enemies, I have accordingly given them the *Hatchet*, and I flatter myself they will prove very usefull to us as will the 5 Nations & many others if we treat them well & give them Encouragement

I hope to be enabled to write you more fully in my Next, and in the meantime remain,

Dear Sir with the greatest Sincerity & regard
Your most Obedient & Most Humble Servant
Wm. JOHNSON

The Honrble
Lieut. Govr COLDEN

From Gov. Montagu Wilmot

HALIFAX Nova Scotia 6th October 1763

Sir,

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint me Lieutenant Governor of this Province, I have accordingly

1763 Sepr 25th Johnson Hall September 25th —

On this day Sir William received the foregoing Account of the Defeat of the English on the Niagara Carrying Place, by the Senecas. —

26 — On this Day Sir William met all the Mohocks at Fort Johnson, when he acquainted them thereof, and desired they would appoint two or three of their best Men to carry a Message from him to the Onondagas. —

27th On this Day three Mohocks arrived here, by whom he sent the following Message with a Belt of Wampum. — viz.

Brethren —

I was yesterday greatly surprized to hear from Niagara, that the Senecas whom you the other Day imagined would leave off their Roguery, have on the 13th of inst. wayluyed, and attacked our People who were carrying Provisions over the Carrying Place without any thought of Danger from that Quarter, and killed a great Number of them, stripping them naked, Scalping, and mangling the dead Bodys. — they also destroyed the Kings Cattle & Carriages. — This treacherous, and Villainous Behavior of theirs calls aloud for the most severe Punishment. — I now send to inform you of their base, & treacherous Proceedings, and desire you will consider it in the light it deserves. —

4 long Strings of Wampum

Brethren,

It behooves your Confederacy to resent such a Conduct, otherwise your amusing us the time past with fine Promises of that Nations Reformation, must appear in a bad light to your Brethren the English, and make them imagine you were only deceiving them; I therefore, for the last Time, desire to know what part you, and your Warriors are determined to Act, and therefore insist upon your being explicit therein. —

A Belt of black Wampum

Same time Sir William gave them a Pass and Orders for Provisions along the Road —

October 4th On this day Sir William sent to acquaint the Six Nations of the Ottowas &c attacking our Vessel in the River near Detroit, and killing or detaining Prisoners five Mohocks who were along with their Brethren the English

Sent by an Onondaga Chief a small Belt of Wampum. —

1763 Sepr 25th

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JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A.D.[1]

[*Oct. 4 - Oct. 17, 1763*]

Tuesday Octbr. 4th. — Sent to acquaint the Six Nations of ye. Ottawaes &ca. attacking our Vessel, in the River near to the Detroit, and killing or taking five Mohawks who were along with their Bretheren the English. — Sent by an Onondaga Cheif —

[*3 Strings*] a small Belt of Wampum

Thursday the 6th. of October — a Seneca Cheif named *Dekanandi* and a great freind of Mine arrived here Express, to acquaint me with what news he had heard from a party of Warriors Just arrived from the Cherokee Country, with some Scalps & Prisoners, — Vizt. that on their way home they met a large Body of many different Nations Assembled at a Village of Delawares at the River *Adjuketa* (a Delaware Town below Tuscarawa a good way), where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy deliver ye. War Hatchet to the Delawares, and desire they would make use of it against the English, who were taking their Country from them, that they then pointed out Fort Pitt, & Fort Augusta[2] as the greatest Eye sore to all the Inds. in them parts, wherefore desired they would loose no time, in distressing and attacking it, & that then they would all Join them in a Body and March towards Philadelphia, that while the Delawares [*Shawanese &ca*] were engaged in the affair, they the Twighties, Ottawaes, Hurons &ca. would demolish Detroit & Niagra. — The Delawares thanked them for looking upon them now as Men, & told them they would by their Actions Shew 'em they were worthy of the Confidence reposed in them, then the Huron Speaker addressed himself to the Shawanese, & warmly repremanded them for their being so backward in Joining the rest, spending their time idly in Treaties with us &^{ca}. to prevent w^{h}. for the future, they the Ottawawa Confederacy plucked of their Horns (when a Sachim is appointed by themselves, he is looked upon to be cornuted — y^{t}. is he is to be known by all, or verry conspicuous) from their Heads, and make them Warriors as they were. and then desired they would exert themselves in conjunction wth. the Delawares &^{ca}. w^{h}. they agreed to. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9. In Sir William's hand. A copy in Indian Records. Vol. 6.

[2] At Shamokin, later Sunbury, Pa.

2^{dly}. that as these Warriors arrived at Tuscarawaes, they met 3 Hurons who on being asked where they were going, told them they were going with a Message from their Fathers the French living along the Mississipi, to Fort Pitt, to desire the English to move of that ground, as it belonged to his Children the Ind^{s}., that they the English had no right to it, or any other part of their Country, haveing no Children in it, that if they would not hear them & leave the Places before mentioned, He would with his Children destroy them all. — Said *Dekanandi* told me that it was y^{e}. Chenussios, with all the other Castles of y^{e}. Senecas except Kanadassegey & Kanadarago, who cut of 80 of our People at Niagra Carrying place, without loosing a Man of theirs, & but one wounded with Shot — that the Chenussios were waiting at home for the arrival of more of our Troops, for whose comeing they kept a good look out, and would be ready to attack them whenever they attempted going over the carrying place, that the rest who were with them the 13th. Ult^{o}. were gone home to share y^{e}. plunder, Scalps &^{ca}. & would be ready at a Call, on hearing of more Troops coming that way to join the Chenussios, — my Informant Says the Ind^{s}. were 309 in Number when they cut of our People, He was informed by some of those who were in y^{e}. Action, that the first party were cut of at once, & the reinforcement were attacked ab^{t}. midway the carrying place, and being hard put to, gave way, on w^{h}. the Ind^{s}. filed of to the right & made a Wing so as to cut them of from the Fort, and three Ind^{s}. pursued them close Yelping as if there were great Numbers, the party imagining themselves Surrounded, and being hard pushed by the heavy fire from the Ind^{s}. in the Woods, they Jumped down the precipice, by which most of them were killed, those [*remaining*] who survived y^{e}. Fall run along shore as far as they could, when prevented by rocks &ca. they took to the River and were by the rapidity thereof destroyed. An Officer on Horseback, by galloping as hard as he could, made his Escape & got to ye. Fort.

Said Indn. [Dekanandi] gave me a Sketch of yt. Country in which the Several Tribes of Indians live, who have lately cut of the two Companys of the 80th. &ca. at Niagra Carrying place, also the Names of the Cheif Men concerned therein. Vizt. *Oghnawaisse, Korihonti, Tagadareghsera, Adungat, C—ga, Oguaghquanda, Ouaqudecka,* & *Kayenquerego* — with many other peicees of Intelligence, for all wh. I thanked him heartily, recommended it strongly to him to keep a good lookout, & let me know all that passed among the Inds. — wh. he faithfully promised to. I then gave him a verry handsome present for his Services, and parted Sending with him 4 large Strings of Wampum to Condole the Death of *Kanodock* an Ondaga Sachim who dyed 6 Days ago of wh. I was made acquainted by the Sachims of Sd. Nations with 3 Strings of Wampum. —

Saturday Evening Octbr. 8th. 1763 — The 2 Mohawks whom I sent to Onondaga Wednesday ye. 28th. Ulto. returned. and brought me the following Answer to my Message. —

Brother

We have been informed of the loss which You sustained lately at Niagra Carrying place by Your Messengers, & by them we acquaint You that last night by two Cayugaes, we have received the disagreeable News of a Party of Cayugaes, who were out agst. ye. Cherokees, being fallen upon in their Encampment by the English & two killed & 3 wounded. this is what we could not have expected from Brothers after the freindly part we have acted since the commencemt. of hostilities and the Assurances lately given to You of our resolutions to remain freinds, as You desire to know what Nation or Nations of Inds. fell upon yr. People at Niagra Carrying place, we can only say that we have been Informed they were Chenussios & other Castles of the Senecas from ye. Neighbourhood of Ohio, who we hear have killed 90 English there, without the loss of a man on their Side, as y^{r}. Men behaved ill & Jumped down a great precipice, some of them in falling stuck fast in the Forks of Trees, from whence they were taken down by the Indians yet alive, & Scalped.

returned my own String

Brother —

As the five Nations are to assemble[*ing*] here in a few days on Acc^{tt}. of the great loss we have sustained lately by the Death of one of our Cheif Sachims namely *Kanodock*, We the Onondagaes shall then lay your Belt come by the Mohawks before them, and when they have considered of & concluded on an Answer, You shall be imediately made acquainted therewith. —

N B they are to give me a Belt in return for the Black one I sent them, as Soon as they give an Answer

My two Messingers desired to talk with me in private, w^{h}. being agreed to, they told me as a great Secret that the Ind^{s}. from many Quarters Cheifly Senecas & Delawares were now daily going down to *Kaghroondota* on Susquahana, a place appointed for their Rondezvous and that when they were all assembled their Leader *Quaghquoanda* would then agree which of the three following places they should fall upon, namely Shamokin, Esopus, or Cherry Valley & the Mohawk River from Schenectady upward — this Intelligence they had from Jacob an Oneida who is married to an Onondaga Squaw, & her brother being a Sachim told this to Jacob, who told the Mohawks he would be soon down with me & tell me the whole of what he knew, enjoining y^{e}. Mohawks to the utmost secrecy. — then the Mohawks told me that was the General now to March any considerable Body of Men against them Ind^{s}. in Arms agst. us that they were certain the Five Nat^{s}. would Join him to a Man, but unless it was soon done they plainly saw that the Five Nations tho well inclined would be oblidged to abandon the English, as the other Nations daily threatened to fall upon them for their attachment to us. — they also requested that no Quantity of Amunition should be be kept for Sale at the German Flatts, as they were verry apprehansive it might fall into the Enimys Hands, they being determined to destroy that Settlement and all the Grain along the River. — they further learned that *Outquandageghte* who lives at *Kadaraghque* has made a party of the Mississageys &ca. to Stop the Communication of St. Lawrence, So as to prevent any Troops going up that way, or provs. — Our freindly Inds. are all vastly uneasy at ye. Generals delaying to punish those Inds. now at war with ye. English, as that will afford them time to treat with, & by threats &ca. turn them agst. Us, thro fear, So that before Winter is over, they will be able to unite the whole. —

Tuesday Evening Octbr. 11th. — Two Mohawks from the lower Castle Arrived here, and acquainted me that they were Sent by the Sachims & Warriors of yt. Castle, to let me know that they would all [*be to*] wait on me the next Day. —

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Wednesday 12th. — being all Assembled their Speaker *Tranaragaia*, after the usual Compliments, did in behalf of ye. whole Express their great concern at our daily losses sustained, by reason of the Small number of Troops Sent up by the General, wh. only served as an easy prey for the Enemy Indians, and added that unless ye. General would march up with, or send a good Body of Men to punish those Inds. In Arms, they the Mohawks dreaded the consequence, being apprehensive their Success would induce those who promised to remain our freinds, to fall in with the rest, particularly as they were not employed by Us. they then declared their unanimous resolution of liveing & dying wth. the English, and that they were determined to assist us agst. any Nation whatsoever, as would the Five Nations now, provided the General would make any imediate attempt upon those Inds. now at War wth. us. they then told me the Intelligence they had received of the designs of ye. Enemy agst. the Settlements along this River, and begged I would be on my guard and [not] expose my Person so much as I have done hitherto, as it would be as great a loss to them who were our freinds, as it would be of advantage to our Enemies to loose me.

A black Belt

I returned them thanks for their steady resolution of ever remaining our freinds, and after shewing them by several reasons how much it was their Interest, and that of the rest, to continue ye. freindship of the English. I desired they would keep a good look out for the Enemy, and on their acquainting me of their approach, I should imediately take such Steps, as would Secure them from any Danger, and give the Enemy such a reception, as might make them forever repent their rashness. I told them also, that I was of the same opinion with them concerning Our freinds of the Five Nations &ca. & that I had wrote ye. General upon it, and was in hopes he would encourage them to act with the Kings Troops soon. — I then made them a present of some powdr. & Ball Tobacco, to be ready to defend themselves, or act with us when required,

A Black Belt —

I then sent 2 of their People with 3 Strings of Wampum to call the Conajoharees to a Meeting here imediately wh. they much approved of, and promised to attend the same & assist thereat

Saturday 15th. — Joseph a Conajohare Indn. arrived here, and acquainted me, that the Sachims & Warriors of yt. Castle were on their way, [*hither*] and would be here to Morrow agreable to my desire.

Monday 17th. — A Number of the Cheifs of Conajohare, Mohawks, Scohares, Aughquagoes, & Chugnuts assembled at my House, when all mett in the Councill Room, Thomas King of Oghquago Spoke as follows,

Brother Warraghiyagey, & Fathers ye. Mohawks —

I am verry glad to meet you assembled. I am wth. 3 more sent Express by the Sachims of our Settlements on the Susquahana, to inform You that a Number of Delawares headed by *Aanansseraquedera*, are Assembled at Tiyooga, & have from their Body of Men sent a party to Minissink some days ago, [*who*] as a Scout, and are returned with 10 Scalps, & that they being now above 200, and more daily Joining them, are determined to fall upon the Settlers at Cushicktunk, or Wioming, w^{h}. we are sent to inform You of, & to desire You will put them People on their guard. — We are also desired to assure You that we of Oghquago as far as Chughnut are determined to abide strictly by the Engagements w^{h}. we lately entered into with You at y^{r}. House, let the consequence be what it will, and should You have occasion for our Assistance at any time, We will come on y^{r}. Sending for us. —

Brother —

We have to beg of You that you will Suffer Thomas Spencer of Cherry Valley, to bring some Goods for Sale to our Settlement at *Tyanaderra*, and we engage for his Safety, as everry Man among us is determined to protect him & his Goods, at the risque of our lives, therefore we hope You will indulge Us in our request, and you will thereby greatly oblidge Your Steadfast Freinds at, And about Aughquago.

then the Conajoharees desired to know whether I had any answer yet from England concerning their Land w^{h}. Klock & others wanted to deprive them of, adding that they were verry uneasy in their present ticklish Scituation, and wanted to know what we intended to do, or whether we were resolved to do anything for them y^{e}. Ind^{s}. in that affair. —

3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren of Oghquago, and the rest of Your present —

I bid you welcome here, and am glad to see You. — The Steadfastness & freindship which your People of Oghquago, & that Neighbourhood now manifest, by their Sending an early Acc^{tt}. of the proceedings of the Delawares & Shawanese and their further designs agst. y^{e}. English gives me great pleasure, as it confirms the good opinion I always entertained of your Judgement & Honesty. I have only to recommend to You a continuance of this Brotherly and well Judged conduct, and to assure you that you will in the end find it [*for*] y^{r}. Interest, as will all those Indians, who do not Join in the present wicked affair. — As you have a good opertunity from Y^{r}. Scituation, of learning the designs of those evil minded & foolish People the Delawares &ca. I must desire by this Belt of Wampum that You will lay yourselves out for procureing all the Intelligence you possibly can, and transmit the Same to me (if of any moment) without the least loss of time, and in return You may depend on hearing from me & the Mohawks everry thing necessary for you to know, w^{h}. may come to our knowledge. I expect to See this Belt with my name & year 1756, w^{h}. I now give you whenever You Send me any news, that then I may know it comes from Your Cheifs. —

A Black Belt marked WJ 1756

Bretheren of Susquahana —

As You represent the great want of a Trader in y^{r}. Nation and have assured me You will take care that no bad use shall be made of his bringing goods among You, and that you will protect him from the Insults of any other People, I shall send you an honest Sober Man, namely Thomas Spencer of Cherry Valley, whom you are all acquainted with, and as I shall give it in charge to him to deal fairly by & behave freindly to You, I expect to hear no complaints from him of your People.

Bretheren of Conajohare —

I have lost no time in Sending home the State of y^{r}. Complaint for the Lords of Trade but have not as yet received their Answer. Nay I have wrote Several times to them concerning it this time past, but without Answer owing to the multiplicity of business they had on hand during the War, & not to any Slight I dare say of You. I have now to inform you that the Gentlemen concerned in that Tract of Land, are willing to meet you and endeavour to bring that affair to as reasonable & satisfactory an Issue as possible. wherefore if you approve of the same I will write them accordingly. there is one Gentleman in particular M^{r}. Duncan[1] of Schenectady, who has taken a great deal of Pains to bring this Affair to an End, and to him is owing that the others at York agreed to the Steps proposed. —

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[1] John Duncan of the firm of Duncan and Phyn.

their Answer

Brother Warraghiyagey —

As we find, that notwithstanding our many remonstrances made these many years past both to the King & Gov^{rs}. concerning the Injustice done us and to shew our readiness to comply with what may be thought reasonable, we agree to meet, and treat with s^{d}. Gentlemen at your Castle, on the 22^{d}. Ins^{t}. — and that in your Presence, as we are no Judges of what Writings are necessary in such a Case, should we come to an Agreement; therefore beg you will be so good as to be present on that day, to assist us in doing what may be right, in order to prevent further Trouble between us, our Children, and our Brethren the English, who we are Sorry to say, do not act so uprightly by us, as we had reason to expect. —

Sir W^{m}. Ordered them some Powder, shot, Lead, &c and parted. —

Thomas King in private Conversation assured Sir W^{m}. that the Warriors at and about Oghquago, were ready to follow any Orders he might send them, & that they expected them daily. — On Sir W^{ms}. asking him, what Nation they woud soonest attack, he answered, any who were our Enemies; but that as our Nephews the Delawares, seemed to behave the worst of any, and lived not far from them, they would, if required fall on them, and cut off that Settlement of *Diaoga*[1] first, observing to Sir W^{m}., that in such a Case they of Oghquago &c would first desire them to lay down the *Hatchet*, and not use it any more against the English, which if they did not Comply with, then they would use no further Ceremony, but fall upon them. — He then Concluded with assuring Sir William that he would be ready at his Call to Join his Troops with his Party, or Act otherwise, as should be Judged best. —

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[1] Tioga.

Sir W^m^. then gave *Thomas King*, and those who accompanied him Paint, & a handsome Present, and then set off with his Belt. —

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst —
Dated Johnson Hall 6th October 1763. —

This Morning a Seneca Chief of Canadasagey
the first Castle of that Nation, and which has not been
Concerned in any of the Hostilities, came here and —
gave me the following Information, which he had from
a Party of Warriors just Returned with some Scalps, &
Prisoners from the Cherokee Country, Viz.t That on their
„way home they met a Large Body of Several Nations
„Assembled at a Village of Delawares on the River —
„Agusela, which Empties into Muskingam or Elk
„River, where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy —
„Deliver the War Hatchet, Bow & Arrows to the Delawares;
„And crave they would use the Same with Vigour —
„against the English, who were about taking away their
„Country. — That they then pointed out the Forts Pitt &
„Augusta as the greatest Eyesores to the Indians on —

[illegible]

"Deliver the War Hatchet brought down to the Delawares;
"And desire they would do the Same with the Senecas —
"against the English who were about taking away their
"Country — That they then pointed out the Forts Pitt &
"Niagara as the greatest Eye Sores to the Senecas &c —
"them farther therefore desired they would lose no time
"in Distressing and Attacking them, on which they —
"would all join in a Body & proceed down to them together;
"that while the Delawares were Engaged in that Affair,
"they the Ottawas, Twightwees, Hurons &c would demolish
"Detroit & Niagara. — The Delawares thanked them —
"for looking upon them as warriors, and told them, they
"would by their Actions show them they were worthy —
"of the Confidence reposed in them. — After which the
"Huron Speaker Reproved the Ottawas and warmly
"Reprimanded them for their backwardness in joining
"their Brethren & their so fully in Treating & Conferring
"with the English, to which they the Ottawas
Ambassadors thanked them from their Hearts &c.
and

every thing but the [illegible] the Navigation of their [illegible])
[illegible] taken a Waggon Carrying they would
Exert themselves in Conjunction with the Delawares,
to which they Agreed. —

Extract of a Letter from Sir Wm
Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst,
Dd Johnson Hall, 6th Octr 1763

CANADA.

STATE RECORDS.

No. 1763

Name H. M. the King
Address St James
Date 7th October

SUBJECTS:

Proclamation relative to Indian Lands.

CONTENTS:

Extract from Proclamation

Extract from His Majesty's Proclamation dated at St. James's the 7th of October 1763, and iſsued by Sir William Johnson Bart. at Johnson Hall the 24th of December 1763.—

"And whereas it is just and reasonable, and eſsential to Our Interest and the Security of Our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under Our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Poſseſsion of such parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them as their Hunting Grounds; We do therefore, with the advice of Our Privy Cou declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants or Survey, or paſs any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commiſsions: as also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our other Colonies or Plantations in America, do presume, for the present and untill Our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or paſs Patents for any

Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them".

"And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under Our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of our said Three New Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and Northwest, as aforesaid; and We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of Our Displeasure, all Our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Poſseſsion of any of the Lands above reserved, without Our special Leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained".

"And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Land within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, "forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements".

"And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of Our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the End that the Indians may be convinced of Our Justice, and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent; We do with the advice of Our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those Parts of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlements; but that if, at any Time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in Our Name, at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander

in Chief of Our Colonies respectively, within whic
they shall lie; and in Case they shall lie within
the Limits of any Proprietary Government, the
shall be purchased only for the Use and in th
Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to suc
Directions and Instructions as We or they
shall think proper to give for that Purpose:
And We do, by the Advice of Our Privy Counc
declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the
said Indians shall be free and open to all Ou
Subjects whatever; provided that every Person
who may incline to trade with the said +
Indians, to take out a Licence for carrying o
such Trade from the Governor or Commander
in Chief of any of Our Colonies respectively
where such Person shall reside; and also giv
Security to observe such Regulations as We
shall at any Time think fit, by Ourselves, o
by Our Commissaries to be appointed for thi
Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit
of the said Trade; And We do hereby authoriz
enjoin, and require the Governors Commanders
in Chief of all Our Colonies respectively, a
well those under Our immediate Governmen
as Those under the Government and Directio
of Proprietaries to grant such Licence,
without Fee or Reward, taking special
Care

Care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited, in case the Person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid."

"And We do further expreſsly enjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as those employed in the Management and Direction of Indian Affairs within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the Use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever, who, standing charged with Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice, and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under proper Guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take Tryal for the same".

⑦ Extract from the
Majestys Proclama
7th Octr. 1763 rela
to Indn. Lands —

Extract from "A Proclamation" Given at St. James's the 7th day of October 1763.

"And whereas Great Frauds and Abuses have
" been Committed in the Purchasing Lands of the Indians,
" to the Great Prejudice of Our interests, and to the Great
" dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in Order therefore to
" Prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end
" that the Indians may be Convinced of Our Justice and
" determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause
" of discontent, We do with the advice of Our Privy Council,
" strictly enjoin and require that no Private Person do
" Presume to make any Purchase from the said Indians of
" any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those Parts
" of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow
" settlements; but that if, at any time, Any of the said Indians
" should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the
" same shall be Purchased Only for Us, in Our Name,
" at some Publick Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians
" to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander
" in Chief of Our Colonies respectively, within which they
" shall lie, and in case they shall lie within the Limits
" of any Proprietary Government, they shall be Purchased
" only for the use and in the Name of such Proprietaries, Con-
-formable to such directions and Instructions, as We or
" they shall think Proper to give for that Purpose":—

Extract from "A Proclamation" Given at St. James the 7th day of October 1763.

"And whereas Great Frauds and Abuses have
" been Committed in the Purchasing Lands of the Indians,
" to the Great Prejudice of Our interests, and to the Great
" dis Satisfaction of the said Indians; in Order therefore to
" prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end
" that the Indians may be Convinced of Our Justice and
" determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause
" of discontent, We do with the advice of Our Privy Council,
" strictly enjoin and require that no Private Person do
" Presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of
" any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those Parts
" of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow
" Settlement; but that if at any time, any of the said Indians
" should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the
" same shall be Purchased only for Us, in Our Name,
" at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians
" to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander
" in Chief of Our Colony respectively, within which they
" shall lie, and in case they shall lie within the Limits
" of any Proprietary Government, they shall be Purchased
" only for the use and in the name of such Proprietaries, Con-
"-formable to such directions and Instructions, as We, or
" they shall think proper to give for that Purpose;"—

Extract from the Royal Proclamation of 1763

And Whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and the security of our Colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories, as not having been ceded to us, are reserved to them, or any of them as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, that no governor or commander-in-chief in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida or West Florida do presume upon any pretence whatever,

to

be great [illegible]

[illegible] the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

distant [illegible] of them.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

under our Sovereignty, protection and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits and territory granted to the Hudsons Bay Company, as also in the lands and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the Rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west as aforesaid: and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatsoever or taking possession of the lands above reserved without our special leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatsoever

who [illegible] the public [illegible] individuals
[illegible] lands
within the countries above described,
or upon any other land not having
been ceded to or purchased by us we
still consent to the said intruders
aforesaid forthwith to remove
themselves and their settlements.

That the many past frauds and [illegible]
[illegible] were committed on the purchasers
[illegible] the great
injuries to our interests and to the
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the future and
[illegible] that the Indians may be
[illegible] of our justice and taken into
consideration to remove all unfavourable
[illegible] cause of discontent, we do with the
advice of our [illegible]

enjoin and require that no private person presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our Colonies where we had thought proper to allow settlement; but if at any time any of the said Indians, should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting of the Assembly of the said Indians to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie.

1763
October 6th

the Fort, and three Indians pursued them close Yelping, as if there had been great numbers, made the Party imagine themselves surrounded, and being hard pressed by the heavy fire from the Indians in the Woods, they Jumped down a great Precipice, by which most of them were killed; — those who survived the Fall, ran along Shore as far as they could, when prevented by the Rocks &c, they took to the River, and were by the Rapidity thereof drowned. —— an Officer on Horseback by Galloping as hard as he could, made his Escape & got into the Fort.

Said Indian, Pekayandi, gave Sir Wm a Sketch of that Country in which the several Tribes of Indians live, who had lately cut off the two Companies of the 80th at Niagara Carrying Place, also the Names of the chief Men concerned therein, viz: Ogshnawaise, Rorihonty, Tagadarughsera, Adurigat, Oquaghquenda, Onaquadeeka, and Kayenquerego, — with many other pieces of Intelligence, for all which Sir Wm thanked him, heartily recommending it to him to keep a good Look out, and let him know all that passed amongst the Indians, which he faithfully promised to do. — Sir Wm then gave him a handsome Present for his Services, and parted, sending with him four large Strings of Wampum to condole the Death of Kanodock, an Onondaga Sachim, who dyed six days before, of which he was made acquainted by the Sachims of that Nation, with three Strings of Wampum.

8th

On this day the two Mohocks whom Sir William had sent to Onondaga the 20th ulto, returned, and brought him the following answer to his Message, viz:

Brother,

We have been informed of the Loss you sustained lately at the Carrying place at Niagara, by your Messengers, and by them we acquaint you, that, last night, from two Cayugas, we have received the disagreeable news of a Party of Cayugas, who were out against the Cherokees, being fallen upon by the English, and that three of them were killed, and two wounded. — this is what we could not have expected from Brothers, after the friendly Part we have acted, since the Commencement of Hostilities, and the Assurances lately given to you of our Resolutions to remain friends. — As you desire to know, what Nation, or Nations of Indians attacked your People at Niagara Carrying place, we can only say, that we have been informed, they were the Chenussios, and some Castles of the Senecas from the Neighbourhood of Ohio, who we hear killed 90 of the the English there, without the Loss of a man on their side, as your Men behaved very ill, and Jumped down a great Precipice, some of whom in falling stuck

fast

1763
Octob^r 8th

fast in the Forks of Trees, from which they were taken down by the Indians yet alive and Scalped. —

Returned Sir Wm's String

Brother..

As the five Nations are to assemble here in a few Days on account of the great Loss we have sustained lately by the Death of one of our chief Sachims — namely Kanodock, we the Onondagas shall then lay your Belt sent by the Mohocks before them, and when they have considered of, and concluded on an Answer, you shall be immediately acquainted therewith. —

The two Mohock Messengers desired a private Conference with Sir William, which being agreed to, they told him as a great Secret, that the Indians from many Quarters, chiefly Senecas, and Delawares were now daily going down to Kagrondeta, on Susquahannah, a Place appointed for their Rendevouz, and that when they were all assembled, their Leader Sioghquoandae, would then agree, which of the three following Places they would fall upon, namely Shamokin, Esopus, Cherry Valley, & the Mohock River from Schenectady upwards. — That they had this Intelligence from Jacob, an Oneida who was married to an Onondaga Squaw, whose Brother, a Sachim, told this to Jacob who told the Mohocks, he would be soon down with Sir Wm to tell him the whole of what he knew, at the same time enjoining the Mohocks to the utmost Secrecy. — The Mohock Messengers informed Sir Wm, that, if the General was now to march any considerable Body of Men ag^t those Indians in Arms against us, they were certain the five Nations would soon join him to a Man, but that, unless it was soon done, they plainly saw, that the Five Nations, though well inclined, would be obliged to abandon the English, as the other Nations daily threatned to fall upon them for their Attachment to us. — then Requested that no Quantity of Ammunition should be kept for Sale at the German Flats, as they were apprehensive of its falling into the Enemys hands, they being determined to destroy that Settlement, and all the Grain along the River. — They further informed, that they had learned that Oulquandagechte who lives at Kadaraghque had made a Party of the Missasagas &c to stop the Communication of St. Lawrence, so as to prevent any Troops, or Provisions going up that way. — That the friendly Indians were vastly uneasy at the General's Delay in punishing those Indians

(now)

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October 8th — now at War with the English, as thereby there would be time given them to treat with them, and by Threats &c. turn them against us, thro' Fear, and that before the Winter was over, they would be able to unite the Whole —

11th — On this day two Mohawks from the lower Castle arrived here to acquaint Sir William, that they were sent by the Sachims, and Warriors of that Castle to let him know that they would all wait on him the next day. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

12th — Being all arrived & assembled, their Speaker Kanadagia, after the usual Compliments were over, addressed Sir Wm. on behalf of the whole, and express'd their Concern at the daily Loss sustained by the English, on account of the small Number of Troops sent up by the General, which only served as an easy Prey to the Enemy Indians, and added that, unless the General would march up with, or send a good Body of men to punish those Indians in Arms, they, the Mohawks, dreaded the Consequence, being apprehensive their Success would induce those who promised to remain our Friends, to fall in with the Rest, particularly, as they were not employed by us. — they then declared their Resolutions of living & dying with the English, and that they were determined to assist them against any Nation whatsoever, as would the Five Nations, now, provided the General would make any immediate Attack on those Indians now at War with us. — then told Sir William the Intelligence they had received of the Designs of the Enemy against the Settlements along the River, and begged he would be on his Guard, and not expose his Person as he had hitherto done, as, in case of any Accident befalling him, it would be a great Loss to them, and Advantage to their Enemies. — A black Belt

Sir William returned them Thanks for their steady Resolutions of ever continuing Friends, and after convincing them by several reasons, how much it was their Interest to preserve the Friendship of the English, he desired they would keep a good Look out for the Enemy, and that on their giving him notice of their Approach, he would immediately take such Measures as would secure them from any danger, and give them such a Reception as might make them for ever repent their Rashness. Sir Wm. told them also that he was of the same Opinion with them in respect to the friends of the five Nations &c., and that he had wrote to the General thereupon, and was in Hopes he would encourage them to Act with the Kings Troops very soon. — then made them a Present of some Powder, & Ball &c. that they might be ready

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1763 December — then present at his House how far their Claims or Bounds extended, as well what was Originally theirs, as what they claimed by Conquest, to which they said they would take some time to Consider amongst themselves, and would then give him an Answer —

P. M. The Sachems, and Headmen of Parties came in, and Conoquieson Speaker of Oneida after telling Sir William, and all present, the many Nations they had conquered, and the Cause of Quarrel, which they had handed down from Father to Son, said that from Albany down to the Sea Side was conquered by their Ancestors, except what was sold by the Original Proprietors to the English, before their Quarrel with them: Thence away to the Catabaw Country, from thence to the Mississipi, and along that River to the Country of Alleghany, thence to the North end of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, the Ottawa River down to Montreal from the Mouth of the River Sorrel to Lake Champlain, from thence to Lake George, Fort Edward, and to Albany. —

22d. On this day Sir William delivered to the Indians a Present to the amount of Six hundred Pounds Curr.cy, but none to the Chenusseo Senecas, having told them, that he could not think of giving any thing to a People, who were as yet his Enemies — that their returning empty was owing to their own folly, and Wickedness, of which they might now plainly see the Consequence —

P. M. — Same day Sir William had many private Meetings with the several Nations, at which he told them very fully, and plainly the Consequence of a War with the English, and gave his Advice as a friend how they, who were not as yet engaged, should act, as well as those who were, to which they all paid the utmost Regard, and parted with him greatly satisfied, and very thankful for his friendly, and wholesome Admonitions. — Ended. —

In Consequence of his Majesties Proclamation given at the Court of St. James's the 7th day of October 1763 transmitted to Sir William Johnson Bart. together with a Letter from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations of the 10th of same Month, signifying his Majesties Command that he should forthwith cause the same to be made publick within the several Parts of his Jurisdiction, strictly enjoining all Persons whatever whom it might Concern, to pay a due Obedience thereto on their Parts, Sir William in Pursuance thereof caused the same to be made publick in the several Parts of his Jurisdiction (being that Country justly claimed by the Six Nations, their Allies, and Dependants), which Proclamation is in the Words following. —

Whereas

1763

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Whereas We have taken into our Royal Consideration the extensive, and valuable Acquisitions in America secured to our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving Subjects as well of our Kingdoms, as of our Colonies in America may avail themselves with all convenient Speed of the great Benefits, and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation: We have thought fit with the Advice of our Privy Council to Issue this our Royal Proclamation hereby to publish, and declare to all our loving Subjects, that we have with the Advice of our said Privy Council granted our Letters Patent under our great Seal of Great Britain to Erect within the Countries, and Islands Ceded and Confirmed to us by the said Treaty, Four distinct, and separate Governments, Stiled, and called by the Names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Granada, and limitted, and bounded as follows, viz.

First. The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St John to the South end of the Lake Nipissim, from whence the said Line crossing the River St Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty five degrees of North Latitude, passes along the Highlands which divides the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St Laurence, from those which fall into the Sea, and also along the North Coast of the Bay des Chaleurs, and the Coast of the Gulph of St Laurence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St Laurence by the West end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St John.

Secondly. The Government of East Florida, bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico, and the Apalachicola River: to the Northward by a Line drawn from that Part of said River where the Chatahouchee, and Flint, Rivers meet, to the Source of St Mary's River, and by the Course of said River to the Atlantick Ocean; and to the Eastward & Southward, by the Atlantick Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

Thirdly. The Government of West Florida bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico including all Islands within six Leagues of the Coast from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake Mauripas, and the River Mississippi: to the Northward by a Line drawn due East from that Part of the River Mississippi which lies in thirty one Degrees North Latitude to the River Apalachicola, or Chatahouchee, and to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly. The Government of Granada, comprehending the Island of that Name together with the Grenadines, and the Islands of Dominico, St Vincents & Tobago.

And, to the end that the open, and free Fishery of our Subjects may be Extended to

our

1763

and carried on upon the Coast of Labrador, and the adjacent Islands, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our said Privy Council, to put all that Coast from the River S^t. John's, to Hudson's Streights, together with the Islands of Anticosti, and Madelaine, and other smaller Islands lying on the said Coast, under the Care, and Inspection of our Governor of Newfoundland. ——

We have also with the Advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Islands of S^t. John's and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to our Government of Nova Scotia

We have also with the Advice of our P. C. aforesaid, annexed to our Province of Georgia all the Lands lying between the Rivers Altamaha, and S^t. Marys. —

And Whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our said new Governments, that our loving Subjects should be informed of our Paternal Care for the Security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are, and shall become Inhabitants thereof: We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our Proclamation, that we have, in the Letters Patent under our great Seal of Great Britain, by which the said Governments are Constituted, given express Power, and Direction to our Governors of our said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the State, and Circumstances of the said Colonies will Admit thereof, they shall with the Advice, and Consent of the Members of our said Council, Summon & and call General Assemblies within the said Goverments respectively, in such Manner, and Form as is used, and directed in those Colonies, and Provinces in America, which are under our immediate Government. And, we have also given Power to the said Governors, with the Consent of our said Councils, & the Representatives of the People so to be Summoned as aforesaid, to make constitute, and Ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of our said Colonies, and of the People, and Inhabitants thereof as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, and under such Regulations, and Restrictions as are used in other Colonies; And in the mean time, and until such Assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all Persons Inhabiting in or Resorting to our said Colonies, may Confide in our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the Benefit of the Laws of England; for which purpose we have given Power under our great Seal to the Governors of our said Colonies respectively to erect, and constitute with the Advice of our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature, and publick Justice within our said Colonies, for the hearing, and Determining all Causes, as well Criminal, as Civil, according to Law, and Equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, with liberty to all Persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the Sentences of such Courts, in all Civil Cases, to appeal under the usual Limitations, and Restrictions to Us in our Privy Council. —

We have also thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid to give unto the Governors, and Councils of our said three New Colonies on the Continent, full Power, and Authority to settle & agree with the Inhabitants of our said New Colonies, or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be in our Power to dispose of, and them to Grant to any such Person, or Persons upon such terms, and under such moderate Quit Rents, Services, and Acknowledgements as have been appointed, and settled in our other Colonies, and under such other Conditions as shall appear to us necessary, and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees and the Improvement, and Settlement of our said Colonies. —

And Whereas We are desirous upon all Occasions to testify our Royal Sense and

approbation

1763

Approbation of the Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of our Armies, and to Reward the same: We do hereby command, and empower our Officers of our said three new Colonies, and all other our Governors of our several Provinces on the Continent of North America to grant without Fee or Reward to such reduced Officers as have served in North America during the late War, and to such private Soldiers as have been, or shall be disbanded in America, and are actually residing, and shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Land, subject, at the Expiration of Ten Years, to the same Quit Rents, as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation, and Improvements. vizt.

To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer, Five Thousand Acres — To every Captain, Three Thousand Acres. — To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, Two Thousand Acres. — To every non Commissioned Officer, Two Hundred Acres. — To every private Man, fifty Acres.

We do likewise authorize, and require the Governors, and Commanders in Chief of all our said Colonies upon the Continent of North America, to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the same Conditions to such reduced Officers of our Navy, of like Rank, as served on Board our Ships of War in North America at the times of the Reduction of Louisburgh, and Quebec in the late War, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such Grants.

And Whereas it is Just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are Connected, and who live under our Protection should not be molested or Disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of our Dominions, & Territories, as not having been Ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds; We do therefore with the Advice of our Privy Council declare it to be our Royal Will, and Pleasure, that no Governor, or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commissions: As also, that no Governor, or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies, or Plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads, or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantick Ocean from the West, and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or Purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our Royal Will, and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve unto our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands, and Territories not included within the Limits of our said three New Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands, and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West, and North West, as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases, or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without our especial Leave, and Licence for that Purpose first Obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin, and Require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully, or inadvertently seated themselves on any Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any Lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to Remove themselves from such Settlements.

And Whereas great Frauds, and Abuses have been committed in the Purchasing Lands of the Indians to the great Prejudice of our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in Order therefore to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice, and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Causes of Discontent, We do with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin, and Require, that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase from the said Indians of any Lands Reserved to the said Indians, within those Parts of our Colonies where we have thought proper to allow Settlement; but that if, at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in Our Name, at some publick Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians to be held for that purpose by the Governor, or Commander in Chief of our Colonies respectively, within which they shall lie; And in case they shall lie within the limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the Use, and in the Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions, and Instructions, as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose. And we do by the Advice of our Privy Council, declare, and enjoin, that the Trade with the said Indians, shall be free, and open to all our Subjects whatever; Provided that every Person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a Licence for carrying on such Trade, from the Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of our Colonies respectively, where such Person shall Reside; and also give Security to Observe such Regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by Our selves, or our Commissaries to be appointed for this purpose, to direct, and appoint for the Benefit of Trade. And we do hereby Authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors, and Commanders in Chief of all our Colonies respectively as well those under our immediate Government, as those under the Government, and Direction of Proprietaries to grant such Licences without Fee, or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited, in case the Person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to Observe such Regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin, and require all Officers whatever, as well Military, as those employed in the Management, and Direction of Indian Affairs within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the Use of the said Indians, to seize and Apprehend all Persons whatever, who, standing charged with Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice, and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under a proper Guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed, of which they stand accused, in order to take their Tryal for the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th day of October 1763. in the third Year of our Reign.

[illegible] Carlisle Oc 11th 1758 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Not give his Consent to Make My Resignation in Writing & gave My Reasons for So Doing, I know Many people will think I am Wrong But had I Continued I Could be of No More Service than I have been this Eighteen Months past wh. was None at all as No Regard was had to any Intelligence I Sent No More than to my opinion. I hope the Indian Warr att this Time will be Luckey for his Majestys Subjects [illegible] them [illegible] Seven [illegible]

[illegible] to Settle with

[illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] should be [illegible] Since there has been
[illegible] Eighteen Months past [illegible] was Never [illegible]
[illegible] Regard was had to my [illegible] I
[illegible] to my opinion [illegible] the
Indian Warr at this [illegible] be Lucky for
his Majestys Subjects [illegible] provided they
are Sufficiently punished, But itt Dose Nott
appear to Me that ye General has Troops anough
to Do itt this Fall, however I am Nott a
proper Judge of that ——— ———

The Warrants for ye Land, I Leave with my
Brother who will See them Don again as Soon
as the Daies will Admitt ———

I have Wrote to Capt. [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] you

open for Sr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] him

[illegible]

Geo. Croghan

To Henry Bouquet Esqr.

Commanding at Fort Pitt

Col. Croghan
Oct y 11th

1763
October
9th — now at War with the English, as thereby there would be time given them to treat with them, and by Threats &c. turn them against us, thro' Fear, and that before the Winter was over, they would be able to unite the Whole —

11th — On this day two Mohocks from the lower Castle arrived here to acquaint Sir William, that they were sent by the Sachims, and Warriors of that Castle to let him know that they would all wait on him the next day. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

12th — Being all arrived & assembled, their Speaker Kanadagia, after the usual Compliments were over, addressed Sir Wm on behalf of the whole, and expressed their Concern at the daily Losses sustained by the English, on account of the small Number of Troops sent up by the General, which only served as an easy Prey to the Enemy Indians, and added that, unless the General would march up with, or send a good Body of men to punish those Indians in Arms, they, the Mohawks, dreaded the Consequence, being apprehensive their Success would induce those who promised to remain our Friends, to fall in with the Rest, particularly as they were not employed by us. — They then declared their Resolutions of living & dying with the English, and that they were determined to assist them against any Nation whatever, as would the Five Nations, now, provided the General would make any immediate Attack on those Indians now at War with us. — then told Sir William the Intelligence they had received of the Designs of the Enemy against the Settlements along the River, and begged he would be on his Guard, and not expose his Person as he had hitherto done, as in case of any Accident befalling him, it would be a great loss to them, and Advantage to their Enemies. — A Black Belt

Sir William returned them Thanks for their steady Resolutions of ever continuing Friends, and after convincing them by several reasons how much it was their Interest to preserve the Friendship of the English, he desired they would keep a good Look out for the Enemy, and that on their giving him notice of their Approach, he would immediately take such Measures as would secure them from any Danger, and give them such a Reception, as might make them for ever repent their Rashness. Sir Wm told them also that he was of the same Opinion with them in respect to their friends of the five Nations &c., and that he had wrote to the General thereupon, and was in Hopes he would encourage them to act with the Kings Troops very soon. — then made them a Present of some Powder, & Ball &c that they might be ready.

Ind.s in Arms ag.st us that they were certain the Five Nat.s would
Join him to a Man. but unless it was soon done they plainly saw
that the Five Nations tho' well inclined would be obliged to
abandon the English, as the other Nations daily threatened to fall
upon them for their attachment to us.— they also requested
that no Quantity of Ammunition should be kept for sale at the
German Flatts. as they were verry apprehensive it might
fall into the Enemys Hands. they being determined to destroy
that Settlement and all the Grain along the River.—

they further learned that Onagquandagegtha who lives at Tkacarghgue
has made a party of the Missisagey. & is to stop the Communication of
St. Laurence. & also to prevent any Troops going up that way. a prov.d—
Our Friends Ind.s are all vastly uneasy at ye Generals delaying to punish
those Ind.s now at war with ye English, as that will afford them time
to treat with, & by threats &c turn them ag.st us, they fear that
before Winter is over, they will be able to unite the whole.—

Tuesday Evening Octbr 11th. Two Mohawks
from the lower Castle Arrived here; and acquainted me that they
were Sent by the Sachims & Warriors of ye Castle to let me know
that they would all ~~[illegible]~~ wait on me the next Day.—

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Wednesday 12th. being all assembled their Speaker
Canadagaia, after the usual Compliments. did in behalf of ye whole
[illegible] their great concern at our daily losses sustained, by reason of the
small number of Troops Sent up by the General, who only served as a
prey for the Enemy Indians, and added that unless ye General would
march up with, or Send a good Body of Men to punish these Ind.s in Arms,
they the Mohawks dreaded the consequence, being apprehensive
their Success would induce those who promised to remain our friends, to
fall in with the rest, particularly as they were not employed by us.
they then declared their unanimous resolution of living & dying with the
English, and that they were determined to assist us ag.st any Nation
whatsoever, as would the Five Nations now. provided the General
would make any immediate attempt upon those Ind.s now at war with us.
they then told me the Intelligence they had received of the designs of ye Enemy
ag.st the Settlements along this River, & begged I would be on my guard.

and expose my Person, so much as I have done hitherto, as it would be a loss to them who were my friends, as it would be of advantage to our Enemys to loose me

A Black Belt.

I returned them thanks for their steady resolution of ever remaining our friends, and after shewing them by several reasons how much it was their interest, and that of the rest, to continue y.e friendship of the English, I desired they would keep a good look out for the Enemy, and on their acquainting me of their approach, I should immediately take such steps, as would secure them from any Danger, and give ~~them~~ y.e Enemy such a reception, as might make them for ever repent their rashness. I told them also, that I was of the same opinion with them concerning our friends of the Five Nations too, & that I had wrote y.e General my opinion, and was in hopes he would encourage them to act with the Kings Troops soon. — I then made them a present of some Powder & Ball, Tobacco, to be ready to defend themselves, or act with us when required.

A Black Belt

I then sent 2 of their People with 3 Strings of Wampum to call the [illegible] to a Meeting here immediately, they much approved of it, and promised to attend the same & assist

Saturday 15th. Joseph a Canajoharie Ind.n arrived here, & acquainted me, that the chief men & Warriors of y.t Castle were on their way, ~~hither~~ & would be here to Morrow agreeable to my desire.

Monday 17th.

A Number of the Chiefs of Canajoharie, Mohawks, Aughquageys, & Chughnuts assembled at my House, all met in the Council Room. Thomas King of Aughquagey Spoke as follows. Brother Warraghiyagey & Fathers y.e Mohawks I am very glad to meet you assembled, I am with 3 more sent expressly by the Sachims of our Settlements on the Susquahana, to inform You that A Number of Delawares headed by Tawangaraqueder, are Assembled at Tiyoga & have from their Body of Men sent a Party to Minisink some days ago, ~~who~~ who killed and are returned with 10 Scalps, & that they being above 200, and more daily joining them, are determined to attack the Settlers at Lackawanna, or Wioming, which we are sent to inform you of, & desire you will put them People on their guard. —

We are also desired to assure you, that we of Oghquago as far as Chughnut are determined to abide strictly by the Engagements wch we lately entered into with you at y^r House, let the consequence be what it will, and should you have occasion for our assistance at any time, We will come on y^e sending for us. —

Brother we have to beg of you that you will suffer Thomas Ganner of Cherry Valley to bring some Goods for Sale to our settlement at Tianaderra, and we engage for his safety, as every Man amongst us is determined to protect him & his Goods, at the risque of our lives, therefore we hope you will indulge us in our request, and you will thereby greatly oblige your steadfast Freinds at, and about Oghquago.

Then the Conajoharees desired to know whether Sr W^m had any answer yet from England concerning that Land w^ch Klock & others wanted to deprive them of, adding that they were very uneasy in their present unsettled situation, and wanted to know what we intended to do, or whether we were resolved to do any thing for them in that affair. Sr W^ms answer

Brethren of Oghquago & the rest of you [illegible] us. I bid you welcome here, and am glad to see you [illegible] the steadfastness & Freindship which your People of Oghquago & that Neighbourhood now manifest by their sending early Acc^ts of the proceedings of the Delawares & Shawanese & their further designs ag^t y^e English, gives me great pleasure, as it confirms the good opinion I always entertained of your Judgement. I have only to recommend to you a continuance of this prudent and well judged conduct, and to assure you that you will in the end find it for y^r Interest, as will all those Indians who do not join in the present wicked affair. — As you have a good opertunity from y^r situation, of learning the designs of those evil minded & foolish People the Delawares & c^a I must desire by this Belt of Wampum that you will lay yourselves out for

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procuring all the Intelligence you possibly can, and transmit the same to me at any moment without the least loss of time, and in return You may depend on hearing from me & the Mohawks every thing occurring [illegible] worth knowing, wch may come to our knowledge. I expect to see this Belt wch I now give you whenever You send me any word, that You may know it comes from Your Chiefs.—

Blackkettle ans. W.J. 1756

+ [illegible] 1756

To the Nanticokes of Susquehana —

As you represent the great want of a Trader in Your Parts and have assured me You will take care that no Abuse shall be [illegible] of his being [illegible] among You, and that you will protect him from the Insults of any other People, I shall send you an honest sober Man, namely Thomas [illegible] of Cherry Valley, whom you are all acquainted with, and I shall give it in charge to him to deal fairly & kindly with You. I expect to hear no complaints from him of your People.

To the [illegible] at [illegible] I have lost no time in [illegible] the Trade which you desired for the sake of Trade & I have not as yet received their Answer. May [illegible] with them [illegible] —tinued to them concerning it this time past. but [illegible] concerning —for the multiplicity of business they had on hand [illegible] to any Steps of [illegible] at Albany. I have now [illegible] the Gentlemen concerned in that Trade at Albany. we [illegible] and endeavour to bring that affair to as reasonable an Issue as possible, when see if you approve of the [illegible] accordingly. There is one Gentleman in [illegible] Duncan [illegible] who has taken a great de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and to [illegible] at [illegible] agreed to the Plan proposed.— [illegible]

To the Chiefs of Kanaghsragy —

I was told that notwithstanding our many remonstrances made these many years past both to the King & Govr. concerning the Injustice done us, and to shew our readiness to come by writing [illegible] may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Immedᵗ. defer meeting you untill to Morrow, when I am ready shall acquaint you. — Ordered them provˢ. Pipes tobacco &ca & sent them to their Encampment. ——

at 6 P.M. the Lower Mohawks arrived, it being to late to hold the Meeting, I sent to acquaint the five Nations that I would meet them with the 2 Mohawk Castles next Morning

Friday 21ˢᵗ.

They being all met according to appointment, ~~the Onondaga Chief Tawaghskughta~~, Teyarhasere alias Abraham a Mohawk Chief condoled, at my desire, the Death of Kanadock a Chiming Onondaga who dyed shortly after the last Meeting held here with yᵉ 5 Nats. after that Ceremony was over, I told them they might proceed upon business. — Gave a large black Belt & 3 Strings.

Then Tawaghskughta Speaker, spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey, & our Brethern of yᵉ Mohawks

I am first to acquaint You that after the last meeting of the Five Nations here we the Onondagaes called a Meeting of the Nations at our fire place, and then let them know our resolution of going to the Great King, in order to settle all Matters relating to yᵉ Indians on a permanent footing, & also to prevent future disputes. After our resolution was made known, the Younger Branch of the Confederacy Vizᵗ. the Oneidaes Cayugas & Tuscaroras spoke as follows, Father the Onondagas we are sorry to see You so determined on going to England, as You have even pitched upon the Persons who are to go, these very persons are the Chiefs who now preserve peace in these parts, and should they go now before matters are properly settled, it will be yᵉ means of making things worse. You see even with their Assistance we are not able to bring the Senecas to a sense of their Error, therefore we beg You will lay aside the thoughts of going untill a better or more proper time, and request you will leave the Affair to our Brother Warraghiyagey who is the best Judge of the propriety thereof. The Onondagaes answered them & said, they would leave it to the determination of their Brother Warraghiyagey, & the two Mohawk Castles, and would be ruled by their Advice in the Affair — 2 Belts tied together

+ It was owing to that [illegible] of them of the Confederacy selling their Lands that lead them to take so much trouble upon them, imagining it would be for the Interest of the whole, to have a Stop put to the like for yᵉ fut

Do

Brother We have taken all steps in our power to bring the Senecas to reason, and we can only tell You that we have succeeded so far as to bring over two of its Castles to our way of thinking, and the Headmen of Canasarago namely Tra Kanaggi, have undertaken to bring the rest to a right way thinking if possible, tho' should they fail in it, they declare they will make the Neighbour Indians [illegible] their Influence w.ch is so great, that they are seldom resisted. — then [illegible] the Indians recommended it in a strong manner & possible to Tranias & Tranaggi to exert themselves, assuring them it would be the Interest of ye whole [illegible]. Lastly ye Kindagathan spoke to the Sachims of ye Ganusts, & desired that they would [illegible] of their Young Men, and also to the Delawares under whose direction alone they were, and check them, or prevent their going on in so wild and unreasonable a Manner, as they seemed to be ye [illegible] towards, and Lord of Mischief of any Nation. —

Brother You [illegible] lately [illegible] let us know that a number of People were attacked & killed on the Carrying place at Niagara, & [illegible] to know who they were, if bad done it, we have heard they were the Onaspias [illegible] living near to the Ohio. — We are sorry for w.t has happened [illegible]

We must inform You that it is also our Fate to be treated by the English, w.ch we could not expect after the promises made to us last year by Onas & Aseregoa, that the old War Path of ye Six Nations should be free for our Warriors to pass through to the Cherokees Creeks &ca. We have now certain Acc.ts by two of our People who were of the Party, that twenty of the Party, w.ch [illegible] of 80, Encamped ~~this~~ side of Anadoesta near Ohio and were in their Camp fallen upon by a Number of ye [illegible] w.ch killed two, & wounded the Head Man or Leader of ye Party. — this gives us, who are peaceably inclined ye greatest Concern [illegible] this Body of Warriors finding on their return how they [illegible] used may take some rash Steps, w.ch we would wish to prevent.

here returned my black belt

Brother We Sachims of Onondaga by this Belt of Wampum entreat You to take pity of Us, and let our Young [Men] on whose hunting we depend for support have some ammunition given, also to allow good honest Men to trade with us at Otsto who will give us a full price for our Skins & Furrs, we beg they may be of your Choosing & then we may expect fair Dealings.—

2d. A.M. Sir Wm. answered them as follows

Brethren I thank you for acquainting me with the reasons which have induced You to put off your Voyage to England of which [illegible] [illegible] seen the approach at this time —

I take it as a proof of friendship that you have used so many endeavours to bring the Senecas to reason but these your steps have more good nature than Wisdom in them. Do you imagine we shd. make peace with people who have acted in the [illegible] of all Treaties? We certainly neither will, nor require such Proceedings as those of the Cayugas who were [illegible] to lose some Men. I know not the certainty of their having lost any, but [illegible] by whose means were they lost? Who stopped up the Road of peace & thereby occasioned their death. Were ~~you~~ we at war with you and our people constantly scalping on your frontiers & that one of your parties met with some of ours in that Road — would you not fall upon ~~or~~ them certainly you would — The Case is quite different from what it has been represented. You are not struck. The murder of the Cayugas Onond.s & Senecas is what would have happened since our Enemies have stopped up the Road and make us ~~bear~~ think all we find to the Southward are our Enemies.—

Brethren My Case is very hard on the one side I am obliged to repeat the General's Sentiments and on the other to set your behaviour in a good Light. If you regarded me as your Friend, or if you acted for my Credit and your own you would not [illegible] [illegible] Answers to my plain Message. I have several times told you & I tell you again the General's sentiments. He thanks you for your endeavours for peace & he desires you may be assured of his friendship but at the same time he desires you will give yourselves no farther Trouble about the Senecas our Enemies, for he will not accept of their peace if they begged it tomorrow but will make them feel the Consequence of quarrelling with the English, so that I would advise you to have done with these people who have worked their own ruin & are endeavouring ~~us~~ to involve you in the fate which must attend their Cruelty. Forsake them whilst 'tis time & ~~before~~ thereby convince us of your friendship before it be too late — and in so doing you may be assured of my assistance & the protection of the English with all its advantages.— These are the Words of one who you know never deceived you, and be assured I never shall

I have acting as you have ~~honestly~~ freely, respectfully, candidly & honestly confessed your sentiments and inclinations without evasion or deceit

Brethren — As the General is now come to Albany where I am to meet him in a few days I shall then lay before him what you have said & represent the reasons to procure peace, after which I shall be better enabled to acquaint you with his further sentiments thereon —

The same Evening the Onondagoes &c came in & addressed Sir William.

Brother — As you have informed us of the General's arrival in Albany and of your intentions to go to him we have thought it best that one of our people should accompany you ~~and~~ and that he may deliver what we have to say and hear his sentiments thereon, for the satisfaction of our Nation at home; we shall therefore be ready to attend you to the number of two, the rest of our people will immediately return home from hence —

To all which Sir William approved.

1763 October 9th — now at War with the English, as thereby there would be time given them to treat with them, and by Threats &c. turn them against us, thro' Fear, and that before the Winter was over, they would be able to unite the Whole —

11th — On this day two Mohocks from the lower Castle arrived here to acquaint Sir William, that they were sent by the Sachims, and Warriors of that Castle to let him know that they would all wait on him the next day. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

12th — Being all arrived & assembled, their Speaker Kanadagia, after the usual Compliments were over, addressed Sir Wm on behalf of the whole, and expressed their Concern at the daily Losses sustained by the English, on account of the small Number of Troops sent up by the General, which only served as an easy Prey to the Enemy Indians, and added that, unless the General would march up with, or send a good Body of men to punish those Indians in Arms, they, the Mohawks, dreaded the Consequence, being apprehensive their Success would induce those who promised to remain our Friends, to fall in with the Rest, particularly as they were not employed by us. — they then declared their Resolutions of living & dying with the English, and that they were determined to assist them against any Nation whatever, as would the Five Nations, now, provided the General would make any immediate Attack on those Indians now at War with us. — then told Sir William the Intelligence they had received of the Designs of the Enemy against the Settlements along the River, and begged he would be on his Guard, and not expose his Person as he had hitherto done, as in case of any Accident befalling him, it would be a great loss to them, and Advantage to their Enemies. — A Black Belt

Sir William returned them Thanks for their steady Resolutions of ever continuing Friends, and after convincing them by several reasons, how much it was their Interest to preserve the Friendship of the English, he desired they would keep a good Look out for the Enemy, and that on their giving him notice of their Approach, he would immediately take such Measures as would secure them from any Danger, and give them such a Reception, as might make them ever repent their Rashness. Sir Wm told them also that he was of the same Opinion with them in respect to their friends of the five Nations &c., and that he had wrote to the General thereupon, and was in Hopes he would encourage them to Act with the Kings Troops very soon. — then made them a Present of some Powder, Ball &c. that they might be ready.

1763
Octor
12th

and properly prepared to defend themselves, or act with us when required.

A Black Belt

Sir William then sent two of their People with three Strings of Wampum to call the Confederacy to a Meeting here immediately, which they much approved of, and promised to attend, and assist thereat.

1763 8ber 12th and properly prepared to defend themselves, or act with us when required.

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Sir William then sent two of their People with three Strings of Wampum to call the Conajoharees to a Meeting here immediately, which they much approved of, and promised to attend, and assist thereat.

13th Joseph a Conajohare Indian arrived here this Day, and acquainted Sir Wm that the Sachims, and Warriors of that Castle were on their way, and would be here to morrow agreeable to his Desire.

17th On this day a Number of the Chiefs of Conajohare, Mohocks, Schohare, Aughquagoes, and Chughnots arrived, and being all assembled in the Council Room Thomas King of Oghquagoe addressed Sir William them as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey, and Fathers the Mohocks

I am very glad to meet you here assembled; I am, with three more sent Express by the Sachims of our Settlements on the Susquahannah to inform you that a number of Delawares headed by Navansera padra are assembled at Tiyoga, and have from their Body of men sent thirty to Minisink some days ago, and are returned with ten Scalps, and that, they being now above 200 Men, and more daily joining them, are determined to fall upon the Settlers at Cushietunk, or Wioming, — this we are sent to inform you of, and to desire you will put them People on their Guard. — We are also desired to assure you that we of Oghquagoe as well as at Chughnut are determined to abide Strictly by the Engagements which we lately entered into with you at your House: let the Consequence be what it will; and, should you have Occasion for our Assistance at any time, we will come, on your sending for us. Brother! We have to beg of you that you will suffer Thomas Spencer & Cherrytaury to bring some Goods for Sale to our Settlement at Tyanaderah, and we engage for his Safety, as every man amongst us, is determined to protect him and his Goods at the Risque of our lives, therefore we hope you will indulge us in our Request, and you will thereby greatly oblige your Steadfast friends at, and about Aughquagoe.

Then the Conajohares desired to know of Sir Wm, whether he had any Answer yet from England concerning their Land, which Klock, and others were endeavoring to deprive them of, adding that they were very uneasy in their present ticklish Situation, and wanted to know what was intended to be done, or whether any p.

At a Council held at Philad.a in the Council Chamber the 15th October 1763

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq.r Lieutenant Governor &ca
William Logan Benjamin Chew } Esquires
Lynford Lardner

Eight Members of the House waited on the Governor last Night with a verbal Meſsage that the representatives were met pursuant to Charter & had chosen their Speaker and desired to know when and where they might present him; and the Governor having appointed this day at 12 o'Clock in the Council Chamber for that purpose sent the Secretary to acquaint the House that he was ready to receive them with their Speaker. — They attended in the Council Chamber accordingly and presented Isaac Norris Esq.r as their Speaker, who being approved, claimed the usual priviliges which His Honour was pleased to say were eſsential in all the publick Debates, and the House might depend on his protection therein; and then the House withdrew.

The Governor having prepared the following Meſsage, laid the same before the Board; and after being read and approved, the Secretary was ordered to carry it to the House as soon as the Members were qualified.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly —

Gentlemen,

Observing by the Returns which have been made to me, that your House consists, for the most part of the same Members that have served in Aſsembly for several Years past, I cannot but expreſs my Satisfaction, that in the present critical Situation of Affairs the Busineſs to be transacted by me, is with Gentlemen whose long experience in publick Concerns has rendered them so equal to the Task they have undertaken.

I am sensible it is very unusual to enter upon Busineſs of weight at your first meeting, that being set apart for, and employed in, preparing the House for the better Reception & dispatch of it at some future time; yet I flatter myself you will readily dispense with a Custom, by no means eſsential, in favour of the measure I have to recommend to you, which is of as great importance as can come under your Consideration; no leſs indeed than the Safety and preservation of the Country.

You will be pleased then to know that, within a few days past, I have received well attested Accounts of many barbarous and shocking Murders, and other Depredations having been committed by Indians on the Inhabitants of Northampton County; in Consequence whereof great numbers of those who escaped the rage of the Enemy have already deserted, and are daily deserting their Habitations; so that unleſs some effectual aid can be speedily granted them to induce them to stand their Ground, it is difficult to say where these desertions will stop, or to how small a distance from the Capital our Frontier may be reduced. —

The Provincial Commissioners and I have, in consequence of the Resolve of the Assembly of the 6th of July last done every thing in our power for the protection of the Province, pursuant to the Trust reposed in Us: But as our funds are entirely exhausted, and even a considerable Arrear become due to the Soldiers and others employed by the Government for their pay, which we have it not in our power to discharge, it seems impossible that the Forces now on Foot can be longer kept together, without a Supply be speedily granted for that purpose.

I do therefore, Gentlemen, in the most earnest manner recommend to your immediate Consideration the distressed State of our unfortunate Inhabitants on the Frontiers who are continually exposed to the Savage cruelty of a merciless Enemy; and request that you will in your present Session, grant such a Supply, as with God's assistance, may enable us, not only to protect our people but to take a severe Revenge on our perfidious Foes, by pursuing them into their own Countries, for which purpose, there prevails at present, a noble ardour among our Frontier people, which, in my Opinion, ought by all means to be cherished and improved

I have, Gentlemen, only one thing more to recommend and request of you, which is that, in contriving the ways and means for raising the Supply to be granted, you will carefully avoid whatever may occasion a Disagreement in Opinion between you and me, by means whereof your good Intentions may be frustrated and defeated, as has unfortunately happened on more than one Occasion before; and particularly in the last Session of the late Assembly

October 15th 1763 James Hamilton

Memorandum 20th October 1763 The Governor pursuant to his Majesty's Instruction under his Sign Manual dated the 15th of June last; did this day issue a Commission appointing Colonel James Burd Commissioner on the part of this Province to act jointly with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of Connecticut in communicating his Majesty's Strict Commands to the people from that Colony, who are making a Settlement at Wyoming, that they immediately desist from their undertaking and remove from thence within a reasonable limited time. The said Instructions, and Commission follow in their Words vizt

George R.

L S

Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved James Hamilton Esquire Deputy Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania in America; or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at St James's the 15th day of June 1763 in the third Year of our Reign.

Whereas

Pennsylvania 1763

Whereas it hath been represented to Us, that a number of Persons Inhabitants of Our Colony of Connecticut, have presumed without Licence from us, or any acting under our Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna; belonging to our good Subjects the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies the Delawars, whereby the said Indians are greatly disquieted and aggrieved. And Whereas We have thought it neceſsary as well for the support of Our Royal Authority, as in justice to the said Indian Nations, whom we are determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Poſseſsions, that an effectual Stop should be put to the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut have thus unwarrantably attempted to make; Our Will and pleasure therefore is, that you do forthwith by Commiſsion under the Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania under your Government, constitute and appoint a proper Person to be Commiſsioner on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in Concert with a Commiſsioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut in the due and faithful Execution of our Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement: And you are hereby further required to instruct the said Commiſsioner with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commiſsioner to be appointed on the part of the Colony of Connecticut to the said Settlement at Wyoming, and there cause his Commiſsion to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof to require and command the Inhabitants in our Name forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, & to depart & remove from thence within such limited time, as you in your discretion shall think neceſsary and reasonable.

G. R.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware.

To Colonel James Burd of the County of Lancaster Esqr. Greet:

Whereas I have lately received an Instruction, from His Majesty dated at St James's the 15th day of June last, setting forth that it had been represented to His Majesty, that a number of Persons, Inhabitants of His Colony of Connecticut, had presumed without Licence from Him or any acting under His Authority to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna belonging to His good Subjects the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies the Delawares whereby the said Indians were greatly disquieted and aggrieved; And that His Majesty had thought it neceſsary, as well for the Support of His Royal Authority as in Justice to the said Indian Nations whom he is determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just rights & poſseſsions that an effectual stop should be put the Settlement which the said people of Connecticut had so unwarrantably attempted to make: And His Majesty therefore in and by His said Instruction signified to be His Royal Will and pleasure, that I should forthwith by Commiſsion under the Seal of the said province of Pennsylvania constitute and appoint a proper person to be Commiſsioner on the part of this Province with full power to act in Concert with a Commiſsioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor & Company of Connecticut in the due and faithful Execution of his Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And am thereby further required to instruct the said Commiſsioner with all convenient Speed to proceed with the said Connecticut Commiſsioner to the said Settlement at Wyoming & there to cause his Commiſsion to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and then immediately to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majestys Name forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time as I in my Discretion should think necessary and reasonable; As in and by the said Instruction, whereof a true Copy is hereto annexed appears. Now Know You that in obedience to the said Royal Instruction and for carrying the same into immediate Execution and judging you fitly and duely qualified for the same and reposing special Trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity Resolution and Ability, I have by and with the advice of the Council, nominated, constituted & appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said Colonel James Burd to be Commiſsioner on the part of this province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in Concert with a Commiſsioner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut in the due and faithful Execution of His Majesty's Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement: hereby requiring you with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commiſsioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut, to the said Settlement and there to cause this your Commiſsion to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after publication thereof to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majesty's Name forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking and to depart and remove from thence as soon as may be before the Expiration of   Weeks at the furthest after your arrival and publication of this your Commiſsion amongst them, As they will answer their contempt herein to His Majesty at their peril;

And what you shall do in the premiſses you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said
province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia the twentieth
day of October in the third year of His Majesty's Reign &
in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty three

James Hamilton

The Governor by the Secretary laid before the House a Letter from His Excellency Sir Jeſſery Amherst, inclosing an Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson containing Indian Intelligence, both which are respectively as follow viz.ᵗ —

A Letter from Gen.ˡ Amherst to the Governor

New York, October 16 1763

Sir,

I herewith inclose you a Paragraph of a Letter which I received last Night from Sir William Johnson, containing some intelligence of the bad intentions of the Savages on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, &ca. and I acquaint Colonel Bouquet thereof, that he may be on his Guard; but I cannot help repeating my Surprize at the infatuation of the People in your Province, who tamely look on while their Brethren are butchered by the Savages, when, without doubt, it is in their Power, by exerting a proper Spirit not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. I am, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant
Jeſſ: Amherst.

Extract of a Letter from Sir W.ᵐ Johnson to His Excell.ᶜʸ Sir Jeſſery Amherst, dated at Johnson Hall the 6.ᵗʰ of October 1763

This morning a Seneca Chief of Canadasegey, the first Castle of that Nation, and which has not been concerned in any of the Hostilities, arrived here, and gives me the following Information, which he had from a party of Warriors, just returned with some Scalps & prisoners from the Cherokee Country, viz.ᵗ "That on their way home they met a large Body of several Nations, aſsembled at a Village of Delawares, on the River Adjukila, which empties into Muskingham, or Elk River, where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy deliver the War Hatchet, Bow and Arrows to the Delawares, and desired they would use the same with Vigour against the English, who were about taking away their Country: That they then pointed out the Forts, Pitt & Augusta, as the greatest Eye sores to the Indians in those parts; therefore desired they would lose no time in diſtreſsing and attacking them, on which they would all join in a body, and proceed towards Philadelphia: That while the Delawares were engaged in that affair, they, the Ottawas, Twightwees, Hurons &ca would demolish Detroit and Niagara. The Delawares thanked them for looking upon them now as Men, and told them that they would, by their actions shew them they were worthy of the Confidence reposed in them. After which the Huron Speaker addreſsed the Shawanese, and warmly reprimanded them for their Backwardneſs in spending their time hitherto so idly in Treaties and Conferences with the English; to prevent which, they the Ottawawa Confederacy plucked the Horns from their Heads, (i.e. remove every thing but War from the thoughts of their Sachems) and now made them become Warriors, desiring they would exert themselves in Conjunction with the Delawares to which they agreed."

At a Council held at Philada. on Saturday the 22nd of October 1763 —

Present —

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker William Logan Esqrs. —

The Governor laid before the Board the three following Bills sent up by the House for his Honours concurrence which were read and approved and the Secretary directed to return them to the House with a verbal Meſsage that the Governor agreed to them viz.t "An Act to prohibit the selling of Guns powder, or other Warlike Stores to the Indians" — "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and protection of this Province." And "An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this province" —

At the same time the House desired the Secretary to give notice to the Governor that they will attend his Honour, if it suits him, at half after 12 o'Clock this day to paſs the said Bills into Laws —

Eodem die 1 o'Clock

The Governor acquainted the House by the Secretary that he was waiting in the Council Chamber where he required the attendance of the Speaker & Members of Aſsembly in order to paſs the Bills which had received his aſsent. The House attending accordingly, the Speaker presented the following Bills which His Honour immediately paſsed and signed a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal thereto, and ordered them to be deposited in the Rolls Office viz.t

An

New York 16th October 1763.

Sir,

The Enclosed Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Contains all the Intelligence I have received since my last; and I send it you, that you may make such use of it, as you shall think proper; for it is too Evident that the whole Body of Indians (the Five Nations excepted) are Concerned in the present Insurrection; But I Cannot think but that their Ammunition & Supplys must be soon greatly Exhausted, yet they may do a great Deal more Mischief before We can put a Stop to their Ravages. —

I have Wrote to the Governor of Pensylvania, giving him the Intelligence I have Received, and Repeating my Surprize that no Steps seem to be taking by the People of that Province for their own Defence & Protection, But I fear all that I can Say will have little Effect. —

I have Used to the Gov^r every Argument arising from the Intelligence I have received, and Repeating my Surprize that no Steps seem to be taking by the People of that Province for their own Defence & Protection, But I fear all that I can Say will have little effect. —

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

J. Hamilton

Colonel Bouquet, or Officer Commanding at Fort Pitt

Letter from Sir Jeffery —
Amherst 16th October
1760. Received the 6th
Novr

1763
8ber
12th and properly prepared to defend themselves, or act with us when required. —

A Black Belt

Sir William then sent two of their People with three Strings of Wampum to call the Conajoharees to a Meeting here immediately, which they much approved of, and promised to attend, and assist thereat. —

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17th On this day a Number of the Chiefs of Conajohare, Mohocks, Schohare, Aughquagoes, and Chugnuts arrived, and being all assembled in the Council Room Thomas King of Oghquagoe addressed Sir William them as follows. —

Brother Warraghiyagey, and Father the Mohocks

I am very glad to meet you here assembled; I am, with three more sent Express by the Sachims of our Settlements on the Susquahannah to inform you that a number of Delawares headed by Aranansheraquedra are assembled at Tiyoga, and have from their Body of men sent a Party to Minisink some days ago, and are returned with ten Scalps, and that, they being now above 200 men, and more daily joining them, are determined to fall upon the Settlers at Cushietunk, or Wioming, — this we are sent to inform you of, and to desire you will put them People on their guard. — We are also desired to assure you that we of Oghquagoe and at Chugnut are determined to abide strictly by the Engagements which we lately entered into with you at your House, let the Consequence be what it will; and, should you have Occasion for our Assistance at any time, we will come, on your sending for us. — Brother! We have to beg of you that you will suffer Thomas Spencer & Cherrytuby to bring some Goods for Sale to our Settlement at Tyanadorah, and we engage for his safety, as every man amongst us, is determined to protect him and his Goods, at the Risque of our lives, therefore we hope you will indulge us in our Request, and you will thereby greatly oblige your steadfast friends, at, and about Oughquago. —

Then the Conajoharees desired to know of Sir Wm, whether he had any Answer yet from England concerning their Land, which Klock and others were endeavoring to deprive them of, adding that they were very uneasy in their present ticklish situation, and wanted to know what was intended to be done, or whether any ther

1763

October

Resolutions were taken, or not, for them in that affair — 3 Strings of Wampum

To which Sir Willm. told them he would answer them in a few moments and then addreſsed the Oghquagoes as follows. —

Brethn. of Oghquagoe, and the rest of you present —

I bid you welcome here, and am glad to see you. — The Steadfastneſs, and friendship which your People at Oghquagoe, and that Neighbourhood, have now manifested by their sending me the early Account of the Proceedings of the Delawares, and Shawanese, as also their further Designs against the English, gives me great Pleasure, as it confirms me in the good Opinion I always entertained of your Judgement, and Fidelity; I have only to recommend to you a Continuance of this Brotherly, and well Judged Conduct, and to aſsure you, that you will in the end find it your Interest, as will all those Indians who do not Join in the present wicked affair. —— As you have a good Opportunity, from your Situation, of learning the Designs of those evil minded, and foolish People, the Delawares &c., I must desire, by this Belt of Wampum, that you will lay yourselves out, for procuring all the Intelligence you poſsibly can, and transmit the same to me (if of any Moment) without the least loſs of time, and in Return, you may depend on hearing from me, and the Mohawks, every thing neceſsary for you to know, which may come to our Knowledge; I expect to see this Belt (with my Name, and Year on it) which I now give you, whenever you send me any News, that then I may know it comes from your Chiefs —

A black Belt marked W. I. 1756 —

Brethren of Susquahanna. —

As you represent the great Want of a Trader in your nation, and have aſsured me you will take Care that no bad use shall be made of his bringing Goods amongst you, and that you will protect him from the Insults of any other People; I shall send you an honest sober Man, namely Thomas Spencer of Cherry Valley, whom you are all acquainted with, and as I shall give it in Charge to him to deal fairly, & behave friendly to you, I expect to hear no Complaints from him of your People —

Brethren of Conojohare

I have lost no time in sending home the State of your Complaint to the Lords of Trade, but have not yet received their Answer — nay, I have wrote several

times to

to them concerning it this time past, but had no Answer, owing to the Multiplicity of Business they had on hand during the War, and not to any Slight (I dare say) of you. I have now to inform you, that the Gentlemen concerned in that Tract of Land, are willing to meet you, and endeavour to bring that Affair to as reasonable & satisfactory an Issue as possible. Wherefore if you approve of the same, I will write to them accordingly. —— There is one Gentleman of Schenectady, namely Mr Duncan, who has taken a great deal of Pains to bring this Affair to and end; and to him is owing that the others at York have agreed to the Steps proposed. ——

To which the Conojoharies Answered

Brother Warraghiyagey.

"Though we find that notwithstanding our many Remonstrances made these many Years past both to the King, and Governors, concerning the Injustice done us, yet, to shew our Readiness to comply with what may be thought reasonable, we agree to meet, and treat with said Gentlemen at our Castle, on the 22d Inst., and that in your Presence, as we are no Judges of what Writings are necessary in such a Case, should we come to an Agreement; therefore beg you will be so good as to be present on that day, to assist us in doing what may be right, in order to prevent further Trouble between us, our Children, and our Brethren the English, who, we are sorry to say, dont act uprightly by us, as we had reason to expect. —

Sir Wm Ordered them some Powder, Shot, Lead &c. — and parted. —

Thomas King in private Conversation assured Sir Wm that the Warriors at and about Oghquago were ready to follow any Orders he might send them, & that they expected them daily. — On Sir Wms asking him, what Nation they would sooner attack, he answered, any whatever are our Enemies; but that as our Nephews the Delawares, seemed to behave the worst of any, and lived not far from them, they would, if required fall on them, and cut off that Settlement of Diaoga first, observing to Sir Wm, that in such a Case they of Oghquago &c would first desire them to lay down the Hatchet, and not use it any more against the English, which if they did not Comply with, then they would use no further Ceremony, but fall upon them. — He then Concluded with assuring Sir William that he would be ready at his Call to Join his Troops with his Party, or Act otherwise, as should be Judged best.

Sir Wm then gave Thomas King, and those who accompanied him Paint, &ca a handsome Present, and then set off with his Belt;

Sir W^m^. then gave *Thomas King*, and those who accompanied him Paint, & a handsome Present, and then set off with his Belt. —

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Thursday October the 20th., 1763

Cavenquerego, al Jonathan, a Conjahore Sachim arrived at Johnson Hall, and acquainted Sir William that some Onondaga, and other Chiefs were on their way hither, with an Answer to the message, and Questions he had lately sent to them; that they desired the Conjohares, & Mohawks would be present when they spoke. — Said Jonathan also informed Sir William, that all the Indians, who had been seduced by *Klock*[2] &c, to sign Deeds for the Conjaharee Lands, were coming to speak with him. — Sir William dispatched a Messenger with three strings of Wampum to call the lower Mohawks to the Meeting. —

A:M: — Same day *Tawaghsquoetha*, *Sayenquaraghta*, chief Warriors of Onondaga, Jacob, al *Saguddariughta*, an Oneida, with several Young Men Arrived here, after getting their usual Refreshment, the Chief, namely Tawaghsquoetha informed Sir William that they were sent down by the Five Nations with an answer to what he desired to know of them lately, by the black Belt, sent by the Mohocks to them, and that as soon as they arrived, they would deliver it. — Sir W^m^. then ordered them Provisions, and directed a Place for their Encampment. —

P.M. — Nineteen of the Conjoharees arrived, who, for two Years before had deserted their Castle, and lived at, and about Ury Klock's, on account of a Dispute with the Chiefs of that Castle concerning the Lands, the latter live, and plant upon. — after shaking hands with Sir William, Joseph, al *Oniyawaghte*, their Chief, took out a single String of Wampum, and spoke as follows. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] George (Ury) Klock.

Brother —

By this String of Wampum I am to acquaint you that these Warriors present are come to Speak with you. —

A string of Wampum.

October 20th.

Brother —

With these Strings of Wampum we acknowledge our Error in not attending you, or the several Meetings you have held with those of our Nation, or with the Six Nations, since the Reduction of Canada. it was owing to some Differences which happened between us, and the rest of our Nation. We took it very hard, that the Sachims of our Castle never communicated any News to us, but kept us in the dark. — We are now come at this Critical Time, to hear what News there is, and to know what your Resolutions are —

2 Strings of Wampum

Brother —

Notwithstanding the Difference between us, and the Sachims &c of our Castle, we never looked another way, but towards you, and were always firm in our Attachment to the English. We have your *Hatchet* yet, and keep it carefully by us, and are ready to use the same whenever you think proper. —

A Belt

To which Sir William answered

Brethren of Conjohare —

As I am now Hurried with the Business which the Five Nation Deputies are come upon, I must defer answering you until to-Morrow. — when I am ready, Shall acquaint you. — then Ordered them Refreshment, & sent them to their Encampment. —

At 6 P M: the lower Mohocks arrived. — it being too late to hold the Meeting, Sir William sent to acquaint the Five Nations that he would meet them, and the two Mohock Castles &ca. the next Morning

21st. The Indians being all Assembled according to Appointment, *Teyarhasere*, alias Abraham, a Mohock, at Sir William's Desire, condoled the Death of Kanodock, a Sachim of Onondaga, who died shortly after the last Meeting held here with the Six Nations. that Ceremony being over, Sir Wm. told them they might proceed upon Business. —

Gave a large Black Belt & 3 Strings

Then *Tawaghskughta*, Speaker, spoke as follows. —

Brother Warraghiyagey, & You Bretheren of the Mohocks. —

I am first to acquaint You that after the last Meeting of the five Nations here, We the Onondagas, Called a Meeting of the other Nations at our Fire Place, and then acquainted them of our Resolution of going to the *Great King*, in order to settle all Matters relative to the Indians, on a sure Footing, so as to prevent future Disputes. After our Resolution was made known, the Younger Branch of the Confederacy, vizt. the Oneidas, Cayugas & Tuscaroras spoke as follows,

Father the Onondagas —

We are sorry to find You so determined on going to England, as to have even pitched on the Persons who are to go. — These very Persons who are to go, are the Chief who now preserve Peace in these Parts; and, Should they now go, before matters are properly Settled, it will be the means of making Affairs worse. You see, even with their Assistance, we are not able to bring the *Senecas* to a Sense of their Error; Wherefore we beg you will lay aside the Thoughts of going, until a better and more proper time, and Request you will leave the affair to our Brother *Warraghijagey*, who is the best Judge of the Propriety thereof. — The Onondagas answered them, and Said, it was owing to their, & others of the Confederacy Selling their Lands which led them to take so much trouble upon them, imagining it would be for the Interest of the whole, to have a Stop put to the like for the future, and concluded by saying they would leave to the determination of their Brother Warraghijyagey, and the two Mohock Castles, and would be ruled by their Advice in the affair —

2 Belts tied together —

Brother —

We have taken all Steps in our power to bring the *Senecas* to

Reason, and we can only tell you that we have Succeeded so far as to bring over two Castles of them to our way of thinking; and the Headmen of *Canadarago*, namely *Kanias* and *Kanaegi* have undertaken to do the same with the rest, if possibly they can; Should they fail therein, they declare they will make their Cheif Women use their Influence, which is so considerable, that they are Seldom refused. — Then, We of the Onondagas, recommended it in the strongest manner possible to *Kanias* and *Kanagei* to exert themselves, assuring them it would be for the Interest of the whole Confederacy. — Lastly the Onondaga Warriors addressed themselves to the Sachims of the Senecas, and desired they would go to their Young Men, and also to the *Delawares*, under whose Direction alone they were, and check, & prevent them from going on in so wild, and unreasonable a Manner, as they Seemed to be the most forward, & fond of Mischeif of any Nation. —

Brother —

You sent lately to acquaint us that a Number of your People were attacked & killed, on the *Carrying* place of *Niagara*, and desired to know, who they were, by whom it was done; we tell you, that we have heard they were *Chenussios* & others living near *Ohio*. — We are sorry for what has happened to you, and we must inform you, that we are sorry to be Struck by our Brethren the English, which is a matter we could not expect after the Promises made to us last Year by *Onas*[1] & *Asserego*,[2] that the old *War Path* of the Six Nations should be free for Our Warriors to pass and repass to the Cherokees, Creeks &ca. We have now certain Accounts by two who were of the Party, that twenty of the Party, which consisted of Eighty encamped this side of *Onadoesta*, near *Ohio*, and were in their Camp fallen upon by a Number of the English, who killed two, and wounded the Headman, or Leader of the Party. — This gives us, who are Peaceably inclined, the greatest Concern, lest this Body of Warriors, finding on their Return, how the rest were used, may take some rash Steps, which we would wish to prevent.

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[1] An Iroquois word meaning pen or quill. It was first applied to William Penn. Afterwards it was used as a name for the provincial governor of Pennsylvania.

[2] Assaragoa (Asaregoa), name meaning scimitar or cutlass, given by the Five Nations to the governor of Virginia.

Here returned S^{r}. W$^{m's}$. black Belt —

Brother —

We Sachims of Onondaga, by this Belt of Wampum Entreat you to take Pity of us, and let our Young Men, on whose Hunting we depend for Support, have some Ammunition & Paint, also to allow good honest Men to Trade with us at Fort Stanwix, who will give us a full Price for our Skins and Furs, and that such Traders may be appointed by yourself, as we may then expect fair Dealings. —

22^{d}. A.M. Sir William gave them the following Answer

Brethren —

I thank you for acquainting me with the Reasons which have induced You to put off your Voyage to England, and much approve your Resolution in so doing. —

I take it as a Proof of Friendship that you have used so many Endeavors to bring the *Senecas* to Reason; but these, your Steps have more of good nature than Wisdom in them. Do you imagine we should make Peace with People who have Acted in Violation of all Treaties? no, certainly, neither shall we regard such Excuses as those of the Cayugas having lost some Men. I know not the Certainty of their having lost any; but if it is so, by whose means were they lost? Who stopped up the Road of Peace, & thereby occasioned their Death? Were we at War with you, and our People constantly Scalping on your Frontiers, and one of your Parties happening to meet with some of ours in the Woods, would you not fall upon them? Certainly you would. —

the Case is quite different from what it has been Represented. — You are not Struck. — the Murder of the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas, is what must have happened, since our Enemies have stopped up the Road of Peace, and made us think all we find to the Southward to be equally so. —

Brethren. —

My Case is very hard. on the one side I am obliged to repeat the General's Sentiments, and on the other, to set your Behavior in a good light. — if you regard me as your Friend, or if you acted for my Credit, and your own, you would not give Evasive Answers to my plain Message. I have Several times told you, and I tell you again the General's Sentiments; and he desires you may be assured of his Friendship; but at the same time, he desires you will give yourselves no farther trouble about the *Senecas* our Enemies; for he would not accept of their Peace if they begged it tomorrow, but is determined to make them feel the Consequence of Quarrelling with the English; So that I would advise you to have done with the *People* who have worked their own Ruin, and are endeavoring to involve you in the Fate which must attend their Cruelty. Forsake them in time, and thereby convince us of your friendship, before it be too late. — and in so doing, you may be assured of my Assistance, & of the protection of the English, with all its Advantages. — These are the Words of one, who you know, never deceived you, and be assured I never shall, so long as you behave fairly, and friendly towards us, and therefore honestly confess your Sentiments and Inclinations without Evasion or Deceit. —

Brethren. —

As the General[1] is now come to Albany where I am to meet him in a few Days, I shall then lay before him what you have said, and represent your Endeavors to procure Peace, after which, I shall be better enabled to acquaint you with his farther Sentiments thereon. —

The same Morning the Onondagas &c. came in, an addressed Sir William

Brother.

As you have informed us of the General's Arrival in Albany and of your Intentions to go to him, we have thought it best that

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[1] General Jeffery Amherst who became Commander-in-Chief in America in September, 1758.

Five of our People should accompany you, that we may deliver what we have to say, and hear his Sentiments thereon for the Satisfaction of our Nations at home. — We shall therefore be ready to attend you, to the Number of *five*, and the rest of our people will immediately return home from hence. —

Of all of which Sir William approved. —

FROM WILLIAM BROWNING

A. L. S.[1]

Niagara Oct^{r}. 22^{d}. 1763

Sir

I Have favourd with y^{rs}. by M^{r}. Gage and heartily wish I coud be of any Service to him here; as Capt Loring[2] is gone up to Detroit along with Maj^{r} Wilkins[3] & Moncrieffe,[4] he chooses not to wait his return, which may be uncertain. whenever I shall See him, I shall not fail to mention M^{r}. Gage to him. the Indians have Still been watching Maj^{r}. Wilkins's Camp, about fifty of them the 12th Ins^{t} attacked his Catle guard at Litle niagora, killd & Carryd of Eleven of y^{e} Sixten Oxen which had been Sent us from Ontario, and on the 20th at the Entrance of the Lake fird on the two rear batteaus, kill'd and wounded fifteen men with L^{t}. Johnston of the Platoons, whom I have this day burryd here, he died Some minits after his arrival. as did Some of the wounded men. the Serg^{t} who only of the two boats Crew Escaped unhurt and managd the boat with the wounded; Says he Saw about Eighty or ninety Indians on the bank, we have no method of Learning what nation they are of. I hope the Supplys will get up well to Maj^{r}. Gladwin it will enable him to Extend his boundaries and procure Provissions in the Country. this has been and is Like to

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[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[2] Captain (Commodore) Joshua Loring.

[3] Major John Wilkins of the 60th regiment, commander of the Niagara post.

[4] Major Thomas Moncrieffe.

Continue the most troublesome Situation I ever was in with Such a number of Inconveniencys but we must withstand them all by perseverence. if any thing material occurs I shall not fail to write you.

I am S^{r}. Y^{r}. faithful
and obed^{t} Hum^{e} Serv^{t}
WILL BROWNING[1]

ADDRESSED:

To
S^{r} William Johnston Baron^{t}
Johnston Hall

INDORSED:[2]

Niagra Octb^{r}. 22^{d}. 1762

Lieu^{t}. Co^{ll}. Brownings letter

FROM JEAN BAPTISTE DE COUAGNE

Copy[3]

Niagara, Octob. 22^{d}, 1763.

HONORABLE SIR:

In your last you desired to know whether Daniel & the rest of the Indians was gone to Detroit, the former has been up with two Parties & has the Character of a good Man from every one, but most People give an indifferent Acc^{t} of Aron. There has been no Indians here; the Traders at this Post are all Suttlers. Major Wilkins[4] is gone with the last Partie & has taken with him all the Belts and Bands Wampham to the Wapagamat Indians. I dont learn by any Accounts that the s'd Indians have done any

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[1] William Browning, Major of the 46th British regiment; lieutenant colonel in the French and Indian War.

[2] In Johnson's hand.

[3] Printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, pp. 183-84; original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire. See *Johnson Calendar*, p. 184.

[4] Major John Wilkins of the 60th regiment, commander of the Niagara post.

1763. (1)

Records of Indian Affai

Continued from Folio VIII.

Thursday October the 20th.

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A.M. — Same day Tawaghsquoetha, Sayenquaraghta, chief Warriors of Onondaga, Jacob, als Saguddarighta, an Oneida, with several young men arrived here, after getting their usual Refreshment, the Chiefs, namely Tawaghsquoetha informed Sir William that they were sent down by the Five Nations with an Answer to what he desired to know of them lately by the black Belt, sent by the Mohocks to them, and that as soon as they arrived, they would deliver it. — Sir Wm. then ordered them Provisions, and directed a Place for their Encampment. —

P.M. — Nineteen of the Conjaharees arrived, who for two Years before had deserted their Castle, and lived at, and about Ury Klock's, on account of a Dispute with the Chiefs of that Castle concerning the Lands the latter live, and Plant upon. — after shaking hands with Sir William, Joseph, als Oniyawaghte, their Chief, took out a single String of Wampum, and spoke as follows. —

Brother. — — By this String of Wampum I am to acquaint you that these Warriors present are come to Speak with you. —

A String of Wampum.

1763
October 20th

Brother — With these Strings of Wampum we acknowledge our Error in not attending you at the several Meetings you have held with those of our Nation, or with the Six Nations, since the Reduction of Canada. It was owing to some Differences which happened between us, and the rest of our Nation. We took it very hard, that the Sachims of our Castle never communicated any News to us, but kept us in the dark. We are now come at this Critical Time, to hear what News there is, and to know what your Resolutions are.

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A Belt.

To which Sir William Answered.

Brethren of Conajohare.

As I am now much Hurried with the Business which the Five Nation Deputies are come upon, I must defer answering you until tomorrow. When I am ready, shall acquaint you. Then Ordered them Refreshment, & sent them to their Encampment.

At 6 P.M. the lower Mohocks arrived. It being too late to hold a Meeting, Sir William sent to acquaint the Five Nations, that he would meet them, and the two Mohock Castles &c the next Morning. —

21st

The Indians being all assembled according to Appointment, Teyahasere, alias Wm Sam, a Mohock, at Sir William's Desire, condoled the Death of Kanadock, a Sachim of Onondaga, who died shortly after the last Meeting held here with the Six Nations. That Ceremony being over, Sir Wm told them they might proceed upon Business.

Gave a large black Belt & 3 Strings.

Then Tawaghskughte, their Speaker, Spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey, & you Brethren of the Mohocks.

I am first to acquaint you, that after the last Meeting of the Six Nations here, we the Onondagas, called a Meeting of the other Nations at our Fire Place, and then acquainted them of our Resolution of going to the Great King, in Order to settle all Matters relative to the Indians, on a true Footing, so as to prevent future Disputes. After our Resolution was made known, the Younger Branch of the Confederacy, viz.t the Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras spoke as follows, Brethren the Onondagas, We are sorry to find you so far determined on going to England, as to have even pitched on the Persons who are to go. These very Persons who are to go, are the Chiefs who now preserve Peace in these Parts, and should they now go, before Matters are properly

settled

At a Council held at Philad^a in the Council Chamber, the 15th October, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq^r Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,

Eight Members of the House waited on the Governor last night, with a verbal Message that the representatives were met pursuant to Charter, & had chosen their Speaker, and desired to know when and where they might present him, and the Governor having appointed this day at 12 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, for that purpose, sent the Secretary to acquaint the House that he was ready to receive them with their Speaker. They attended in the Council Chamber accordingly, and presented Isaac Norris, Esq^r as their Speaker, who, being approved, claimed the usual privileges, which His Honour was pleased to say were essential in all the publick Debates, and the House might Depend on his protection therein; and then the House withdrew.

The Governor having prepared the following Message, laid the same before the Board, and after being read and approved, the Secretary was ordered to carry it to the House as soon as the members were qualified:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Observing, by the returns which have been made to me, that your House consists, for the most part, of the same Members that have served in Assembly for several Years past, I cannot but express my Satisfaction, that in the present critical Situation of Affairs, the Business to be transacted by me, is with Gentlemen whose long Experience in publick Concerns has rendered them so equal to the Task they have undertaken.

"I am sensible it is very unusual to enter upon Business of weight at your first meeting, that being set apart for, and employed in preparing the House for the better Reception & dispatch of it at some future time; yet, I flatter myself you will readily dispense with a Custom, by no means essential, in favour of the measure I have to recommend to you, which is of as great importance as can come under your Consideration, no less indeed, than the Safety and preservation of the Country.

"You will be pleased, then, to know that within a few days past, I have received well attested Accounts of many barbarous and shocking Murders, and other Depredations, having been committed by Indians on the Inhabitants of Northampton County, in Consequence whereof, great numbers of those who escaped the rage of the Enemy, have already deserted, and are daily deserting their Habitations; so, that unless some effectual aid can be speedily granted them, to induce them to stand their Ground, it is difficult to say where these desertions will stop, or to how small a distance from the Capitol our Frontier may be reduced.

"The Provincial Commissioners and I, have, in consequence of the Resolve of the Assembly of the 6th of July last, done every thing in our Power for the protection of the Province, pursuant to the Trust reposed in Us; But as our funds are entirely exhausted, and even a considerable Arrear become due to the Soldiers and others employed by the Government for their pay, which we have it not in our power to discharge, it seems impossible that the Forces now on Foot can be no longer kept together, without a Supply be speedily granted for that purpose.

"I do, therefore, Gentlemen, in the most earnest manner, recommend to your immediate Consideration the distressed State of our unfortunate Inhabitants on the Frontiers, who are continually exposed to the Savage cruelty of a merciless Enemy; and request that you will in your present Session, grant such a Supply as, with God's assistance, may enable us, not only to protect our People, but to take a severe Revenge on our perfidious Foes, by pursuing them into their own Countries, for which purpose there prevails at present a noble ardour among our Frontier people, which in my opinion, ought by all means to be cherished and improved.

"I have, Gentlemen, only one thing more to recommend and request of you, which is that, in contriving the ways and means for raising the Supply to be granted, you will carefully avoid whatever may occasion a Disagreement in Opinion between you and me, by means whereof your good Intentions may be frustrated and defeated, as has unfortunately happened on more than one Occasion before, and particularly in the last session of the late Assembly.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"October 15th, 1763."

20th October, 1763.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor, pursuant to His Majesty's Instruction under his sign Manual, dated the 15th of June last, did this day issue a Commission appointing Colonel James Burd Commissioner on the part of this Province, to act jointly with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, in communicating His Majesty's Strict Commands to the People from that Colony, who are making a Settlement at Wyoming, that they immediately desist from their undertaking and remove from thence within a reasonable limited time. The said Instructions and Commission follow in these words, viz$^{t.}$:

"GEORGE R:

"[L. S.] *Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Deputy Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania, in America, or to the Commander-in-Chief of Our said Province for the time being. Given at our Court at St. James's, the* 15*th day of June,* 1763, *in the third Year of our Reign.*

"WHEREAS, it hath been represented to Us that a number of Persons, Inhabitants of our Colony of Connecticut, have presumed, without Licence from us or any acting under our Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, belonging to our good Subjects, the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies, the Delawares, whereby the said Indians are greatly disquieted and aggrieved; *And Whereas*, We have thought it necessary, as well for the support of our Royal Authority, as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom we are determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Possessions, that an effectual Stop should be put to the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut have thus unwarrantably attempted to make; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you do forthwith, by Commission under the Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania under your Government, constitute and appoint a proper Person to be Commissioner on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of our Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And you are hereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Colony of Connecticut, to the said Settlement at Wyoming, and there cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof, to require and command the Inhabitants in our Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, & to depart & remove from thence within such limited time as you in your discretion shall think necessary and reasonable.

"G. R."

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut't. Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.*

" *To Colonel James Burd, of the County of Lancaster, Esq'r., Greet'g.*

"WHEREAS, I have lately received an Instruction from His Majesty, dated at St. James's, the 15 day of June last, setting forth that it had been represented to His Majesty that a number of Persons, Inhabitants of His Colony of Connecticut, had presumed, without Licence from Him, or any acting under His Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, belonging to His good Subjects, the Six Nations of Indians, and their Allies the Delawares, whereby the said Indians were greatly disquieted and aggrieved. And that His Majesty had thought it necessary, as well for the Support of His Royal Authority, as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom he is determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just rights & possessions, that an effectual stop should be put the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut had so unwarrantably attempted to make. And His Majesty, therefore, in and by His said Instruction, signified to be his Royal Will and Pleasure, that I should forthwith, by Commission, under the Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, constitute and appoint a proper Person, to be Commissioner on the part of this Province, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor & Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And am thereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner, with all convenient Speed to proceed with the said Connecticut Commissioner, to the said Settlement at Wyoming, & there to cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and then, immediately to require and command the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time as I in my discretion should think necessary and reasonable, As in and by the said Instruction, whereof a true Copy is hereto annexed, appears. Now Know You, that, in obedience to the said Royal Instruction, and for carrying the same into immediate Execution, and judging you fitly [and duely qualified for the same, and reposing special Trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity, Resolution and Ability, I have, by and with the advice of the Council, nominated, constituted & appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Colonel James Burd, to be Commissioner on the part of this Province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in

Concert with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Majesty's Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement, hereby requiring you with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut to the said Settlement, and there to cause this your Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof, to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence as soon as may be before the Expiration of Weeks at the furthest after your arrival and publication of this your Commission amongst them; As they will answer their contempt herein to His Majesty, at their peril.

"And what you shall do in the Premises you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of October, in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

The Governor by the Secretary laid before the House a Letter from His Excellency, Sir Jeffery Amherst, inclosing an Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, containing Indian Intelligence, both which are respectively as follow, viz^t:

A Letter from General Amherst to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, October 16, 1763.

"Sir:

"I herewith inclose you a Paragraph of a Letter which I received last Night from Sir William Johnson, containing some intelligence of the bad intentions of the Savages on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, &ca., and I acquaint Colonel Boquet thereof, that he may be on his Guard; but I cannot help repeating my Surprize at the infatuation of the People in your Province, who tamely look on while their Brethren are butchered by the Savages, when, without doubt, it is in their Power by exerting a proper Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"JEFF. AMHERST."

Extract of a Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson to His Excellcy. Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated at Johnson Hall the 6th of October, 1763:

"This morning a Seneca Chief, of Canudasegey, the first Castle of that Nation, and which has not been concerned in any of the Hostilities, arrived here, and gives me the following Information, which he had from a party of Warriors, just returned with some Scalps & Prisoners from the Cherokee Country, vizt: 'That on their way home they met a large Body of several Nations assembled at a Village of Delawares, on the River Adjuketa, which empties into Muskingham, or Elk River, where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy deliver the War Hatchet, Bow and Arrows, to the Delawares, and desired they would use the same with Vigour against the English, who were about taking away their Country; That they then pointed out the Forts Pitt & Augusta as the greatest Eyesores to the Indians in those parts; therefore, desired they would lose no time in distressing and attacking them, on which they would all join in a body and proceed towards Philadelphia; That while the Delawares were engaged in that affair, they, the Ottawas, Twightwees, Hurons, &ca., would demolish Detroit and Niagara. The Delawares thanked them for looking upon them now as Men, and told them that they would, by their actions, shew them they were worthy of the Confidence reposed in them; After which the Huron Speaker addressed the Shawanese, and warmly reprimanded them for their Backwardness in spending their time hitherto so idly in Treaties and Conferences with the English, to prevent which they, the Ottawawa Confederacy, plucked the Horns from their Heads (i. e. remove every thing but War from the Thoughts of their Sachems), and made them become Warriors, desiring they would exert themselves in Conjunction with the Delawares, to which they agreed.'"

At a Council held at Philada on Saturday, the 22nd of October, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board the three following Bills sent up by the House for his Honour's concurrence, which were read and approved, and the Secretary directed to return them to the House, with a verbal Message that the Governor agreed to them, vizt:

"An Act to prohibit the selling of Guns, Powder, or other Warlike Stores to the Indians."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and protection of this Province;" And

1763

October 20th — Brother — With these Strings of Wampum we acknowledge our Error in not attending you, at the several Meetings you have held with those of our Nation, or with the Six Nations, since the Reduction of Canada. It was owing to some Differences which happened between us, and the rest of our Nation. We took it very hard, that the Sachims of our Castle never communicated any News to us, but kept us in the dark. We are now come at this Critical Time, to hear what News there is, and to know what your Resolutions are.

2 Strings of Wampum.

Brother — Notwithstanding the Difference between us, and the Sachims &c of our Castle, we never looked another way but towards you, and were always firm in our Attachment to the English. We have your Hatchet yet, and keep it carefully by us, and are ready to use the same whenever you think proper. — A Belt.

To which Sir William Answered.

Brethren of Conojohare.

As I am now much Hurried with the Business which the Five Nation Deputies are come upon, I must defer answering you until to Morrow. when I am ready, shall acquaint you. then Ordered them Refreshment, & sent them to their Encampment.

At 6 P.M the lower Mohocks arrived. it being too late to hold the Meeting, Sir William sent to acquaint the Five Nations, that he would meet them, and the two Mohock Castles &c. the next Morning.

21st. The Indians being all Assembled according to Appointment, Teyarhasere, alias Abraham, a Mohock, at Sir William's Desire, condoled the Death of Kanodock, a Sachem of Onondaga, who died shortly after the last Meeting held here with the Six Nations. that Ceremony being over, Sir Wm told them they might proceed upon Business.

Gave a large black Belt & 3 Strings.

Then Tawaghsekughti, Speaker, Spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey & you Brethren of the Mohocks.

I am first to acquaint you, that after the last Meeting of the five Nations here, We the Onondagas, called a Meeting of the other Nations at our Fire Place, and then acquainted them of our Resolution of going to the Great King in Order to settle all Matters relative to the Indians, on a true Footing, so as to prevent future Disputes. After our Resolution was made known, the Younger Branch of the Confederacy, Vizt., the Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras spoke as follows, "Father the Onondagas, — We are sorry to find you so far determined on going to England, as to have even pitched on the Persons who are to go. These very Persons who are to go, are the Chiefs who now preserve Peace in these Parts, and should they now go, before Matters are properly settled, it will be the means of making Affairs worse. — You see, even with their Assistance, we are not able to bring the Senecas to a Sense of their Error; Wherefore we beg you will lay aside the Thoughts of going until a better, and more proper time, and Request you will leave the Affair to our Brother Warraghiyagey, who is the best Judge of the Propriety thereof. — The Onondagas answered them, and said, it was owing to their, and others of the Confederacy selling their Lands which lead them to take so much trouble upon them, imagining it would be for the Interest of the whole, to have a Stop put to the like for the future, and concluded by saying they would leave the Matter to the Determination of their Brother Warraghiyagey, and the two Mohock Castles, and would be ruled by their Advice in the Affair.

2 Belts tied together.

Brother. —

We have taken all Steps in our Power to bring the Senecas to Reason, and we can only tell you that we have succeeded so far as to bring over two Castles of them to our way of thinking; and the Headmen of Canadasego, namely Kanias, and Kanaegi have undertaken to do the same with the rest, if possibly they can; should they fail therein, they declare they will make their Chief Women use their Influence, which is so considerable, that they are seldom refused. — Then, We of the Onondagas, recommended it in the strongest manner possible to Kanias, and Kanagei to exert themselves, assuring them, that it would be for the Interest of the whole Confederacy. Lastly the Onondaga Warriors addressed themselves to the Sachems of the Senecas, and desired they would speak to their Young Men, and also to the Delawares, under whose Direction alone they were, and check, & prevent them from going on in so wild, and unreasonable a Manner, as they seemed to be the most forward, & fond of Mischief of any Nation. —

Brother. —

You sent lately ~~lately~~ to acquaint us that a Number of your People were attacked and killed, on the Carrying Place at Niagara, and desired to know, who they were, by whom it was done; we tell you, that we have heard, they were Chenussios, and others living on Ohio. — We are sorry for what has happened to you, and we must inform you, that we are sorry to be struck by our Brethren the English, which is a matter we could not expect after the Promises made to us last Year by Onas, and Assarego, that the old Warpath of the Six Nations should be free for our Warriors to pass, and repass to the Cherokees, Creeks &c. — We have now certain Accounts by two who were of the Party, that Twenty of the Party which consisted of Eighty encamped this side of Onadoesta, near Ohio, and were in their Camp fallen upon by a Number of the English, who killed two, and wounded the Headman, or Leader of the Party. — This, gives us, who are Peaceably inclined, the greatest Concern, lest this Body of Warriors, finding, on their Return, how the rest were used, may take some rash Steps, which we would wish to prevent. —

Here, returned Sr. Wm.s Black Belt. —

Brother. —

We Sachims of Onondaga, by this Belt of Wampum entreat you to take Pity of

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of us, and let our young Men, on whose Hunting we depend for Support, have some Ammunition, and Paint, also to allow good honest Men to Trade with us at Fort Stanwix who will give us a full Price for our Skins, and Otters, and that such Traders may be appointed by yourself, as we may then expect fair Dealings. — 5

22d. A. M. — Sir William gave them the following Answer. —

Brethren.. I Thank you for acquainting me with the Reasons which have induced you to put off your Voyage to England, and much approve of your Resolutions in so doing. —

Br. I take it as a Proof of Friendship that you have used so many Endeavors to bring the Senecas to Reason; but these, your Steps have more of good nature than Wisdom in them. Do you imagine we should make Peace with People who have acted in Violation of all Treaties? no, certainly, — neither shall we regard such Excuses as those of the Cayugas having lost some Men. I know not the Certainty of their having lost any; but if it is so, by whose means were they lost? Who stopped up the Road of Peace, and thereby occasioned their Death? Were we at War with

Br. you, and our People constantly Scalping on your Frontiers, and one of your Parties happening to meet with some of ours in the Woods, would you not fall upon them? certainly you would. — the Case is quite different from what it has been Represented. You are not Struck. — the Murder of the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas, is what must have happened, since our Enemies have stopped up the Road of Peace, and made us think all we find to the Southward to be equally so.

Brethren.. — My Case is very hard. On the one side I am obliged to respect the General's Sentiments, and on the other, to set your Behavior in a good light. If you regard me as your Friend, or if you acted for my Credit, and your own, you would not give Evasive Answers

21st. to my plain Message. — I have several times told you, and I tell you again the General's Sentiments; and he desires you may be assured of his Friendship; but at the same time, he desires you may give yourselves no further trouble about the Senecas, our Enemies, for he would not accept of their Peace if they begged it to morrow, but is determined to make them feel the Consequence of Quarreling with the English. So that I would advise you to have done with these People who have worked their own Ruin, and are endeavoring to involve you in the Fate which must attend their Cruelty. forsake them in time, and thereby convince us of your friendship, before it be too late.

Br. and in so doing, you may be assured of my Assistance, of the Protection of the English, with all its Advantages. — These are the Words of one, who you know, never deceived you, and be assured I never shall, so long as you behave fairly, and friendly towards us, and therefore honestly confess your Sentiments, and Inclinations without Evasion, or Deceit. —

Brethren.. As the General is now come to Albany where I am to meet him in a few Days, I shall then lay before him what you have said, and represent your Endeavors to procure Peace, after which, I shall be better enabled to acquaint you with his further Sentiments thereon. —

Same Morning the Onondaga Chiefs came in, and Addressed Sir William

Brethn.

Pennsylvania 1763.

You Sir are well acquainted with the Circumstances of the Province, & its present distreſs, and therefore we presume you readily see how vain the Expectation must prove, that any one particular Colony can defend itself against the united Power of so many Confederated Nations —

Signed by Order of the House,
October 22nd 1763 — Isaac Norris. Speaker,

At a Council held at the State House on Saturday the 22nd Octr 1763

present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutent Governor &ca.
Benjamin Shoemaker & William Logan Eſquires.

John Curtis, Samuel Curtis, Jemmy Nappier, Robin Nanticokes. And Conoy Sam.

The Governors answer to Papounan, and the Indians at Wighalousin
Speaking to John Curtis says

Brother,

We think we have understood what you have said to us without an Interpreter, and think you have sufficient Knowledge of the English Language to understand us. Listen therefore to what I am going to say in answer to what you said to me when you first came here, Brother, as you have brought us a Meſsage from Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians I desire you to carry this my Meſsage to them in answer. A String.

Brother, Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians,

You say you do not understand why there should be any Difference between us and the Indians, and that after considering the matter well, it is surprizing to you that there should have been any Disturbances made by Indians since you cannot find the least Cause given by us for such a Behaviour, And that as to you the Indians at Wighalousin, you concern yourselves with nothing but the Worship of God.

Brother,

We do not look on you and your Indians to be our Enemies, but rather our Friends, and we can sincerely say that you form a true Judgment on this behaviour of the Indians, for We do aſsure you we have not given the least Cause of Offence since we so firmly concluded a peace with the Indians — As therefore this renewal of Hostilities is without the least provocation on our side and has been carried on in so cruel a manner, You cannot but think that it must raise great resentment in the minds of the Inhabitants against those who have committed them. —

— As to you who have been no ways in these Disturbances, but give yourselves up to the religious Worship of God, we shall still be your Friends and endeavour to preserve you in that safety which your Conduct deserves and pray God to bless your Religious designs. A String

Brother,

You remind us of the Services you did for us in the affair of the Prisoners and of the Horses which were stolen from our Inhabitants. We remember it well, & as we did then thank you for it, so we do now again thank you for it.

Brother, You likewise remind us of the great Service you did in preventing the Relations of an Indian who was killed soon after the last Treaty that was held at Easton, coming down to take revenge on our Inhabitants. This we also remember well, and now repeat our thanks for your kindness therein Such acts of Friendship may always be expected from Men who act with Sincerity on religious principles, and as we hope we are under the Influence of the same good principles towards God and Man; We shall always behave towards you in the same just and kind manner —

Brother,

You further tell us that the assurances we then gave you of acquainting you of any Mischief designed against you, had made you perfectly easy and satisfied, & that you do entirely depend upon us. — Agreeable therefore to our Engagements we now inform you what lies very heavy on our minds and our apprehensions of your danger. —

Brother,

Since we so firmly concluded and made a peace with the Indians. Our Innocent Inhabitants thinking no danger and depending on your good Faith so solemnly pledged to us have been seized in their Houses, barbarously murdered, & their little innocent Children's Brains dashed out before them. — This has been frequently perpetrated, and our Brother John Curtis can tell you that within these ten days some of these Barbarous Indians have been down & Killed upwards of twenty of our People near Bethlehem. These actions have enraged & provoked my people greatly and in revenge some of them have gone into the Indian Country to take their Satisfaction and as I do not know where they are gone, I cannot but be under Apprehensions lest in their great anger they will not be able to distinguish between those who are our Friends & those who are our Enemies. And if any such thing should happen you must blame those Indians who have so unjustly struck us as people who have been so much hurt cannot be restrained from taking Revenge. —

Brother,

As we cannot answer for those enraged ungovernable people in their attempts to revenge the blood of their Fathers, Brothers and Children, we are not without apprehensions of danger to you, tho' we should do all in our power to prevent it, and would therefore now be glad to hear from yourselves in what manner you think that can be best done and for that purpose now send a White man James Irvine with our Brother John Curtis as far as Fort Allen at which place he shall remain 15 days in expectation of receiving your Answer to that point and also receive any other Meſsage you may have to send to us. A String.

Brother,

We thank You for acquainting us that there has been a Great Council held with the Indian Nations living at Onohoquaga, Chenango, Chokanote and Awaigah consisting of Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delawares, Munsys, Nanticokes, Conoys, Onondagoes, Mohickons, Cayugas & Shawanese, & that they desire you by a Meſsage to inform me that the occasion of that Council was from Sr. William Johnson sending [illegible] Belts to you to desire a Conference with you and that they would in the mean time remain as they had done before our steady and hearty Friends. That they had determined to do so, and had sent deputies to Sr. William Johnson to tell him so, and that they further desired we might be acquainted with this their resolution, & that they would likewise on their return from Sir William Johnson acquaint us what had paſsed betwen them and him. —

Brother,

We desire you by this Belt to return them our hearty thanks for what they have done, which we very much approve of & take it as a real mark of their Friendship for us. We shall impatiently wait to know the result of this Conference, and desire they would let us know as soon as they can, by some safe hand on whom they can depend to deliver it.

Brother,

Aſsure these Indians that we are their hearty Friends, and consult with them on what methods may be best taken to secure all our friendly Indians and you and them in particular, so that neither you nor they may be hurt by any of our people A Belt.

Brother,

As soon as I heard of the Mischief the Indians were doing on our Frontiers, I immediately sent a Meſsage to the Commander at Fort Augusta, with my Orders to forward to the Indians who lived on the Waters of Susquehanna; the substance whereof was to this Effect — 1st — That after the peace so lately reestablished between all the Indian Nations and the Subjects of our Great King, I was much concerned to see the Sky again seem look dark and Cloudy as if it threatned new troubles and mischiefs both to You and Us. — 2nd That I had heard with grief that some Indians to the Westward, but of what Nation I know not, had lately killed some of our White people at Yahisgane and about Fort Pitt without any provocation from us, and without letting them know the cause of this Resentment — 3rdly That by the Treaties between us & them, it was agreed that whenever they thought themselves agrieved by the White people, they were first to represent the same in a friendly manner to me without having recourse to Arms or offering to strike us — That I should always observe that conduct towards them, and that while we both continued to act in that manner, any differences that might happen might be settled to our mutual Satisfaction without breaking the antient Chain of Friendship which we were as desirous as ever to preserve whole and entire. And lastly that I had requested that Conference with them & desired they would freely open their hearts to me and acquaint by what Nations of Indians these murders had been committed and for what reason, and whether they or any other Nations of Indians to their Knowledge had any just Cause of complaint against Us, and what that Cause was, and promised that as far as lay in my power I would give them immediate Satisfaction, and as a token of my Sincerity I gave them a Belt —

Brother John Curtis

I have now finished what I had to say to Papounan, & the Indians living at Wighalousin, in answer to their kind Message. I now desire you to inform the Indians how kindly you have been treated since you have been here. I now wish you a good Journey and shall take care that you be escorted safe out of the Inhabitants. —

The Governor having received Information that severall Robberies had lately been committed on the public Roads and Highways near the City, and being acquainted by two Members of Assembly that the House had voted the sum of fifty pounds as a Reward for apprehending any of the persons concerned therein, thought proper this day to issue a Proclamation of the said Reward in order the better to discover the Offenders and bring them to Justice —
The Proclamation follows in these words viz:—

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware —

A Proclamation

Whereas information hath been made to me, not only that divers attempts have of late been made to rob, but that several Robberies have been actually committed on His Majesty's Subjects travelling on the Highways near the City of Philadelphia by persons unknown, to the great terror and Annoyance of the said Subjects coming to, and returning from the said City: And Whereas it is of great Importance that a Stop should as soon as possible be put, in this young Colony to crimes of so evil and pernicious a Nature, and the Authors and perpetrators thereof brought to condign and exemplary punishment: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation hereby offering a Reward of Fifty pounds to any person or persons who shall make known and cause to be apprehended, all or any of the persons

who

And what you shall do in the premisses you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia the twentieth day of October in the third year of His Majesty's Reign & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty three

James Hamilton

The Governor by the Secretary laid before the House a Letter from His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, inclosing an Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson containing Indian Intelligence, both which are respectively as follow viz^t.

A Letter from Gen^l. Amherst to the Governor

New York, October 16 1763

Sir,

I herewith inclose you a Paragraph of a Letter which I received last Night from Sir William Johnson, containing some intelligence of the bad intentions of the Savages on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, &ca. and I acquaint Colonel Bouquet thereof, that he may be on his Guard; but I cannot help repeating my Surprize at the infatuation of the People in your province, who tamely look on while their Brethren are butchered by the Savages, when, without doubt, it is in their power, by exerting a proper Spirit not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. I am with great regard,

Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant

Jeff: Amherst.

Extract of a Letter from Sir W^m. Johnson to His Excell^cy Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated at Johnson Hall the 6^th of October 1763

This morning a Seneca Chief of Canadasegey, the first Castle of that Nation, and which has not been concerned in any of the Hostilities, arrived here, and gives me the following Information, which he had from a party of Warriors, just returned with some Scalps & prisoners, from the Cherokee Country, viz^t. "That on their way home they met a large Body of several Nations, assembled at a Village of Delawares, on the River Adjuhela, which empties into Muskingham, or Elk River, where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy deliver the War Hatchet, Bow and Arrows to the Delawares, and desired they would use the same with Vigour against the English, who were about taking away their Country: That they then pointed out the Forts, Pitt & Augusta, as the greatest Eye Sores to the Indians in those parts; therefore desired they would lose no time in distressing and attacking them, on which they would all join in a body, and proceed towards Philadelphia; that while the Delawares were engaged in that affair, they, the Ottawas, Twightwees, Hurons &ca would demolish Detroit and Niagara. The Delawares thanked them for looking upon them now as Men, and told them that they would, by their actions shew them they were worthy of the Confidence reposed in them. After which the Huron Speaker addressed the Shawanese, and warmly reprimanded them for their Backwardness in spending their time hitherto so idly in Treaties and Conferences with the English; to prevent which, they, the Ottawawa Confederacy plucked the Horns from their Heads, (i.e. remove every thing but War from the Thoughts of their Sachems) and made them become Warriors, desiring they would exert themselves in Conjunction with the Delawares to which they agreed.

At a Council held at Philada on Saturday the 22nd of October 1763.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor, &ca
Benjamin Shoemaker William Logan Esqrs

The Governor laid before the Board the three following Bills sent up by the House for his Honours concurrence which were read and approved and the Secretary directed to return them to the House with a verbal Message that the Governor agreed to them vizt "An Act to prohibit the selling of Gunpowder, or other Warlike Stores to the Indians" — "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and protection of this Province." And "An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this province"

At the same time the House desired the Secretary to give notice to the Governor that they will attend his Honour, if it suits him, at half after 12 o'Clock this day to pass the said Bills into Laws

Eodem die 1 o'Clock

The Governor acquainted the House by the Secretary that he was waiting in the Council Chamber where he required the attendance of the Speaker & Members of Assembly in order to pass the Bills which had received his assent. The House attending accordingly, the Speaker presented the following Bills which His Honour immediately passed and signed a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal thereto, and ordered them to be deposited in the Rolls Office vizt

An Act to prohibit the selling of Guns, Gunpowder or other Warlike Stores to the Indians.

"An Act for granting to his Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and Protection of this Province, & for other purposes therein mentioned" — And

"An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this Province."

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor that the House proposed to adjourn to Monday the 16th of January next, to which his Honour made no Objection.

Two Members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor & delivered him a written Meſsage, from the House in the words following, vizt. —

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly

May it please your Honour,

We return you our thanks for laying before us the Letter you have received from Sir Jeffery Amherst, of the Sixteenth of this Instt. with the intelligence inclosed therein from Sr. William Johnson respecting the bad intentions of the Savages against our Frontiers: For this Intelligence We are likewise obliged to his Excellency; but at the same time we are greatly at a loſs how to understand the meaning or design of that part of his Letter, wherein he expreſses his "Surprize at the Infatuation of the people of this " Province, who, (he alleges) tamely look on while their Brethren are " butchered by the Savages, when without doubt, it is in their power, by ex" erting a proper Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish " any Indians, that are hardy enough to disturb them." — Can it be poſsible that the General is, at this day, unacquainted with the vigorous Measures which this Government has pursued, much beyond any of the rest of the Colonies, for the Protection and Defence of their long-extended Frontier? —

Your Honour well knows that on the Eleventh of June last, you convened the Provincial Commiſsioners, who chearfully agreed to raise an hundred Men for the Reinforcement of Fort Augusta, a Garrison on Susquehanna, then but weakly manned, and a post of great importance to the Provincial Defence. —

On the fourth of July the Aſsembly met, in pursuance of your Summons, when you laid before them the neceſsity of an additional number of Men, to repel the savage attempts of those Barbarians; & that in pursuance of a Letter from the General, which you also communicated to them, with equal Chearfulneſs and Expedition, they granted the additional number of Seven hundred Men, and paſsed a Law for furnishing Carriages for the Transportation of provisions for the use of the Troops destined for the Western Communication. —

These Troops so granted were accordingly raised with the utmost Expedition & they have been, as we are informed, placed at proper Stations on the Frontiers under your Command, and been active since in the protection thereof; and that with more Vigour and Spirit than has been known or experienced the whole late War: Several parties of Indians have been intercepted and repulsed, and the Inhabitants in a great Measure preserved from the intended Maſsacres, and a large Body of them now engaged in an Expedition against the Great Island, which has heretofore served as a Station, from whence the Savages usually iſsue for the Annoyance of our Settlements.

As these things are Facts, we cannot help in our Turn, being much surprized at the Censure contained in his Excellency's Letter, by which it is evidently intimated, that the good people of this province are utterly regardleſs of the Diſtreſses of their Fellow Subjects, and "tamely "look on while they are butchered by the Savages". ----- A hard Censure this! ---- but for what part of the Government it was intended is not clear from the Letter. — If intended for your Honour, we have reason to believe you have done every thing as Commander in Chief of the Forces that could be expected: — If for this part of the Legislature, the large number of Men in the pay of this Government, at a time when the province is loaded with a debt extremely burthensome, occasioned by their late generous and large Aids to the Crown for the protection of the Colonies during the late War, will evidently shew it is without foundation: — And if the poor people on our Frontiers, their present diſtreſsed Situation, and the uncommon Military Spirit & Resolution, so manifest among them ever since the late Indian Incursions, ought at least to have excused them from it.

But the Genl. is of Opinion, that "it is in our power, by exerting a proper "Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that "are hardy enough to disturb them." — Would he give himself the Liberty of one Moments Reflection on our Circumstances, must he not see the Injustice as well as Impracticability of our defending a Frontier, near three hundred Miles in length, which covers and protects, in a great measure, those of Maryland and New Jersey, without the least Contribution or Aid from either of those Colonies? — Is it reasonable that this province, already heavily loaded with debt, should be at the sole Expence of defending not only her own Frontiers, but so great a part of those of her neighbouring Colonies? And is it not evidently impoſsible, that this young Colony, against whom the Indian Force has been principally aimed, should alone, without any aſsistance from the rest of the provinces, defend a Frontier so extensive, against all the lurking and perfidious parties of so powerful a Confederacy as is mentioned in the General's Intelligence?

You Sir are well acquainted with the Circumstances of the Province, & its present distress, and therefore we presume you readily see how vain the Expectation must prove, that any one particular Colony can defend itself against the united Power of so many Confederated Nations —

Signed by Order of the House,

October 22nd 1763 — Isaac Norris. Speaker,

At a Council held at the State House on Saturday the 22nd Octr 1763

present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutent. Governor &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker & William Logan Esquires.

John Curtis, Samuel Curtis, Jemmy Nappier, Robin Nanticokes. And Conoy Sam.

The Governors answer to Papounan, and the Indians at Wighalousin Speaking to John Curtis, says —

Brother,

We think we have understood what you have said to us without an Interpreter, and think you have sufficient Knowledge of the English Language to understand us. Listen therefore to what I am going to say in answer to what you said to me when you first came here, Brother, as you have brought us a Message from Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians I desire you to carry this my Message to them in answer. A String.

Brother, Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians,

You say you do not understand why there should be any Difference between us and the Indians and that after considering the matter well, it is surprizing to you that there should have been any Disturbances made by Indians since you cannot find the least Cause given by us for such a Behaviour, And that as to you the Indians at Wighalousin, you concern yourselves with nothing but the Worship of God.

Brother,

We do not look on you and your Indians to be our Enemies, but rather our Friends, and we can sincerely say that you form a true Judgment on this behaviour of the Indians, for We do assure you we have not given the least Cause of Offence since we so firmly concluded a peace with the Indians — As therefore this renewal of Hostilities is without the least provocation on our side and has been carried on in so cruel a manner, You cannot but think that it must raise great resentment in the minds of the Inhabitants against those who have committed them.

As

1763 1763
October 20th Octr of us, and let our young Men, on whose Hunting we depend for Support, have some
Ammunition, and Paint, also allow good honest Men to Trade with us at Fort Stanwix
who will give us a full Price for our Skins, and Furs, and that such Traders may be appointed
by yourself, as we may then expect fair Dealings. —

22d. A. M. Sir William gave them the following Answer. —

Brethren. I thank you for acquainting me with the Reasons which have induced
you to put off your Voyage to England, and much approve of your Resolutions in so doing. —
B. I take it as a Proof of Friendship that you have used so many Endeavours to bring the Senecas to
Reason; but these, your Steps have more of good Nature than Wisdom in them. Do you imagine
we should make Peace with People who have acted in Violation of all Treaties? no, certainly,
neither shall we regard such Excuses as those of the Cayugas having lost some Men. I know
not the Certainty of their having lost any; but if it is so, by whose means were they lost?
Who stopped up the Road of Peace, and thereby occasioned their Death? Were we at War with
Br you, and our People constantly Scalping on your Frontiers, and one of your Parties happening to meet
with some of ours in the Woods, would you not fall upon them? certainly you would.
the Case is quite different from what it has been Represented. You are not Struck. — the
Murder of the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas, is what must have happened, since our Enemies
have stopped up the Road of Peace, and made us think all we find to the Southward to be equally so. —

Brethren. My Case is very hard. On the one side I am obliged to repeat the General's
Sentiments, and on the other, to set your Behavior in a good light. if you regard me as
your Friend, or if you acted for my Credit, and your own, you would not give Evasive Answers
21st to my plain Message. I have several times told you, and I tell you again the General's Sen-
timents; and he desires you may be assured of his Friendship; but at the same time, he desires
— you may give yourselves no further trouble about the Senecas, our Enemies, for he would not
accept of their Peace if they begged it to morrow, but is determined to make them feel the Conse-
quence of Quarrelling with the English, so that I would advise you to have done with these People
who have worked their own Ruin, and are endeavoring to involve you in the Fate which must attend
their Cruelty. forsake them in time, and thereby convince us of your friendship, before it be too late.
Br. and in so doing, you may be assured of my Assistance, & of the Protection of the English, with all
its Advantages. — These are the Words of one, who you know, never deceived you, and be assured
I never shall, so long as you behave fairly, and friendly towards us, and therefore honestly confess your
Sentiments, and Inclinations without Evasion, or Deceit. —

Brethren. As the General is now come to Albany where I am to meet him in a few
Days, I shall then lay before him what you have said, and represent your Endeavors to procure Peace,
after which, I shall be better enabled to acquaint you with his further Sentiments thereon. —

Same Morning the Onondagas came in, and Addressed Sir William

Brethn.

1763
Octobr.

Brother.

As you have informed us of the General's Arrival in Albany, and of your Intentions to go to him, we have thought it best that Five of our People should accompany you, that we may deliver what we have to say, and hear his Sentiments thereon for the Satisfaction of the Nations at home. — We shall therefore be ready to attend you to the number of five, and the rest of our People will immediately return home from hence. —

Of all which Sir William approved.

Journal of the Proceedings of Lieut. James Gorrell from the day he took Post at Fort Edward Augustus (or La Bay) being the 12th of October 1761 to June 1763. —

Arrived at Fort Edward Augustus the 14th. — Captain Belfour set out for St. Joseph leaving Provisions &c with ye Return of Provisions. — Nothing material happened from this time to May ensuing, except the coming in of some few Young men of the different Tribes at different times to know how they would be received, and to demand Ammunition &c. to whom I gave at sundry times as p. Account in the Margin, and also sent some Flower to some of their old Men, who they said were sick in the Woods. — there being no Chiefs here since our Arrival, I had no Council with them until the 23d of May 1762, on which day I delivered them the following Speech to the Follavoine Chiefs, and one of the three Puan Chiefs to whom I gave Belts of Wampum, as also Strings for the Return of Prisoners agreeable to my Orders. &c.

Gave
100lb Powder
80lb Lead
1 Blankett
12 Knives

Brothers.

I am glad to see you all assembled here at this time. — I endeavored to have seen you last Fall, but was prevented by the Loss of some Batteaus on the Lakes on their way from Niagara, which gave me much Uneasiness, as I had good things to tell you, which interest you very much. — therefore I desire you will be very attentive to what I am going to say to you: and that nothing may prevent it, with these Belts, I open your Eyes, and Ears, that you may hear, and understand plainly what I shall tell you now, and what your Brethren the English will hereafter tell you. —

Brothers.

As you may have lost some of your Brethren in the War in which you imprudently engaged with the French against the English who are your Brethren, and thereby ought to have justly incurred their Indignation and Resentment, yet they condescend so far as to forgive, and forget what ever hath happened, and I am glad to have this Opportunity of Condoling with you for the Losses you may have sustained in that unjust War, and at the same time by these Belts I wipe away all the Blood that was spilled, and bury all the Bones of your Brethren that remain unburied on the face of the Earth, and remove them out of your sight so as to grieve you no more, as my Intention for the future is not to grieve, but rejoice amongst you.

Brothrs.

Concert with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Majesty's Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement, hereby requiring you with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut to the said Settlement, and there to cause this your Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof, to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence as soon as may be before the Expiration of   Weeks at the furthest after your arrival and publication of this your Commission amongst them; As they will answer their contempt herein to His Majesty, at their peril.

"And what you shall do in the Premises you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of October, in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

—

The Governor by the Secretary laid before the House a Letter from His Excellency, Sir Jeffery Amherst, inclosing an Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, containing Indian Intelligence, both which are respectively as follow, vizt :

A Letter from General Amherst to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, October 16, 1763.

"Sir :

"I herewith inclose you a Paragraph of a Letter which I received last Night from Sir William Johnson, containing some intelligence of the bad intentions of the Savages on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, &ca., and I acquaint Colonel Boquet thereof, that he may be on his Guard; but I cannot help repeating my Surprize at the infatuation of the People in your Province, who tamely look on while their Brethren are butchered by the Savages, when, without doubt, it is in their Power by exerting a proper Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"JEFF. AMHERST."

Extract of a Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson to His Excellcy. Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated at Johnson Hall the 6*th of October*, 1763:

"This morning a Seneca Chief, of Canudasegey, the first Castle of that Nation, and which has not been concerned in any of the Hostilities, arrived here, and gives me the following Information, which he had from a party of Warriors, just returned with some Scalps & Prisoners from the Cherokee Country, vizt: 'That on their way home they met a large Body of several Nations assembled at a Village of Delawares, on the River Adjuketa, which empties into Muskingham, or Elk River, where they saw the Ottawawa Confederacy deliver the War Hatchet, Bow and Arrows, to the Delawares, and desired they would use the same with Vigour against the English, who were about taking away their Country; That they then pointed out the Forts Pitt & Augusta as the greatest Eyesores to the Indians in those parts; therefore, desired they would lose no time in distressing and attacking them, on which they would all join in a body and proceed towards Philadelphia; That while the Delawares were engaged in that affair, they, the Ottawas, Twightwees, Hurons, &ca., would demolish Detroit and Niagara. The Delawares thanked them for looking upon them now as Men, and told them that they would, by their actions, shew them they were worthy of the Confidence reposed in them; After which the Huron Speaker addressed the Shawanese, and warmly reprimanded them for their Backwardness in spending their time hitherto so idly in Treaties and Conferences with the English, to prevent which they, the Ottawawa Confederacy, plucked the Horns from their Heads (i. e. remove every thing but War from the Thoughts of their Sachems), and made them become Warriors, desiring they would exert themselves in Conjunction with the Delawares, to which they agreed.'"

At a Council held at Philada. on Saturday, the 22nd of October, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board the three following Bills sent up by the House for his Honour's concurrence, which were read and approved, and the Secretary directed to return them to the House, with a verbal Message that the Governor agreed to them, vizt:

"An Act to prohibit the selling of Guns, Powder, or other Warlike Stores to the Indians."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and protection of this Province;" And

"An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this Province."

At the same time the House desired the Secretary to give notice to the Governor that they will attend His Honour, if it suits him, at half after 12 o'Clock this day, to pass the said Bills into Laws.

—

Eodem die, 1 o'Clock.

The Governor acquainted the House by the Secretary that he was waiting in the Council Chamber, where he required the attendance of the Speaker & Members of Assembly, in order to pass the Bills which had received his assent. The House attending accordingly, the Speaker presented the following Bills, which His Honour immediately passed, and signed a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal thereto, and ordered them to be deposited in the Rolls Office, viz^{t}:

"An Act to prohibit the selling of Guns, Gun Powder, or other Warlike Stores to the Indians."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £24,000 for the defence and Protection of this Province, & for other purposes therein mentioned;" and

"An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this Province."

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor that the House proposed to adjourn to Monday, the 16th of January next, to which His Honour made no Objections.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor & delivered him a written Message from the House in the words following, viz^{t}:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"We return you our thanks for laying before us the Letter you have received from Sir Jeffery Amherst, of the Sixteenth of this Inst^{t}, with the Intelligence inclosed therein, from S^{r} William Johnson, respecting the bad intentions of the Savages against our Frontiers. For this Intelligence We are likewise obliged to His Excellency, but at the same time we are greatly at a loss how to understand the meaning or design of that part of his Letter wherein he expresses his 'Surprize at the Infatuation of the People of this Province, who (he alledges) tamely look on while their Brethren are butchered by the Savages, when, without doubt, it is in their power, by exerting a proper spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them.' Can it be possible that the General is, at this day, unacquainted with the vigorous Measures which this Government has pursued, much beyond any of the rest of the Colonies, for the Protection and Defence of their long extended Frontier?

"Your Honour well knows, that on the Eleventh of June last, you convened the Provincial Commissioners, who chearfully agreed to raise an hundred Men for the Reinforcement of Fort Augusta, a Garrison on Susquehanna, then but weakly manned, and a Post of great importance to the Provincial Defence.

"On the fourth of July the Assembly met, in pursuance of your Summons, when you laid before them the necessity of an Additional number of Men, to repel the savage attempts of those Barbarians; & that, in pursuance of a Letter from the General, which you also communicated to them, with equal Chearfulness and Expedition, they granted the additional number of Seven hundred Men, and passed a Law for furnishing Carriages for the Transportation of Provisions for the use of the Troops destined for the Western Communication.

"These Troops, so granted, were accordingly raised with the utmost Expedition, & they have been, as we are informed, placed at proper Stations on the Frontiers, under your Command, and been active since in the protection thereof, and that with more vigour and Spirit than has been known or experienced the whole late War. Several Parties of Indians have been intercepted and repulsed, and the Inhabitants in a great measure preserved from the intended Massacres, and a large Body of them now engaged in an Expedition against the Great Island, which has heretofore served as a Station from whence the Savages usually issue, for the Annoyance of our Settlements.

"As these things are Facts, we cannot help, in our Turn, being much surprized at the Censure contained in His Excellency's Letter, by which it is evidently intimated that the good People of this Province are utterly regardless of the Distresses of their Fellow Subjects, and 'tamely look on while they are butchered by the Savages.'

"A hard Censure this! but for what part of the Government it was intended is not clear from the Letter. If intended for your Honour, we have reason to believe you have done every thing, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, that could be expected. If for this Part of the Legislature, the large number of Men in the pay of this Government, at a time when the Province is loaded with a debt extremely burthensome, occasioned by their late generous and large Aids to the Crown for the protection of the Colonies during the late War, will evidently shew it is without foundation; And if the poor People on our Frontiers, their present distressed Situation, and the uncommon Military Spirit & Resolution, so manifest among them ever since the late Indian Incursions, ought at least to have excused them from it.

"But the Genl. is of Opinion, that it is in our power, by exerting a proper Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. Would he give himself the Liberty of one Moment's Reflection on our Circumstances, must he not see the Injustice as well as Impracticability of our defending a Frontier near three hundred Miles in length, which covers and protects, in a great measure, those of Maryland and New Jersey, without the least Contribution or aid from either of those Colonies. Is it reasonable that this Province, already heavily loaded with debt, should be at the Sole Expence of defending not only her own Frontiers but so great a part of those of her neighbouring Colonies? And is it not evidently impossible that this Young Colony, against whom the Indian Force has been principally aimed, should alone, without any assistance from the rest of the Provinces, defend a Frontier so extensive, against all the lurking and perfidious Parties of so powerful a Confederacy as is mentioned in the General's Intelligence.

"You, Sir, are well acquainted with the Circumstances of the Province, & its present Distress, and therefore we presume you readily see how vain the Expectation must prove, that any one particular Colony can defend itself against the united Power of so many Confederated Nations.

"Signed by order of the House,
"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"October 22nd, 1763."

At a Council held at the State House on Saturday the 22nd Octr. 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutent Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker & William Logan, Esquires.

John Curtis, Samuel Curtis, Jemmy Nappier, Robin Nanticokes, And Conoy Sam.

The Governor's answer to Papounan, and the Indians at Wighalousin.

Speaking to John Curtis, says:

"Brother:

"We think we have understood what you have said to us without an Interpreter, and think you have sufficient knowledge of the English Language to understand us. Listen therefore to what I am going to say in answer to what you said to me when you first came here; Brother, as you have brought us a Message from Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians, I desire you to carry this my Message to them in answer."

A String.

"Brother Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians:

"You say you do not understand why there should be any Difference between us and the Indians, and that after considering the matter well, it is surprizing to you that there should have been any Disturbances made by Indians, since you cannot find the least Cause given by us for such a Behaviour; And that as to you, the Indians at Wighalousin, you concern yourselves with nothing but the Worship of God.

"Brother:

"We do not look on you and your Indians to be our Enemies, but rather our Friends, and we can sincerely say that you form a true Judgment on this behaviour of the Indians, for We do assure you we have not given the least Cause of Offence since we so firmly concluded a peace with the Indians. As therefore, this renewal of Hostilities is without the least Provocation on our side, and has been carried on in so cruel a manner, you cannot but think that it must raise great resentment in the minds of the Inhabitants against those who have committed them.

"As to you who have been no ways in These Disturbances, but give yourselves up to the religious Worship of God, we shall still be your Friends, and endeavour to preserve you in that safety which your Conduct deserves, and pray God to bless your Religious designs."

A String.

"Brother:

"You remind us of the Services you did for us in the affair of the Prisoners and of the Horses which were stolen from our Inhabitants. We remember it well, & as we did then thank you for it, so we do now again thank you for it.

"Brother:

"You likewise remind us of the great Service you did in preventing the Relations of an Indian who was killed soon after the last Treaty that was held at Easton, coming down to take revenge on our Inhabitants. This we also remember well, and now repeat our thanks for your kindness therein. Such acts of Friendship may always be expected from Men who act with Sincerity on religious Principles, and as we hope we are under the Influence of the same good Principles towards God and Man, We shall always behave towards you in the same just and kind manner.

"Brother:

"You further tell us that the assurances we then gave you of acquainting you of any Mischief designed against you, had made you perfectly easy and satisfied, & that you do entirely depend upon us. Agreeable, therefore, to our Engagements, we now inform you what lies very heavy on our minds, and our apprehensions of your danger.

"But the Genl. is of Opinion, that it is in our power, by exerting a proper Spirit, not only to protect the Settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them. Would he give himself the Liberty of one Moment's Reflection on our Circumstances, must he not see the Injustice as well as Impracticability of our defending a Frontier near three hundred Miles in length, which covers and protects, in a great measure, those of Maryland and New Jersey, without the least Contribution or aid from either of those Colonies. Is it reasonable that this Province, already heavily loaded with debt, should be at the Sole Expence of defending not only her own Frontiers but so great a part of those of her neighbouring Colonies? And is it not evidently impossible that this Young Colony, against whom the Indian Force has been principally aimed, should alone, without any assistance from the rest of the Provinces, defend a Frontier so extensive, against all the lurking and perfidious Parties of so powerful a Confederacy as is mentioned in the General's Intelligence.

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"You likewise remind us of the great Service you did in preventing the Relations of an Indian who was killed soon after the last Treaty that was held at Easton, coming down to take revenge on our Inhabitants. This we also remember well, and now repeat our thanks for your kindness therein. Such acts of Friendship may always be expected from Men who act with Sincerity on religious Principles, and as we hope we are under the Influence of the same good Principles towards God and Man, We shall always behave towards you in the same just and kind manner.

"Brother:

"You further tell us that the assurances we then gave you of acquainting you of any Mischief designed against you, had made you perfectly easy and satisfied, & that you do entirely depend upon us. Agreeable, therefore, to our Engagements, we now inform you what lies very heavy on our minds, and our apprehensions of your danger.

"Brother:

"Since we so firmly concluded and made a Peace with the Indians, Our Innocent Inhabitants, thinking no danger, and depending on your good Faith, so solemnly pledged to us, have been seized in their Houses, barbarously murdered, & their little innocent Children's Brains dashed out before them. This has been frequently perpetrated, and our Brother, John Curtis, can tell you, that within these ten days, some of these Barbarous Indians have been down & killed upwards of twenty of our People near Bethlehem. These actions have enraged & provoked my People greatly; and in revenge, some of them have gone into the Indian Country to take their Satisfaction, and as I do not know where they are gone, I cannot but be under Apprehensions, lest, in their great anger, they will not be able to distinguish between those who are our Friends & Those who are our Enemies. And if any such thing should happen, you must blame those Indians who have so unjustly struck us, as People who have been so much hurt, cannot be restrained from taking Revenge.

"Brother:

"As we cannot answer for those enraged, ungovernable people, in their attempts to revenge the blood of their Fathers, Brothers, and Children, we are not without apprehensions of danger to you, tho' we should do all in our power to prevent it, and would, therefore, now be glad to hear from yourselves in what manner you think that can be best done, and for that purpose now send a White Man, James Irvine, with our Brother, John Curtis, as far as Fort Allen, at which place he shall remain 15 days, in expectation of receiving your Answer to that point, and also, receive any other Message you may have to send to us."

A String.

"Brother:

"We thank you for acquainting us that there has been a Great Council held with the Indian Nations living at Onohoquaga, Chenango, Chokenote, and Awaigah, consisting of Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delawares, Munseys, Nanticokes, Conoys, Onondagoes, Mohickons, Cayugas, & Shawanese, & that they desire you, by a Message, to inform me that the occasion of that Council was from S^r. William Johnson sending ——— Belts to you, to desire a Conference with you, and that they would, in the mean time, remain, as they had done before, our steady and hearty Friends. That they had determined to do so, and had sent Deputies to S^r. William Johnson, to tell him so, and that they further desired we might be acquainted with this, their Resolution, & that they would, likewise, on their Return from Sir William Johnson, acquaint us what had passed between them and him.

"Brother:

"We desire you by this Belt, to return them our hearty thanks for what they have done, which we very much approve of & take it as a real mark of their Friendship for us; We shall impatiently wait to know the result of this Conference, and desire they would let us know as soon as they can, by some safe hand, on whom they can depend to deliver it.

"Brother:

"Assure these Indians that we are their hearty Friends, and consult with them on what methods may be best taken to secure all our Friendly Indians, and you and them in particular, so that neither you nor they may be hurt by any of our People."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"As soon as I heard of the Mischief the Indians were doing on our Frontiers, I immediately sent a Message to the Commander at Fort Augusta, with my Orders to forward to the Indians who lived on the Waters of Susquehanna, The substance whereof was to this Effect:

"1st. That after the Peace so lately reestablished between all the Indian Nations and the Subjects of our Great King, I was much concerned to see the Sky again begin look dark and Cloudy, as if it threatened new Troubles and mischiefs both to You and Us.

"2d. That I had heard with grief that some Indians, to the Westward, but of what Nation I knew not, had lately killed some of our White People at Yahisgarie, and about Fort Pitt, without any provocation from us, and without letting them know the cause of this Resentment.

"3dly. That by the Treaties between us & them, it was agreed that whenever they thought themselves agrieved by the White people, they were first to represent the same, in a friendly manner, to me, without having recourse to Arms, or offering to strike us; That I should always observe that conduct towards them, and that while we both continued to act in that manner, any differences that might happen might be settled to our mutual Satisfaction, without breaking the antient Chain of Friendship, which we were as desirous as ever to preserve whole and entire; And

"Lastly. That I had requested that Conference with them, & desired they would freely open their hearts to me, and acquaint by what Nations of Indians these murders had been committed, and for what reason, and whether they, or any other Nations of Indians to their Knowledge, had any just Cause of complaint against us, and what that Cause was; and promised that as far as lay in my power, I would give them immediate Satisfaction, and as a token of my Sincerity I gave them a Belt."

"Brother John Curtis:

"I have now finished what I had to say to Papounan, & the Indians living at Wighalousin, in answer to their kind Message; I now desire you to inform the Indians how kindly you have been treated since you have been here. I now wish you a good Journey, and shall take care that you be escorted safe out of the Inhabitants."

The Governor having received Information that severall Robberies had lately been committed on the Public Roads and Highways near the City, and being acquainted by two Members of Assembly that the House had voted the sum of Fifty Pounds as a Reward for apprehending any of the Persons concerned therein, thought proper this day to issue a Proclamation of the said Reward, in order the better to discover the Offenders and bring them to Justice.

The Proclamation follows in these words, vizt:

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, information hath been made to me, not only that divers attempts have of late been made to rob, but that several Robberies have been actually committed on his Majesty's Subjects travelling on the Highways, near the city of Philadelphia, by Persons unknown, to the great terror and Annoyance of the said Subjects coming to and returning from the said City: *And Whereas*, it is of great Importance that a Stop should as soon as possible be put, in this young Colony, to crimes of so evil and pernicious a Nature, and the Authors and Perpetrators thereof brought to condign and exemplary punishment, I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall make known and cause to be apprehended all or any of the Persons who were concerned as Authors, Perpetrators, or Accomplices, in any of the aforesaid Robberies or Attempts to rob on the said Highways, since the first day of October instant, So that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to due course of Law. And I do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers whatsoever, within this Government, to use their utmost care and diligence in detecting and apprehending the said Offenders, that they may be brought to Justice.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-three, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"By His Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr. Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

MEMORANDUM. at New Castle, Monday, the 24th Octo'r 1763.

Three Members of Assembly waited on the Governor with a verbal Message, that the House had met on the 20th Instant, pursuant to the Charter and Laws of the Government, and had chosen their Speaker, & desired to know when and where they might present him for his Honour's Approbation.

The Governor having acquainted them that he was now ready at his Lodgings for that purpose, the House accordingly attended, and presented Mr. Jacob Kollock as their Speaker, who, being approved, claimed the usual Privileges, which were granted; and then the House withdrew

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MEMORANDUM. at Newcastle, Saturday, the 29th October, 1763.

The Assembly sent a Verbal Message to the Governor by three Members, that the House, having understood that His Honour intended to set off To-morrow Morning for Philadelphia, in order to meet the Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire, lately appointed his Successor in the Government, and this day arrived in the River from England, proposed to adjourn to the 20th day of March next, if it was agreeable to His Honour, to which the Governor answered that he had no objection.

Soon after, the Governor received another Message by three Members, that the House desired to have an Opportunity of taking their leave of His Honour before he sat out for Philadelphia, and requested to known when they might wait on him for that purpose, to which the Governor was pleased to say their proposal was very agreeable to him, and that he should be ready to receive the House immediately.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire.

Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner,
Benjamin Chew,
Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

The Honourable Proprietaries, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esq'rs. having been pleased to appoint John Penn, Esq'r to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of mentioning the case of Printrup against Hoffman, and asking to be informed what causes Johnson wishes him to conduct in the place of the late Mr Corry. Partially destroyed by fire. Addressed: "To the Hon^ble^ Sir Will [ ] Albany". Indorsed: "Alb^y^. 24th, Octb^r^. 1763 M^r^. P. Silvesters letter."

FROM JOHN CAMPBELL[1]

A. L. S.[2]

Fort Stanwix Oct^r^. 25^th^. 1763

SIR

The following intellegence got from an Indian named Nickas an Oneida Chief, which I thought proper to acquaint You with viz — that all the Senecas declare war against the English which report prevails among all the Oneidas; that he heard about Six days ago a Party of Indians on the Ohio, had Tomahawked, a great Number of inhabitants that were removing from their Plantations: that their was a Congress of Indians at the Onondago Castle, Consisting of Oneidas, Cayuga's, Senecas, & Onondagos, to consult about an agreement made by them & General Shirley (which was) that all the Forts built on their Ground should be demolished after the war with the French was over, but they finding the agreement not complyed with Mett, in Order to determine on a Method to redress their Grevance, and the result of the Meetting was, that three of the Onondago Chiefs should go down to You, & Obtain leave to go to England, & make their redress to the King concerning said agreement, but if You did not comply with their request, all the Nations Would declare war against the English, & take their Forts by Force, He farther says that a great Number of Indians are assembling at an Indian place called Otaranie, that he is informed they are to come this way soon, & to distroy all the Indians who will not join them against the English, and that he imagines, they will be joined by all the Indians, as he sees no probability of the

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[1] Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th regiment.

[2] In the New York Public Library, New York City.

English putting a Stop to their progress. He says that the three Indians who went to you, were to be back in eight days time at furthest, that Six of the days were expired, the Indians imagine You wont grant their Request, but if You Should, they will desist all Hostility till their Sachems return from the King. He says he would have gone himself and acquainted You with those proceedings, only was afraid it might be taken notice of by the rest of the Indians & might hurt him.

I am with great truth, sincerely
Sir Your Most Obedient
& Most humble Serv[t]
JOHN CAMPBELL

FROM JAMES STEVENSON ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 184, are found the following papers, which were destroyed by fire: a letter of October 25th from James Stevenson at Albany, mentioning a bill drawn by Captain Clause, inclosing letters from the late Mr Alexander and describing the boundary of a patent; a letter of the 26th from Cornelius Glen, at Schenectady, asking that two vouchers may be signed and returned; a letter of the 26th from John De Peyster, at Albany, inclosing a small account; an undated list of officers and men from Captain Soverinus Deyger, who did not turn out when his company was ordered to the Flatts; a letter of the 28th to Sergeants William Laux and John Sootes, an order to levy on the goods of Lieutenant Wilhelmus Dillenback, or in default of property to imprison him in the Albany jail to recover a fine of £300 for avoidance of military service; and Major General Jeffery Amherst's warrant, dated the 29th at New York, to Abraham Mortier for paying £2064, 1d sterling to Sir William Johnson, account annexed.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO WILLIAM BROWNING

In a letter from Gen. Amherst to Lt. Col. Browning [elsewhere Brown] or Officer commanding at Niagara, dated New York 29 Oct^{r}. 1763, is the following paragraph:[1]

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[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21678, fo. 35, London, England.

this Belt with You as we are but Children that You may act therein as You may Judge best.

Here delivered the large Belt

Father —

As Many of the Mohicander Indians are gone from these parts Some years ago to live along the Susquahana & its Branches, wh. gives their freinds here much concern least they may be brought in to do what is wrong. We therefore Father earnestly request You will call them all from thence, to call Coleus Nimham in particular & whoever likes to come with him.

A Black & White Belt

Father We have now ended —

Children

I have not only heard, but carefully taken down in writeing what You have said, and shall only at present tell You that I am glad to hear so good words from You, and that as soon as I have considered well wt. You have now Said, I will call You and give You an Answer. —

then ordered them a Dram pipes & Tobacco &ca. & parted.

Friday 11th. — Mett again when I told them that on my return home I would fully answer what they had said by letter, and exchange Belts. — then I gave them a present amtg. to £71..19.. in goods also £4..16..Money to carry them home, for wh. they returned many thanks and assured me of their resolution to Stand by Us. —

Sunday 13th. — on my return from Alby. found Severall Oghquagoes here, come with Intelligence, & demanding some Amunition to defend themselves with, being threatened daily by those Inds. at War with us. they spoke wth. a Belt and a String of Wampum. —

Monday 14th. — the Bunts 2 Sons and Several other Onondagaes arrived, after dineing they desired a Meeting with me, wh. being granted, they mett in the Council Room, when *Kakadory* Spoke as follows.

[1]Brother —

Our Case is now verry hard, and quite different to what we expected, from y^{e}. many fair promises made to Us by y^{e} Several Generals Viz^{t}. that if we y^{e}. Six Nations would join the English, and should be lucky enough to conquer y^{e}. French we should be forever regarded, & be as happy a people as You. this we considered of, and readily agreed to Join & assist You as long as the War should continue, w^{h}. we have done. — and now as there are fresh troubles arisen, *We* here present, do assure You we never will let Slip that freindship subsisting between Us, particularly as You are our own Brother. I Speak now the Sentiments of our Sachims, who are determined (Out of the regard they have for their English Bretheren) to withstand the resentment and any Attempts w^{h}. the Ottawa Confederacy may make agst. Us. I cant help acquainting (repeating to) you how hard our Case is, who are attached to the English. we must daily hear reflections cast by y^{e}. Ill disposed & threats agst. those who wear the English Badges, or Meddals, nevertheless we are fully determined to Stand by our Bretheren, these our resolutions, you may depend upon to be fixed so as not to be altered

Brother —

I Must now tell You that about 2 Years ago, as my Nephew (a principal Warrior) with others of his Nation, were returning from the Cherokee Country, He was killed by the Hurons. w^{h}. gives me so much concern that nothing but a proper revenge Can ease my mind, or remove my Greif, having had so great a regard for him. I have impatiently waited to See whether the Hurons would make Satisfaction, but as they have not, I now look upon it to have been done designedly, & wth. an intent to pick a quarrel. —

Brother —

as we are verry poorly Cloathed for the Season of the Year, and agst. y^{e}. approaching Snows & Cold, we hope you will take pitty of us, & not let our Enemies laugh [*when*] should they see us lye perished by the Road, and say these are Bretheren to the English. we also entreat you will give us a little Amunition, having none to hunt with, w^{h}. is y^{e}. reason of our poverty.

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[1] At this point on the copy, Vol. 7, there appears in the margin:
P^{rest}.
Guy Johnson Esq^{r}.
Dep^{y}. Ag^{t}. wth. o^{rs}

We hope you will consider our request, and also order our Arms to be repaired. — so Ended —

Sir W^{m}. told them he would consider what they had said, and then give them an Answer. —

Tuesday 15th. — The Oghquagoes Came into the Council Room and rec^{ed}. y^{e}. following Answer —

Bretheren —

I am oblidged to y^{r}. Sachims for constantly acquainting me with the Motions & designs of our Enemy, as also for Your care of our People at Cherry Valley, & Scohare &^{ca}. agst. whom You have hitherto prevented these Wicked Ind^{s}. making any Attempts. — for w^{h}., and y^{r}. honest intentions, You say You have Raised their Resentment agst. You, and dread y^{e}. consequence. In this case I would think it adviseable for your Settlement to move to Oneida & Tuscarora, until this Storm blew over, w^{h}. cannot last long. besides as Oneida is much nearer to us than y^{r}. psent place of Abode, We can in time of danger come sooner to y^{r}. Assistance —

A Belt —

Bretheren —

as I am sensible of y^{r}. fidelity and firm Attachment to y^{r}. Bretheren y^{e}. English, as well as of your dangerous Scituation on y^{t}. Acc^{tt}. I comply in some measure with y^{r}. request, and will give you an order to my Son who will deliver You 40℔ of powder Ball & Flints in proportion, w^{h}. will enable You to make some defence in case of an Attempt being made upon You. —

returned 3 Strings —

Sent 3 Strings to acquaint their People of Genr^{l}. Amhersts being recalled, & General Gages Succeeding him in the Command.

3 Strings —

Thursday Novbr. 24th. — four Onondagaes Arrived here, & acquainted me by a Belt of Wampum that Severall Sachims & Cheif Warriors of each of ye. Six Nations would be down here in a few Days, in order to go to England —

A Belt —

Wednsday — 2 Tuscaroras from Oghquago arrived, & with three Strings of Wampum acquainted Sir Wm. that 65 of their Nation were as far as Cherry Valley on their way & would be here in 2 or three days. —

3 Strings —

TO HENRY BARCLAY

L.S.[1]

Johnson Hall Novr. 24th. 1763.

Sir

The great hurry and multiplicity of business in which I have been engaged must apologize for my hitherto neglect of answering your favours of the 5th. and 27th. ulto. —

I am heartily Glad to find that the impression of the Prayer Book is in some degree of forwardness, and hope a little time may compleat that necessary work; I think in the Title it may not be amiss to say *Published for the use of the Indians of the Six Nations &c by the Direction of Sr. W. J. &c. under the inspection of yourself.*

On due consideration of the insults which *Joseph* might receive from the [*ignorant*][2] imprudent at New York which might displease the Mohocks I have sent him with three other Lads from Conajoharee to *Mr. Bennet*[3] and shall send many more when the Indians return from hunting, but Mr. Bennet complains that he is in great want of a School House as *Collier* refuses him the use

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[1] In Massachusetts Historical Society. In hand of Guy Johnson.

[2] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

[3] Cornelius Bennet, missionary to Mohawks.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the fourteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty three. Wednesday.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor
John Penn | Benjamin Shoemaker
Joseph Turner | Richard Peters } Esquires

The Commiſsioners appointed to hold a Treaty with the Indians at Carlisle made their Report to the Governor which was read, approved, and is as follows.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq.^r Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Suſsex, upon Delaware.

The Report of Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin, Esquires, Commiſsioners appointed to treat with some Chiefs of the Ohio Indians, at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, by a Commiſsion, bearing date the twenty second Day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three.

May it please the Governor

Not knowing but the Indians might be waiting at Carlisle, we made all the Dispatch poſsible, as soon as we had received our Commiſsion, and arrived there on the Twenty sixth but were agreeably surprized to find that they came there only that Day.

Immediately on our Arrival we conferred with Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, in order to know from them what had occasioned the present coming of the Indians, that we might, by their Intelligence, regulate our first Intercourse with them; and were informed, that tho' their principal Design, when they left Ohio, was to hold a Treaty with the Government of Virginia, at Winchester, where they had accordingly been; yet they intended a Visit to this Province, to which they had been frequently encouraged by Andrew Montour, who told them, he had the Governor's repeated Orders to invite them to come and see him, and aſsured them of an hearty Welcome; and that they had moreover some important matters to propose and transact with this Government.

The Commiſsioners finding this to be the Case, and that these Indians were some of the most considerable persons of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, with Deputies from the Twightwees, and Owendaets, met them in Council, in which the Commiſsioners declared the Contents of their Commiſsion, acknowledged the Governor's Invitation, and bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren of Pennsylvania, to whom their Visit was extremely agreeable... Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour interpreting between the Commiſsioners and Indians, and several Magistrates, and others of the Principal Inhabitants of the County, favouring them with their Presence.

The Twightwees and Delawares having had several of their great Men cut off by the French and their Indians, and all the Chiefs of the Owendaets being lately dead, it became neceſsary to condole their Loſs: and no Buſineſs could be begu Agreeable to the Indian Customs, till the Condolances were paſsed; and as these could not be made, with the usual Ceremonies, fo want of the Goods, which were not arrived, and it was uncertain when they would, the Commiſsioners were put to some Difficul and ordered the Interpreters to apply to Scarrooyady, an Oneido Chief, who had the Conduct of the Treaty in Virginia, and was a Person of great Weight in their Councils, and to ask his Opinion, whether the Condolances would be accepted by Belts an Strings, and Lists of the particular Goods intended to be given, with Aſsurances of their Delivery as soon as they should come. Scarrooyady was pleased with the Application; but frankly declared, that the Indians could not proceed to Buſineſs while the Blood remained on their Garments, and that the Condolances could not be accepted unleſs the Goods, intende to cover the Graves, were actually Spread on the Ground before them. A Meſsenger was therefore forthwith sent to meet and hasten the Waggoners, since every thing must Stop till the Goods came.

It was then agreed to confer with Scarrooyady, and some other of the Chiefs of the Shawonese and Delawares, on th State of Affairs at Ohio, and from them the Commiſsioners learned, in sundry Conferences, the following Particulars, Vizt.

“That when the Governor of Pennsilvania's Expreſs arrived at Ohio, with the Account of the March of a large French Army to the Heads of Ohio, with Intent to take Poſseſsion of that Country, it alarmed the Indians so much, that the Delawares at Weningo, an Indian Town, Situate high up on Ohio River, went, agreeable to a Custom established among the Indians, and forbad by a formal Notice, the Commander of that Armament, then advanced to the Straits, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, to continue his March, at least not to presume to come farther than Niagara: This had not however any Effect, but, notwithstanding this Notice, the French continued their March; which being afterwards taken into Consideration by the Council, at Logs Town, they ordered some of their principal Indians to give the French a Second Notice to leave their Country and return Home; who meeting them on a River running into Lake Erie, a little above Weningo, addreſsed the Commander in these Words:

The Second Notice delivered to the Commander of the French Army, then near Weningo.

Father Onontio.

Your Children on Ohio are alarmed to hear of your coming so far this Way. We at first heard you came to destroy us; our Women left off planting, and our Warriors prepared for War. We have since heard you came to visit us as Friends, Without Design to hurt us; but then we Wondered you came with so strong a Body. If you have had any cause of Complaint, you might have spoke to Onas, or Corlaer (meaning the Governors of Pennsilvania and New York) and not come to disturb us here. We have a Fire at Logs Town, where are the Delawares, and Shawonese, and Brother Onas; you might have sent Deputies there, and said openly what you came about, if you had thought amiſs of the English being there; and we invite you to do it now, before you proceed any further.

The French Officer's Answer

Children.

I find you come to give me an Invitation to your Council Fire, with a Design, as I suppose, to call me to Account for coming here. I must let you know that my Heart is good to you; I mean no Hurt to you; I am come by the Great King's Command, to do you, my Children, Good. You seem to think I carry my Hatchet under my Coat; I always carry it openly, not to strike you, but ...... those that shall oppose me. I cannot come to your Council Fire, nor can I return, or stay here; I am so heavy a Body that the Stream will carry me down, and down I shall go, unleſs you pull off my Arm: But this I will tell you, I am commanded to build four strong Houses, viz. at Weningo, Mohongialo Forks, Logs Town & Beaver Creek, and this I will do. As to what concerns Onas and Aſsaragoa (meaning the Governors of Pennsilvania and Virginia) I have spoke to them, and let them know they must go off the Land, and I shall speak to them again; if they will not hear me, it is their Fault, I will take them by the Arm, and throw them over the Hills. All the Land and Waters on this Side Allegheny Hills are mine, on the other Side theirs; this is agreed on between the two Crowns over the great Waters. I do not like your selling your Lands to the English; they shall draw you into no more foolish Bargains. I will take care of your Lands for you, and of you. The English give you no Goods but for Land, we give you our Goods for nothing."

We were further told by Scarrooyady, that when the Answer to this Meſsage was brought to Logs Town, another Council was held, consisting of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, who unanimously agreed to divide themselves into two Parties, one to go to Virginia, and Pennsilvania, with Scarrooyady, and the other to go with the Half King to the French Commainder, who had it in Charge to make the following Declaration, as their third and last Notice.

The third Notice, delivered by the Half King to the Commainder of the French Forces.

Father

You say you cannot come to our Council Fire at Logs Town, we therefore now come to you, to know what is in your Heart. You remember when you were tired with the War (meaning Queen Anne's War) you of your own Accord sent for us, desiring to make Peace with us; when we came you said to us, Children, we make a Council Fire for you; we want to talk with you, but we must first eat all with one Spoon out of this Silver Bowl, and all Drink out of this Silver Cup; let us exchange Hatchetts; let us bury our Hatchets in this bottomleſs Hole; and now we will make a plain Road to all your Countries, so clear, that Onontio may sit here and see you all eat and Drink out of the Bowl and Cup, which he has provided for you. Upon this Application of yours we consented to make peace; and when the Peace was concluded on both sides, you made a solemn Declaration, saying, whoever shall hereafter Tranſgreſs this Peace, let the Tranſgreſsor be chastised with a Rod, even tho' it be I, your Father.

Now Father, notwithstanding this solemn Declaration of yours, you have whipped several of your Children; you know best why. Of late you have chastised the Twightwees very severely, without telling us the reason; and now you are come with a strong Band on our Land, and have, contrary to your Engagement, taken up the Hatchet without any previous Parley. These Things are a Breach of the Peace; they are contrary to your own Declarations: Therefore, now I come to forbid you. I will strike over all this Land with my Rod, let it hurt who it will. I tell you in plain Words, you must go off this Land. You say you have a strong Body, a strong Neck, and a strong Voice, that when you speak all the Indians must hear you. It is true, you are a strong Body, and ours is but weak, yet we are not afraid of you. We forbid you to come any further; turn back to the Place from whence you came.

Scarrooyady, who was the Speaker in these Conferences, when he had finished this Relation, gave his Reason for setting forth these three Messages to the French in so distinct a Manner; because, said he, the Great Being who lives above, has ordered us to send three Messages of Peace before we make War:— And as the Half King has, before this Time, delivered the third and last Message, we have nothing now to do but to strike the French.

The Commissioners were likewise informed, by Mr. Croghan, that the Ohio Indians had received from the Virginia Government a large Number of Arms in the Spring, and that at their pressing Instances a suitable Quantity of Ammunition was ordered in the Treaty at Winchester to be lodged for them in a place of Security, on this side the Ohio, which was commited to the Care of three Persons, viz. Guest, William Trent and Andrew Montour, who were impowered to distribute them to the Indians as their Occasions and Behaviour should require. That all the Tribes settled at or near Alleghony would take their Measures from the Encouragement which these Indians should find in the Province of Virginia; and that the kind Intentions of this Government in the Appropriation of a large Sum of Money for the use of these Indians, in Case they should be distressed by their Enemies, and their Hunting and Planting prevented, were well known to them by the repeated Informations of Andrew Montour and the Traders.

Conrad Weiser, to whom it was earnestly recommended by the Commissioners, to procure all the Information possible from the Indians of his Acquaintance, touching their Condition and Disposition, and the real Designs of the French, did likewise acquaint us, that all Persons at Ohio would have their Eyes on the Reception of those Indians, now at Carlisle, and judge of the Affection of this Province by their Treatment of them; and that as the intended Present was no Secret to those Indians, it was his Opinion, that the whole should, at this Time, be distributed; for if any Thing can, such a generous Donation must needs attach the Indians entirely to the English.

These several Matters being taken into Consideration by the Commissioners, and the Governor having given them express Directions to accommodate themselves to the Circumstances of the Indians as they should appear in examining them at the place of Treaty, we were unanimously of Opinion, that an Addition should be made to the Goods bought at Philadelphia, in which a regard should be had to such Articles as were omitted or supplied in less Quantities than was suitable to the present Wants of the Indians. On this Resolution the Lists of Goods were examined, and an additional Quantity bought of John Carson at the Philadelphia Price and usual Rate of Carriage.

During these Consultations, it was rumoured that the Half King was returned to Logs Town, and had received an unsatisfactory Answer, which was confirmed, but not in such a manner as could be positively relied on, by a Brother of Andrew Montour, and another Person who came directly from Alleghany. This alarmed the Commissioners, and made them willing to

Postpone Busineſs till they should know the Certainty thereof, judging that if the Half King was returned, he would certainly send a Meſsenger Expreſs to Carlisle, with an Account of what was done by him; and from this the Commiſsioners might take their measures in the Distribution of the Present.

A Letter, wrote by Taaf and Callender, two Indian Traders, dated the twenty eighth Day of September, from a place situate a little on this Side Alleghony River, directed to William Buchanan, was given him the Morning of the first Day of October, and he, immediatly laid it before the Commiſsioners for their Perusal. In this Letter an Account is given, that the Half King was returned, and had been received in a very contemptuous Manner by the French Commander, who was then preparing with his Forces to come down the River; and that the Half King, on his Return, shed Tears, and had actually warned the English Traders not to paſs the Ohio, nor to venture either their Persons or their Goods for the French would certainly hurt them. On this News the Conferences with Scarrooyady, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, were renewed, and the Letter read to them, at which they appeared greatly alarmed; but, after a short Pause, Scarrooyady, addreſsing himself to the Delawares and Shawonese, Spoke in these Words:

Brethren and Cousins,

I look on this Letter as if it had been a Meſsage from the Half King himself: We may expect no other Account of the Result of his Journey. However, I advise you to be still, and neither say nor do any Thing till we get Home, and I see my Friend and Brother the Half King, and then we shall know what is to be done.

The Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on Indian Customs, were settled in Conferences with Scarrooyady, and Cayanquiloquoa, a sensible Indian, of the Mohock Nation, and a Person intimate with and much consulted by Scarrooyady, in which it was agreed to take the Six Nations along with us in these Codolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and Scarrooyady prepared himself to expreſs the Sentiments of both in the Indian Manner. And as the Goods arrived this Morning before Break of Day, the several Sorts used on these Occasions were laid out; and the Indians were told that the Commiſsioners would speak to them at Eleven a Clock.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, at Carlisle, the first Day of October, 1753.

Present.

Richard Peters -
Isaac Norris -- } Esquires. Commissioners.
Benjamin Franklin }

The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendates.

Conrad Weiser - } Interpreters
Andrew Montour }
James Wright } Esquires, Members of Assembly.
John Armstrong }

The Magistrates, and several other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland.

The Speech of the Commissioners.

Brethern, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

Though the City of Philadelphia be the Place where all Indians should go, who have Business to transact with this Government, yet at your Request, signified to Colonel Fairfax, at Winchester, and by him communicated to our Governor, by an Express to Philadelphia, he has been pleased on this particular Occasion to dispense with your coming there, and has done us the Honour to depute us to receive and treat with you at this Town, in his place and stead; this is set forth in his Commission, which we now produce to you, under the Great Seal of this Province, the Authentick Sign and Testimony of all Acts of Government.

Brethern

By this String we acquaint you, that the Six Nations do, at our Request, join with us in condoling the Loss you have of late sustained by the Deaths of several of your Chiefs and principal Men; and that Scarrooyady is to deliver for both what has been agreed to be said on this melancholy Occasion.

Here the Commissioners gave a String of Wampum.

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows:

Brethern the Twightwees and Shawonese.

It has pleased Him who is above, that we shall meet here To day, and see one another; I and my Brother Onas join together to speak to you. As we know that your Seats at Home are bloody, we wipe away the Blood, and set your Seats in order at your Council Fire, that you may sit and consult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly; that you may hold the Antient Union and strengthen it, and continue your Old friendly Correspondence.

Here a String was given.

Brethern, Twightwees, and Shawonese,

We suppose that the Blood is now washed off. We jointly, with our Brother Onas, dig a Grave for your Warriors, killed in your Country; and we bury their Bones decently, wrapping them up in these Blankets; and with these we cover their Graves

Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees and Shawonese

Brethern, Twightwees and Shawonese.

I, and my Brother Onas, jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the Loss you have sustained. We partake of your Grief, and mix our Tears with yours: We wipe your Tears from your Eyes, that you may see the Sun, and that every thing may become clear and pleasant to your Sight; and we desire you would mourn no more.

Here a Belt was given.

The same was said to the Delawares, mutatis mutandis.

And then he spoke to the Owendaets, in these Words:

Our Children and Brethern, the Owendates.

You have heard what I and my Brother Onas have jointly said to the Twightwees, Shawonese, and Delawares: We now come to speak to you. We are informed that your good old wise Men are all dead, and you have no more left.

We must let you know, that there was a Friendship established by our and your Grand fathers; and a mutual Council Fire was kindled. In this Friendship all those then under the Ground, who had not yet obtained Eyes or Faces (that is those unborn) were included; and it was then mutually promised to tell the same to their Children, and Childrens Children: But so many great Men of your Nation have died in so short a time, that none but Youths are left; and this makes us afraid, lest that Treaty, so solemnly established by your Ancestors, should be forgotten by you: We therefore now come to remind you of it, and renew it; we re-kindle the Old Fire and put on fresh Fuel.

Here a String was given

The other Speeches, of burying the Dead &c were the same as those to the Twightwees &c:

After each had been spoken to, Scarrooyady proceeded thus:

Brethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendates,

We, the English, and Six Nations, do now exhort every one of you to do your utmost to preserve this Union and Friendship, which has so long and happily continued amongus: Let us keep the Chain from rusting, and prevent every Thing that may hurt or break it, from what Quarter soever it may come.

Then the Goods allotted for each Nation, as a Present of Condolance, were taken away by each, and the Council adjourn'd to the next Day.

At a Meeting of the Commiſsioners, and Indians, at Carlisle, the 2d October 1753

Present

The Commiſsioners, The same Indians as Yesterday,
The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Speech of the Commiſsioners.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendates,

NOW that your Hearts are eased of their Grief, and we behold one Another with chearful Countenance, we let you know that the Governor, and good People of Pennsilvania, did not send us to receive you empty handed; but put something into our Pockets, to be given to such as should favour us with this friendly Visit: These Goods we therefore request you would accept of, and divide amongst all that are of your Company, in such Proportions as shall be agreeable to you. You know how to do this better than we. What we principally desire, is, that you will consider this present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for you; and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this Time for more than ordinary Care.

Brethern

With pleasure we behold here the Deputies of five different Nations, viz. the United Six Nations, the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Twightwees, and the Owendaets. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon Six figures are delineated, holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union: The five first Figures representing the five Nations, to which you belong, as the Sixth does the Government of Pennsylvania; with whom you are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatever part the Belt is broke, all the Wampum runs off, and renders the whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like Manner, should you break Faith with one another, or with this Government, the Union is diſsolved. We would therefore hereby place before you the Neceſsity of preserving your Faith entire to one another, as well as to this Government. Do not separate: Do not part on any score. Let no Differences or Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation; But join all together as one Man, sincerely and heartily. We on our part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of you. In Testimony whereof, we present you this Belt.

Here the Belt was given.

Brethren,

We have only this one thing further to say at this Time: Whatever Answers you may have to give, or Busineſs to Transact with us, we desire you would use Dispatch; as it may be dangerous to you, and incommodious to us, to be kept long from our Homes, at this Season of the Year.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, the 3.d of October 1753

Present

The Commissioners. The same Indians as before.
Several Gentlemen of the County.
Scarrooyady, Speaker.

Brother Onas.

What we have now to say, I am going to speak, in Behalf of the Twightwees, Shawonese, Delawares, and Owendats.

You have, like a true and affectionate Brother, comforted us in our Affliction, you have wiped away the Blood from our Seats, and set them again in order. You have wrapped up the Bones of our Warriors, and covered the Graves of our wise Men; and wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Eyes of our Women and Children: So that we now see the Sun, and all Things are become — Pleasant to our Sight. We shall not fail to Acquaint our several Nations with your Kindnesses. We shall take care that it be always remembred by us; and believe it will be attended with suitable Returns of Love and Affection.

Then one of the Twightwees stood up and spoke as follows (Scarrooyady Interpreter.)

Brother Onas,

The Outawas, Cheepaways, and the French have struck us.. The Stroke was heavy, and hard to be borne, for thereby we lost our King, and several of our Warriors; but the loss our Brethern, the English, suffered, we grieve for most. The Love we have had for the English, from our first knowledge of them, still continues in our Breasts; and we shall ever retain the same ardent Affection for them.— We Cover the Graves of the English with this Beaver Blanket. We mourn for them more than for our own People.

Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins, sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady Spoke as follows:

Brother Onas.

I Speak now on behalf of all the Indians present, in Answer to what you said when you gave us the Goods and Belt. What you have said to us Yesterday is very kind, and pleases us exceedingly. The Speech which accompanied the Belt is particularly of great Moment. We will take the Belt home to Ohio, where there is a greater and wiser Council than us, and consider it, and return you a full Answer. We return you Thanks for the Present.

Gave a String

Brother Onas

Last Spring, when you heard of the March of the French Army, you were so good as to send us word, that we might be on our Guard: We thank you for this friendly Notice.

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Brother Onas,

Your People not only trade with us in our Towns, but disperse themselves over a large and wide extended Country, in which reside many Nations: At one End live the Twightwees, and at the other end the Caghnawagas, and Adirondacks, these you must comprehend in your Chain of Friendship; they are and will be your Brethern, let Onontio say what he will.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas

I Desire you would hear and take Notice of what I am about to say now. The Governor of Virginia desired Leave to build a Strong House on Ohio, which came to the Ears of the Governor of Canada; and we suppose this caused him to invade our Country. We do not know his Intent; because he speaks with two Tongues. So soon as we know his Heart, we shall be able to know what to do; and shall speak accordingly to him. We desire that Pennsilvania and Virginia would at present forbear settling on our Lands, over the Allegheny Hills. We advise you rather to call your People back on this side the Hills, lest Damage should be done, and you think ill of us. But to keep up our Correspondence with our Brother Onas, we will appoint some place on the Hills, or near them; and we do appoint George Croghan, on our part, and desire you to appoint another on your part, by a formal Writing under the Governor's Hand. Let none of your People settle beyond where they are now; nor ~~on~~ the Juniata Lands, till the Affair is settled between us and the French. At present, George Croghan's House, at Juniata, may be the place where any thing may be sent to us. We desire a Commission may be given to the Person instructed by the Governor of Pennsilvania; and that he may be directed to warn people from settling the Indians Land and impowered to remove them.

Gave a Belt and String

Brother Onas

All we who are here desire you will hear what we are going to say, and regard it as a Matter of Moment. The French look on the great Number of your Traders at Ohio with Envy; they fear they shall lose their Trade. You have more Traders than are necessary; and they spread themselves over our wide Country, at such great Distances, that we cannot see them, or protect them. We desire you'l call back the great Number of your Traders, and let only three Setts of Traders remain; and order these to stay in three places, which we have appointed for their Residence, viz Logs Town, the Mouth of Canawa, and the Mouth of Mohongely; the Indians will then come to them, and buy their Goods in these places, and no where else. We shall likewise look on them under our Care, and shall be accountable for them. We have settled this Point with Virginia in the same Manner.

Gave a String

Brother Onas

The English Goods are sold at too dear a Rate to us. If only honest and sober Men were to deal with us, we think they might afford the Goods cheaper: We desire therefore, that you will take effectual Care hereafter, that none but such be suffered to come out to trade with us.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas

Your Traders now bring scarce any Thing but Rum and Flour: They bring little Powder and Lead, or other valuable Goods. The Rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such Quantities, by regulating the Traders. We never

Understood

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Understood the Trade was to be for Whiskey and Flour. We desire it may be forbidden, and none sold in the Indian Country; but that if the Indians will have any, they may go among the Inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When these Whiskey Traders come, they bring thirty or forty Cags, and put them down before us, and make us Drink; and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts we have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders; and by this Means, we not only ruin ourselves, but them too. These wicked Whiskey Sellers, when they have once got the Indians in Liquor, make them sell their very Cloaths from their Backs - In short if this Practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined: We most earnestly therefore beseech you to remedy it.

A treble String

Brother Onas

I Have now done with Generals; but having something to say for particular Nations.

The Shawonese heard some News since they came here, which troubled their Minds; on which they addressed themselves to their Grandfathers, the Delawares: and said, Grandfathers, we will live and die with you, and the Six Nations: We our Wives and Children; and Children yet unborn

N: B: This was Occasioned by Conrad Weiser's having told them in private Conversation, that while he was in the Mohawk Country, he was informed, that the French intended to drive away the Shawonese (as well as the English) from Ohio.

Scarrooyady then proceeded, and said, I have something farther to say on Behalf of the Shawonese.

Brother Onas

At the Begining of the Summer, when the News was brought to us, of the Approach of the French, the Shawonese made this Speech to their Uncles, the Delawares, saying, "Uncles, you have often told us, that we were a sensible and discreet People; but we lost all our Sense and Wits, when we slipped out of your Arms; however, we are now in one anothers Arms again, and hope we shall out no more. We remember, and are returned to our former Friendship, and hope it will always continue. In Testimony whereof, we give you, our Uncles, a String of ten Rows."

The Shawonese likewise, at the same time, sent a Speech to the Six Nations, saying, "Our Brethern, the English have treated us as People that had Wit: The French deceived us: But we now turn our Heads about, and are looking perpetually to the Country of the Six Nations, and our Brethren, the English, and desire you to make an Apology for us; and they gave eight Strings of Wampum" The Delawares and Six Nations do therefore give up these Strings to Onas, and recommend the Shawonese to him as a People who have seen their Error, and are their and our very good Friends.

Gave eight Strings.

Brother Onas,

Before I finish, I must tell you, we all earnestly request you will please to lay all our present Transactions before the Council of Onondago, that they may know we do nothing in the Dark. They may perhaps think of us, as if we did not know what we were doing.

Doing; or wanted to conceal from them what we do with our Brethern; but it is otherwise; and therefore make them acquainted with all our proceedings: This is what we have likewise desired of the Virginians when we treated with them at Winchester

Brother Onas

I Forgot something which I must now say to you; it is to desire you would assist us with some Horses to carry our Goods; because you have given us more than we can carry ourselves. Our Women and Young People present you with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their own Country; not to drink here.

Presented a Bundle of Skins.

Then he added:

The Twightwees intended to say something to you, but they have mislaid some Strings which has put their Speeches in Disorder; these they will rectify, and speak to you in the afternoon.

Then the Indians withdrew.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the 3d October, 1753. P. M.

Present,

The Commissioners. The same Indians as before.

The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Twightwees Speak by Andrew Montour.

Brother Onas

Hearken what I have to say to the six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese and English.

The French have struck us; but tho' we have been hurt, it is but on one side; the other side is safe. our Arm on that side is entire; and with it we laid hold on our Pipe, and have brought it along with us, to shew you it is as good as ever: And we shall leave it with you, that it may be always ready for us and our Brethern to smoak in when we meet together.

Here he delivered over the Calumet, decorated with fine Feathers.

Brother Onas.

We have a single Heart, we have but one Heart. Our Heart is green, and good, and Sound: This Shell painted ~~with~~ green on its hollow side, is a Resemblance of it.

The Country beyond us, towards the Setting of the Sun, where the French live, is all in Darkness we can see no light there: But towards Sunrising where the English live, we see Light; and that is the way we turn our Faces. Consider us as your fast Friends, and good Brethern.

Here he delivered a large Shell, painted green on the Concave side with a String of Wampum tied to it.

Brother Onas

This Belt of Wampum was formerly given to the King of the Piankashas, one of our Tribes, by the Six Nations; that if at any Time any of our People should be killed, or any Attack made on them by their Enemies, this Belt should be sent with the News and the Six Nations would believe it.

The Twightwees, when they brought this Belt to the Lower Shawonese Town, addressed themselves to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and then to the English, and said;

Brethren

We are an unhappy people: We have had some of our Brethren the English, killed and taken Prisoners in our Towns, Perhaps our Brethren, the English, may think, or be told, that we were the Cause of their Death: We therefore apply to you the Shawonese, &c. to assure the English we were not. The Attack was so sudden, that it was not in our Power to save them. And we hope, when you deliver this Speech to the English, they will not be prejudiced against us, but look on us as their Brethren: Our Hearts are good towards them.

A large Belt of fourteen Rows.

Brethren.

One of our Kings, on his Death-bed, delivered to his Son, the Young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum and told him, Child, "I am in Friendship with the Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English; and I desire you, if by any Misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my Enemies, you would send this String to them, and they will receive you in Friendship in my stead

Delivers the Strings.

The following is a Speech of the Wife of the Piankasha King, after her Husband's Death, addressed to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and English: "Remember, Brethren, that my Husband took a fast hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between your Nations: Therefore I now deliver up his Child into your Care and Protection, and desire you would take care of him; and remember the Alliance his Father was in with you, and not forget his Friendship, but continue kind to his Child."

Gave four Strings Black and White

Brethren, Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English,

We Acquaint all our Brethren, that we have prepared this Beaver Blanket as a Seat for all our Brethren to sit on in Council. In the Middle of it we have painted a Green Circle, which is the Colour and Resemblance of our Hearts; which we desire our Brethren may believe are sincere towards our Alliance with them.

Delivered a Beaver Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady stood up and said:

Brother Onas,

The Shawonese and Delawares delivered this Speech to the Six Nations, and desired they would deliver it to the English; and now I deliver it on their Behalf.

Brethern

We acquaint you, that as the Wife of the Piankasha King delivered his Child to all the Nations, to be taken Care of, they desire that these Nations may be interceeded with, to take Care that the said Child may be placed in his Father's Seat, when he comes to be a Man, to rule their People. And the Six Nations now, in Behalf of the whole, request, that this Petition may not be forgot by the English, but that they would see the request fulfilled.

Gave four Strings

Then Scarrooyady desired the Six Nations Council might be made acquainted with all these Speeches and added, that they had no more to say; but what they have said is from their Hearts.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, the 4th. of October 1753

Present

The Commissioners. The same Indians as before.
The Gentlemen of the County.

The Commissioners, unwilling to lose any Time, prepared their Answers early this Morning, and sent for the Indians; who having seated themselves, the following Speech was made to them:

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats,

The several Matters delivered by you Yesterday have been well considered; and we are now going to return you our Answers.

The Concern expressed by the Twightwees for the Death and Imprisonment of the English, with their Professions of Love and Esteem, denotes a sincere and friendly Disposition, which entitles them to our thanks, and the Continuance of our Friendship this they may certainly depend on.

Brethren.

You have recommended to us the several Nations, who, you say, live in that great Extent of Country, over which our Traders Travel to dispose of their Goods, and especially the Twightwees, Adirondacks, and Caghnawagas, who you say live at different Extremities, and have good Inclinations towards the English. We believe you would not give them this Character unless they deserved it. Your Recommendations always will have a Weight with us, and will dispose us in Favour of them agreeable to your Request.

Brethern

The several Articles which contain your Observations on the Indian Traders, and the loose Straggling Manner in which

That Trade is Carried on, thro' Countries lying at great Distances from your Towns.. Your Proposals to remedy this, by having named three Places for the Traders to reside in, under your Care and Protection, with a Request, that the Province would appoint the particular Persons to be concerned in this Trade, for whom they will be Answerable... What you say about the vast Quantities of Rum, and its ill Effects, and that no more may be brought amongst you; all these have made a very strong Impreſsion upon our Minds; and was it now in our Power to rectify these Disorders, and to put Matters on the Footing you propose, we would do it with great Pleasure: But these are Affairs which more immediately concern the Government; in these therefore, we shall intimate your Example, by laying them before the Governor, aſsuring you, that our heartiest Representations of the Neceſsity of of these Regulations shall not be wanting, being convinced, that unleſs something effectual be speedily done in these Matters, the good People of this Province can no longer expect Safety or profit in their Commerce, nor the Continuance of your Affection.

Brethren

We will send an Account to Onondago of all that has been transacted between us.

We will Aſsist you with Horses for the Carriage of the Goods given you.

We grant your Women and Young Men their Request for Rum, on Condition it be not delivered to them until you shall have paſsed the Mountains.

Scarrooyady some Days ago desired us to give Orders for the Mending of your Guns, &c. and we did so; being obliged to send for a Gunsmith out of the Country, as no one of that Trade lived in the Town; who promised to come: But having broke his Word, it has not been in our Power to comply with this Request

Here the String given with the Request was returned.

Having delivered our general Answer, we shall now proceed to give one to what was said by particular Nations, as well by the Shawonese in the Forenoon as by the Twightwees in the afternoon.

Brethren, Delawares, and Shawonese,

We are glad to see you in such good Dispositions to each other. We entreat you to do every thing you can to preserve the Continuance of this agreeable Harmony. The Shawonese may be aſsured we retain no Manner of Remembrance of their former — Miscarriages: We are perfectly reconciled, and our Esteem for their Nation is the same as ever.

Gave a large String.

Brethren, Twightwees,

We shall take your several Presents, Shells, Strings, Beaver Blanket, and Calumet Pipe, with us, and deliver them to the Governor; that these, and the several Things said at the Delivery of them, may remain in the Council Chamber, at Philadelphia, for our

mutual

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Mutual Use and Remembrance, whenever it shall please the Great Being, who sits above, to bring us together in Council again

Gave a long String.

Brethren

We desire you will send these two Strouds to the Young King, as an Acknowledgement of our Affectionate Remembrance of his Father's Love to us, and of our Good will to him.

Be pleased to present to the Widow of the Piankasha King, our late Hearty Friend, these Handkerchiefs to wipe the Tears from her Eyes; and likewise give her Son these two Strouds to cloth him.

Here two Handkerchiefs and two Strouds were given.

Brethren Twightwees,

We Aſsure you we entertain no hard Thoughts of you, nor in any wise impute to you the Misfortune that befel the English in your Town; it was the Chance of War: We were Struck together; we fell together; and we lament your Loſs equally with our Own.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese; Twightwees, and Owendaets.

We have now finished our Answers; and we hope they will be agreeable to you: Whatever we have said, has been with a hearty Goodwill towards you; our Hearts have Accompanied our Profeſsions; and you will always find our Actions Agreeable to them. Then the Commiſsioners were silent; and, after a Space of Time, renewed their Speeches to them.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendates.

We have something to say to you, to which we entreat you will give your closest Attention, since it concerns both us and you very much

Brethren,

We have held a Council on the present Situation of your Affairs, We have reason to think, from the Advices of Taff and Callender, that it would be too great a Risque, considering the present Disorder Things are in at Ohio, to encrease the Quantity of Goods already given you: We therefore Acquaint you, that, though the Governor has furnished us with a larger present of Goods, to put into your publick Store house, as a general Stock, for your Support and Service, and we did intend to have sent them along with you, we have, on this late disagreeable piece of News, altered our Minds, and determined that the Goods shall not be delivered till the Governor be made Acquainted with your present Circumstances, and shall give his own Orders for the Disposal of them. And that they may lie ready for your Use, to be applied for, whenever the Delivery may be safe, seasonable, and likely to do you the most Service, We have committed them to the Care of your good Friend George Croghan, who is to transmit to the Governor, by Expreſs, a true and faithful Account how your matters are likely to turn out; and on the Governor's Order, and not otherwise, to put you into the Poſseſsion of them.

This we hope you will think a prudent Caution, and a Testimony of our Care for your real Good and Welfare.

Brethren,

We have a favour of a Particular Nature to request from your Speaker, Scarrooyady, in which we Expect your Concurrence and joint Interest; and therefore make it to him in your Presence. Here the Commissioners applying to Scarrooyady, spoke as follows:

Respected Chief and Brother Scarrooyady,

We have been informed by Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, that you did at Winchester, in publick Council, undertake to go to Carolina, to Sollicit the Release of some Warriors of the Shawonese Nation, who are said to be detained in the Publick prison at Charles Town, on Account of some Mischief committed by them, or their Companions, in the inhabited part of that Province; and these two persons, who are your very good Friends, have given it as their Opinion, if, after you know what has passed at Ohio you shall now leave this Company of Indians, and not return with them to their Families, and Assist in the Consultations with the Half King, and their other Chiefs, what Measures to take in this unhappy Situation of your Affairs, all may be irrecoverably lost at Allegheny, and the Loss with Justice be laid at your Door. You may, perhaps, be afraid to disoblige the Shawonese, as it was at their Instance you undertook this Journey; but we intend to speak to them, and have no doubt of obtaining their Consent; convinced as we are, that the Release of these Prisoners will be sooner and more effectually procured by the joint Interposition of the Governors of Pennsilvania and Virginia, than by your personal Sollicitations; in as much as our Governor, to whom we shall very heartily recommend this affair, can send, with greater Dispatch, his Letters to Carolina than you can perform the Journey; for at this Season, Opportunitys present every Day of sending by Sea to Charles Town; and an Express by Land may be Dispatched to Governor Dunwiddie, as soon as we return to Philadelphia

Gave a String.

The Shawonese Chiefs expressing Dissatisfaction at this Endeavour of the Commissioners to stop Scarrooyady, it gave us some Trouble to satisfy them, and obtain their Consent; but at last it was effected; and when this was signified to Scarrooyady he made this Answer

Brother Onas

I Will take your Advice and not go to Virginia at this Time, --but go Home, and do every thing in my Power for the Common Good. And since we are here now together, with a great deal of pleasure I must acquaint you, that we have set a Horn on Andrew Montour's Head, and that you may believe what he says to be true, between the Six Nations and you, they have made him one of their Counsellors, and a great Man among them; and love him dearly.

Scarrooyady gave a large Belt to Andrew Montour, and the Commissioners agreed to it.

After this Difficulty was got over, nothing else remained to be done; and as the absence of these Indians was dangerous the Commissioners put an End to the Treaty, and took their Leave of them, making private Presents at parting, to such of the Chiefs, and others, as were recommended by the Interpreters to their Particular Notice.

Thus, may it please the Governor, we have given a full and just Account of all our proceedings, and we hope our Conduct will meet with his Approbation. But, in Justice to these Indians, and the Promises We made them, we cannot close our Report, without taking Notice, That the Quantities of Strong Liquors sold to these Indians in the Places of their Residence, and during their Hunting Seasons, from all Parts of the Counties over Sasquehannah, have encreased of late to an inconceivable Degree, so as to keep these poor Indians continually under the Force of Liquor, that they are hereby become dissolute, enfeebled and indolent when sober, and untractable and mischievous in their Liquor, always quarrelling, and often murdering one another. That the Traders are under no Bonds nor give any Security for their Observance of the Laws, and their good Behaviour; and by their own Intemperance, unfair Dealings, and Irregularities, will, it is to be feared, entirely estrange the Affections of the Indians from the English; Deprive them of their Natural Strength and Activity, and Oblige them either to abandon their Country, or Submit to any Terms, be they ever so unreasonable, from the French. These Truths, may it please the Governor, are of so interesting a Nature, that we shall stand excused in recommending in the most earnest Manner, the deplorable State of these Indians, and the heavy Discouragements under which our Commerce with them at present labours, to the Governor's most serious Consideration, that some good and speedy Remedies may be provided, before it be too late.

Richard Peters
Isaac Norris
Benj: Franklin.

November 1, 1753

The above is a true Copy of the Minutes
of Council of the Fourteenth Day of
November 1753 Examin'd by

Richard Peters
Clerk of the Council

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

At a Council held at Philadelphia the fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty three.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires.
Joseph Turner	Richard Peters	

The Minutes of the two preceding Councils were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter of the Twenty Eighth August from the Right Honourable the Earl of Holdernesse one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State which was forwarded to him by Governor Dinwiddie who in his Letter of the twenty third October informed him that it arrived Two Days before in a Man of War Sloop who brought Dispatches for him and all his Majestys Governors on the Continent.

The Letter was read in these Words

Whitehall 28th. August 1753

Sir

His Majesty having received Information of the March of a Considerable Number of Indians, not in Alliance with the King, supported by some regular European Troops, intending as it is apprehended, to commit some Hostilities on Parts of his Majesties Dominions in America, I have the King's Commands to send You this Intelligence, and to direct you to use your utmost Diligence to learn how far the same may be well grounded, and to put You upon your Guard, that you may at all Events, be in a Condition to resist any Hostile Attempts that may be made upon any parts of his Majesties Dominions, within your Government; and to direct You, in the King's Name, that, in case the Subjects of any Foreign Prince or State should presume to make any Incroachment on the Limits of his Majesty's Dominions, or to erect Forts on his Majestys Lands, or commit any other Act of Hostility, You are immediately, to represent the Injustice of such Proceeding; and to require them, forthwith, to desist from any such unlawful Undertaking; But if, notwithstanding your Requisition, they should still persist, You are then to draw forth the Armed Force of the Province, and to use your best Endeavours to repel Force by Force. But, as it is his Majestys Determination not to be the Aggressor, I have the King's Commands most strictly to enjoin You, not to make Use of the Armed Force under Your Direction, excepting within the undoubted Limits of his Majesty's Dominions.

And Whereas it may be greatly conducive to his Majesty's Service, that all his Provinces in America should be aiding and assisting each other, in case of any Invasion, I have it particularly in charge, from his Majesty, to Acquaint you, that it is his Royal Will and Pleasure that You should keep up an exact Correspondence with all his Majestys Governors on the Continent And, in case you shall be informed, by any of them, of any Hostile Attempts, you are immediately to assemble the General Assembly within your Government, and lay before them the Necessity of a Mutual Assistance, and engage them to grant such Supplies as the Exigency of Affairs may require. I have wrote by this Conveyance to all his Majestys Governors to the same Purpose I am Sr. Your most Obedient humble Servant

Holdernesse

Governor Pennsylvania.

The Contents of this Letter being of a general Concern and the other Governors having as may be supposed received Letters of the like Tenor the Governor determined to take time to correspond with them on this important Subject, to consider in what manner the Requisition mentioned therein could best be made whether to the Commander of the French Forces at Weningo, or to the Governor of Canada, and whether by himself or in conjunction with any other and what Governors, and to embrace the Opportunity given him by the Expreſs who was in Town on his Return to Williamsburg, to request of Mr. Dinwiddie as his Aſsembly was sitting, that he would be pleased to favour him with his Sentiments on the several Matters recommended by his Majesty; and to Acquaint him what would be done on the part of their Government, and to Aſsure him that as far as he should be enabled by the Aſsembly of this Province, whose religious Principles might stand in the Way, he would chearfully concur with him in all such Measures as should be thought neceſsary, and in the mean time, he would by one of the Fall Ships Write to the Secretary of State acknowledging the Receipt of his Lordships' Letter, and making mention of such things as should Occur to him on this important Letter

Then by the Governors Order the Secretary read a Meſsage from some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio sent to him by an Expreſs one Lewis Montour, Andrew Montour's Brother, a French Indian, who was lately come to Ohio from Canada where he was born and had formerly lived, which Meſsage was accompanied with a Belt died of a Bloody colour, and a paper containing the Names of some Indians Wrote in the Hand Writing of Cayanguilaquoa One of the Mohocks present at the late Treaty at Carlisle

A Meſsage to the Governor of Pennsilvania by Lewis Montour Expreſs from the Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at Old Town Twenty Seventh October one thousand seven hundred and fifty three.

October ye. 27th. 1753 ye. Old Town

A Speech delivered by the Half King and all the head men of the Six Nations and those that were at the last Council in Virginia and Pennsylvania and by this Belt of Wampum we have all joined our Hands to it and sent it to our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania hopeing he will Look on the Case as it stands and we Depend that you and the Governor of Virginia will Join Hands and be as one, and We the Six Nations will be the third Brother And as for the French our Enemey is at hand with a Tomhock in their Hand holding it over our Heads to us to take hold of it. or else to be Struck with it and to take it to Strick our own Flesh we think it very hard as for you they have already struck and openly declare they will clear this River of the English and all others that will not join with them, so now we beg our Brothers Aſsistance with quick Dispatch and for the Security of our Words we send you this Belt of Wampum and we beg you will come to our Aſsistance and further all the Land on the East side of the Ohio River we deliver to you for to make a Restitution to you for to Clear us and our Traders of what they are indebted to you so we desire you will come to secure us and the Ground and we beg that you may not Look light on this and send us a speedy Answer by the bearer and his Brother or any other Body you see Cause to intrust and we beg you will come to raise a Couple of Forts especially one at the Mouth of Mohongialo and the other Higher up the River so we Waite for an Answer from you this from Your Brothers the Six Nations we intrusted Lewis Montour and William Campbell for said Montour openly Declares himself one of us and we hope our Brothers will use him well -

The Half King
Minkatoshaw
Jantha the Dear

A Speech made in the said Council by one of the Mohocks - named Jonathan Brothers I have heard since I came up more, nor so what I know when I was with you last concerning the French and now we have concluded of and with all the Six Nations, as we are now put to Distreſs by the French and see that Many of our Brothers the Traders are broke and cannot aſsist us as they used to do formerly and we have all concluded to pay their Debts which they stand indebted to you and further what our Youngmen is indebted to our Traders shall be good and be no reflections and for Restitution of their Debts we Deliver all the Land on the East side of the Ohio River from the Head to the Mouth to confirm the above we have taken hold of the said Belt of Wampum which we have sealed with Blood. We desire a speedy Answer these are a few Lines of their own Wrote in the Small bit of paper it is their Names

Us Present
Thomas Mitchell
Joseph Campbell
Reed Mitchell
Thomas Mitchell Junor.
Willom Campell -

The Speaker and Mr. Franklyn attending at the Request of the Governor they were called in and then the Indian Meſsage was read a Second time and Lewis Montour was examined, who gave the following Account vizt. That the Half King and Scarrooyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town, where he understood a Council had been held, which he called a great Council of all the Indians, that those Chiefs on their Return from thence to Shanoppin, the Place of their abode situate on the Ohio about three Miles from the Forks of Mohongialo, forthwith aſsembled the Indians about twenty in Number together with the Indian Traders who were in Town. That he was present and heard the Speeches made which were taken down in English by Reed Mitchel an Indian Trader, One of the Signers Lewis being asked to repeat the Speeches as he heard them he did so, and it agreed in Substance with the English Interpretation. But being further asked if there were any Belts or Strings

Sent from what he called the Great Council at the Lower Shawonese Town, and produced by the Half King at this Meeting, or any thing said of what was done there, he answered he did not hear or know any thing about it. But that when the Speeches were wrote by Mitchel, Two Setts of them were given to him with a Belt by the Indians with Orders to carry them to Mr. Croghan and his Brother Andrew, that he accordingly delivered them to Mr. Croghan who was then at Aucquick together with some Letters from the Traders and that his Brother was gone to Williamsburgh with one of the same Tenor as this. Lewis Montour with drawing The Commissioners informed the Governor that He was a French Indian, and suspected to be made use of by the French as a Spy, that he came to Carlisle while they were there, along with a Servant of Joseph Cammel's from the Lower Shawonese Town, under pretence of paying a visit to his Brother - That this Joseph Cammel, who was another of the Signers, was represented by Mr. Croghan to be a bad man and corrupted by the French and that the Mitchels the other Signers were Men of no Character - The Commissioners likewise thought there could not be time enough for Scarroady after his Return from Carlisle to go to, and come from, the Lower Shawonese Town by the Twenty Seventh day of October the Date of their Message.

On these Informations and considering the Imprudence of the Offer made to this Government of all the Lands on Ohio as a Compensation to the Indian Traders for their Debts, it was thought this could be no general Meeting of Indians, nor that any thing done in it could be in consequence of previous Councils held by the Indians at any other places, and that the Indian Traders might have put this into the Heads of the Indians. They therefore advised the Governor to take the Opportunity of the Virginia Express to set all this matter forth to Governor Dinwiddie who having Andrew Montour with him might receive a better Information about these Indians and the Nature of this Message than could be got from a Stranger and one too of a Dubious Character.

The Governor received from the Commissioners a list of the Goods left by them in the Hands of Mr. George Croghan and it appearing that among other things there was a large Quantity of Powder and Lead he desired to know their Sentiments whether it would be safe for him to give orders by this Messenger for the Delivery of those Goods To which they Answered they thought it might be of use if the Governor would please to direct Mr. Croghan to wait till Governor Dinwiddie should give Orders to Messrs. Guest Trent and Montour for the Disposal of the Goods in their Hands and to govern himself accordingly.

All these several Matters being taken into Consideration and that the French had an Army encamped within Fifty Miles of these Indians it was thought proper to take no Notice of their Imprudence in offering their Land on such Impracticable Terms, nor of the Characters of the English Traders present but to send them an affectionate Answer and the following one being drawn it was perused and approved by the Speaker and Mr. Franklyn.

The answer

The Answer of the Governor of Pennsilvania to the Speeches sent by Lewis Montour from the Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at the Old Town twenty Seventh October one thousand seven hundred and fifty three.

Brethren Six Nations residing at Ohio

We have received your Meſsage by Lewis Montour, accompanied with a Belt dipp'd in Blood, and a small Piece of Paper containing some Names wrote in the Hand of Cayonquiloquoa.

"By this you desire me to consider your Case and to join Hands with the Governor of Virginia, promising if "We two join together that you will make a third Brother".

"You further acquaint me that the French your Enemy are coming near you with a Tom hock in their "Hands, holding it over your Head, for you, either to take Hold of it, and with them Strike your Brethren the English, or in case of Refusal to be struck "yourselves with it that they have already struck the English and openly declare they will drive them away from the "River Ohio aswell as all others who shall not join them.

"You further make this Government an offer of all the Lands on the East Side that River, delivering it to us— "to make a Restitution to such as you and the Traders are indebted to, and desire me to come to secure you and the Land and "to build two Forts, one at the Mouth of Mohongialo and the other higher up the River Ohio.

"And lastly you inform me that you have committed the Care of this Meſsage to William Campbell and Lewis "Montour who you say has declared himself one of You.

Brethren,

A Meſsenger of Governor Dinwiddie's was fortunately here with me when Lewis Montour brought me your Meſsage and I embraced this favourable Opportunity of sending my Letters to him, wherein agreeable to your Request I aſsure him in the strongest Terms that I will very heartily consult with him, join Hands with him, and do every thing in my Power jointly with him to give You the desired Aſsistance.

Your are sensible Williamsburg, where the Governor of Virginia resides, is at a great Distance from this Town above three Hundred Miles, that it will be sometime before I can receive his Answer, but, so far as depends on me there shall be no delay, and when it shall be settled in what manner you can be best aſsisted We will send you Word.

Brethren.

The Commiſsioners who by my Appointment held a Treaty with you at Carlisle have reported to me every Matter that was transacted there, and I find their Account perfectly agrees with your Meſsage in representing the French as actually invading and seizing your Country with an Army of Canadians raised for that very Purpose, and that neither the Principals of Justice, nor your Just and reasonable Notices to them to return home and not violate the Treaties subsisting between you the Indians and them, have made any Impreſsion on them, but they still continue determined to execute their Wicked Purposes, and I am truly sensible that the Independency of the Indian Nations and the Property of the Indian in their own Lands, as well as all Freedom of Commerce are struck at and will if they should establish themselves in these Countries be overturned. But be aſsured his Majesty will not suffer this, nor that his subjects shall be treated in such a Manner without the least Provocation, and in time of Peace and expreſsly contrary to the Treaties subsisting between his Majesty and the French King.

The French Commander utters a very great Falshood when he says that the Lands on Ohio belong to his Master, and that it was thus settled between the King of Great Britain and the French King. The quite contrary is declared in the last Treaty about these matters viz.t that the Five United Nations are independant Nations, and that the Subjects of both Kings may Trade without Molestation with them and their Allies, or with the French Indians and their Allies in any of their Countries.

This I thought neceſsary you should be well informed of least the Words of the Commander should gain Credit with with you. Dont trust such perfidious Men either with your Lands or your Persons - adhere all to one another, concert your Measures prudently and unanimously, and be aſsured his Majesty will not suffer you to want the Aſsistance of his Subjects against these imperious and tyrannical Aggreſsors.

The Proprietaries, to whom his Majesty has given the sole Right of treating with the Indians on Land Affairs, are now at London, nor have I any Power over their Chest, I am therefore obliged to consult them before I can give you an Answer to the Terms on which you propose to release all your right to the Lands on the East Side of Ohio in the Limits of this Province — This I will however offer to your consideration whether it is not manifestly attended with this Difficualty, that the Debts due from Indians to Indian Traders and from them to their Merchants can never be reduced to certainty But whatever the Proprietaries Sentiments may be of this Proposal, the Governor of Virginia and myself will concert Measures for your Aſsistance we will be as one Man, and we expect you'll be a third according to your Words.

Brethren

We consider your Meſsage as a very import one, we have taken time to weigh it well in all its parts, and we are your true Friends and faithful Brethern - We have never hitherto shewn ourselves wanting in our Aſsistance to You, we never shall, You may be aſsured. The Season we apprehend will not permit the French to advance nearer to you, so that you will have time to consult together and to make all the Indians in that large Extent of Country to which the French make Pretentions acquainted with their unjust Designs, that they may Aſsemble together in Council and there Concert a joint and unanimous Opposition, and enter into hearty and mutual Bonds and League together and be united as one Man, Let this be done and in the End I hope all will be well -

Brethren

I have committed this Answer to the Care of Meſsieurs Croghan and Montour with my Orders to deliver it and interpret it to you in Council.

On your recommendations signified to me by the Commiſsioners who were at Carlisle I have appointed these Two Persons to do the Publick Business of this Goverment, and expect to see their Attestations or Certificates to all the Messages which you shall please to send to this Goverment. They are answerable to me for their Conduct and I can place a Confidence in what they say or do, but as to other persons tho' they may be good men, yet if they are not known to me, it will not be proper especially in such a dangerous Season as this is, to entrust them with publick Consultations and make them the Messengers of Advices. This is the case with those who have subscribed the Interpretation of your speeches, they may be good men but I do not know them nor their Characters

James Hamilton

The above is a true Copy of the Minutes
of Council of the Fifteenth Day of
November 1753 Examined by

Richard Peters
Clerk of the Council

A Deputation from the six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendaet Indians, being in Virginia, on a Treaty with that Government, desired the Governor of Pennsylvania to meet them on their return at Carlisle within that Province; he sent some Gentlemen as Commiſsioners, not being able to go himself, who were informed by the Indians that on receiving an account of the March of a Body of French and Indians, in their alliance, they had sent to forbid the Commander to advance further than Fort Niagara; that the French Commander — disregarding this notice, and continuing to march, the Council of Indians settled at Logstown sent a second notice, which met them at a River that runs into Lake Erie, which was also disregarded, as was the third intended to be the last given them; and the Commander declared he had orders to build four strong Houses, at Weningo, Mohongialo, Logstown, and Bever Creek, all on the River Ohio; that he should throw the English over the Hills, it being agreed, between the two Crowns, that the Lands on the west should belong to the French, and on the East to the English.

The Indians desired no settlements may be made, either by Virginia or Pennsylvania to the westward of the Allegany Hills, 'til they had accommodated this difference with the French, and that the Indian Traders might settle at Logstown, the mouth of Canawa, and the mouth of Mohongialo, where they should look on them as under their care, and be accountable for them.

The Indians returned resolved to do every thing in their power for the common good of themselves and the English, but it is apprehended if they cannot by negociation prevail with the French to return, they will keep poſseſsion, unleſs the Indians could be supported by regular Troops, as those in alliance with the French are; they see the Troops of France in the Kings pay, in some sort of Forts, on every considerable paſs, where they may be supplyed with Arms and ammunition, and protected on any ~~Occasion~~ Occasion.

If this Settlement is to be removed by Force of Arms, with the consent of the Indians, the Governor of Virginia should be impowered to enter into such a Scheme with them as shal be judged propper for that purpose, and ordered to raise Men to be added to any that can be supplyed where there is a military Force, and draw for their pay, as it is supposed the Militia of Virginia cannot be drawn so far from their several Countys. it might be recommended to the Colony to furnish provisions for such service, and to other Colonys to aid such an enterprize; if this can be done, by aſsisting the Indians, the expence, it is supposed, cannot be great, but if the Indians should be unwilling to engage, it will require a much more considerable Force.

Whether the Settlement should be removed in pursuance of such a plan or not, it is proposed that some Forts should be built on the back of the north part of Virginia, and some Independent Companys raised, to take poſseſsion of them, to command which experienced Officers should be sent from England, such as are most likely to be content with living far detatched from the principal Settlements. these Forts may be settled places of Trade for the Traders of all the Provinces, as that at Oswego is for New York now.

Trea[illegible]
with the Six [illegible] ...tions. Shawanas
Twightwe[illegible] ...endates
Oct[illegible] 3

Monday 7th. Novbr. 5 Chenussio Ind.s came from Albany to my House escorted by Messrs. Ryckman and Antony Blake, with a Letter from the Mayor of Albany. desired they would stay at my house untill my return from Albany.—

Do. Die I met near ye Stockbridge Ind.s on their way to my House, turned them back & met with them in Alby what passed there is in another Sheet.

Sunday 13th. on my return from Alby found Several Oghquagoes here, come with Intelligence & Demanding some Ammunition to defend themselves with, being threatened daily by those Ind.s at [illegible]. They spoke with a Belt and a String of Wampum.

Monday 14th. the Bunts 2 Sons and Several other Onondagaes arrived, after dining they desired a Meeting with me wh. being granted they met in the Council Room, when Kakadery spoke as follows.

Brothr. — Our Case is now very hard, and quite different to what we expected from ye many fair promises made to Us by those two Generals Viz. that if we ye Six Nations would join the English, and should be lucky enough to conquer ye French we should be for ever regarded the happyest people as You then considered it, and readily agreed to join & assist You as long as the War should continue, (which was done) and now since we see these Troubles arisen, We here present, do assure You we never will let slip that Friendship subsisting between Us, particularly as You are our own Brother, I speak now the Sentiments of our Sachims, who are determined (out of the regard they have for their English Bretheren) to withstand the resentment and any Attempts wh. the Ottawa Confederacy may make agst. Us. Brother besides (repeating to you how hard our Case is, who are attached to the English, we must daily hear reflections cast by ye. ill disposed & threats agst. those who wear the English Badges, or Meddals) never-theless we are fully determined to stand by our Bretheren, these our resolutions you may depend upon to be sincere & not to be alter'd

60

(3) Brother I Must now tell you that about 2 years ago, as my Nephew a principal Warrior, with others of his Nation were returning from the Cherokee Country, He was killed by the Hurons, w^ch^ gives me so much concern that nothing but a proper revenge Can ease my mind, or remove my Grief, having had so great regard for him, I have impatiently waited to see whether the Hurons would make satisfaction, but as they have not, I now look upon it, to have been done designedly, & w^th^ an intent to pick a quarrel —

Brother We are very poorly Cloathed for the Season of the Year, and as the approaching Snows & Cold we hope you will take pity of us, & not let our Enemies laugh & shew [illegible] see not one person [illegible] the Road, and say these were the them [illegible] like, we hope in stead you will give us a little Ammunition having none to hunt with, this is y^e^ reason of our poverty.

We hope you will consider our request, and also order our Arms to be repaired. —— so Ended ——

C[illegible] told them he would consider what they had said, and then give them an Answer.

Tuesday 15th the Oghquagoes Came in to the Council Room and recd. ye following Answer —— Brethren

I am obliged to yr. Sachims for constantly acquainting me with the Motions & designs of our Enemy, as also for your care of our People at Cherry Valley, & whose fear agst. whom you have hitherto prevented these Wicked Inds. making any Attempts. — For wh., and yr. honest intentions, you say you have Raised their Resentment agst. you, and dread ye consequence. In this case I would think it adviseable, for your Settlement to move to Oneida & Tuscarora, untill this Storm blew over, wh. cannot last long. besides as Oneida is much nearer to us than yr. present place of Abode, We can in time of danger come sooner to yr. Assistance — — — A Belt —

Brethren I am sensible of yr. fidelity and firm Attachment to ye. British English, as well as of your dangerous Situation on ye. whole I comply in some measure with yr. request, and will give you an Order to my Son who will deliver you 2lb. of Powder Ball & Flints in proportion, wh. will enable You to make some defence in case of an Attempt being made upon you,

returned [illegible] Strings

Gave 3 Strings to acquaint their People of Genl. Amherst being recalled, & General Gages succeeding him in the Command. 3 Strings —

Thursday Novbr. 24th. Four Onondagaes Arrived here, & acquainted me by a Belt of Wampum that several Sachims & Cheif Warriors of each of ye. Six Nations would be down here in a few Days, in order to go to England A Belt

Wednsday 2 Tuscaroras from Onoguage arrived, with three Strings of Wampum acquainted us that 65 of their Nation were as far as Stony Valley on their way & would be here in 2 or three days.

3 Strings —

Friday Decbr 5: 5 Senecas from Thanadeskegy Arrived here and told us that there were a great many [illegible] their Town on their way hither, and that they were all of ye Town and Kanadarage very heartily inclined, and would not engage themselves in the War against ye English on any acct —

Mishtaham Chief

Saturday 7 Mr. Mcleander from Chughnut & [illegible] arrived, and after getting room went to their Encampment.

Mishtash here [illegible] the first of this Page [illegible] Chief

[illegible] from Canughsaragey At four More arrived, got room & encamped. —

Monday Decbr 9: a Number of the Tuscaroras from Onoguage came into the Council Room. ~~then~~ their Speaker Thomas alias Aniucho [illegible] began with 3 Strings of Wampum & Condoled them [illegible] in talk explained by their Brethren the Senecas after their usual manner. —

3 Strings —

Then the Speaker took 3 Strings of Wampum from the ~~Chiefs~~ [illegible] at Onoguage, and spoke with them which they desired [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible] some time a[illegible] that we would keep a good look out & acquaint you when [illegible] we accordingly on receiving [illegible] brought [illegible] them, to be [illegible] your knowledge [illegible] in 3 days time [illegible] late news reached their Ears then [illegible] we send now & accompany our [illegible] will not take amiss —

3 Strings —

Sett of Wil[illegible] presented the [illegible]

Brother [illegible] Onoguage do [illegible] that we [illegible] [illegible] hand made between our forefathers & yours & the [illegible] therefrom Spiritual as well as temporal that we are firmly [illegible] to abide inviolably thereby and are heartily sorry to see one of the five

Nations namely the Shawanese or Senekas guilty of a Breach of that Covenant formerly ~~so solemnly entered into, and~~ made, & both Nation y^e Delawares.——

A Belt representing the
[illegible] road of Peace tho' it—

Brothers, In the late War with the French you called on us as Brethern to join you against that proud Nation, tho' then said none were able for them, we according to and agreeable to y^e Covenant between us Joined you and w^t y^e Assistance of God We succeeded & saw his pride humbled, — and as there are some troublesome ill disposed Nation of Indians namely the Delawares & Shenah... now rose in Arms against you, We are come to assure you of our Determined resolution taken on the most serious deliberation of our Sachems, Cheifs, Warriors, Women & even Children to Join you & assist you in bringing them to reason by a proper punishment and now we are at your disposal.——

A large white Belt 11 Rows

A Black Belt from the Cheif Women to y^e Chiefs & Warriors on their declaring their resolutions.——

Brethern Freinds & Relations, We the Women of Tuscarora Town do now with the utmost pleasure return you thanks for and highly commend the part you have determined to act in the present Quarrel, or War between ~~between~~ these Nations of Ind^s Your Bretheren the English, and as it is what we wished you to do, we assure you, that it is as a healing balm to a wounded Person, our Minds having for some time been very much troubled for our Bretherens Lives, which we doubt not will end, on your, & some others acting the Manly Part, w^ch we most earnestly recommend to you, & we will afford you all the Assistance in y^e power of Women towards so good an End.

A Black Belt 8 Rows

Brethern Freinds & Relations! y^e Ind^s divers pretty divided — We have now only to recommend to you all a Valliant & Steady conduct in Action as well as in Council, and we shall not fail, in y^r absence, or in case of Death, to instill y^e principles you are now to act upon into ~~the~~ minds of your Children, so that they may always follow y^r Example, [illegible]

(392) when they grow up, and thereby merit their Brethrens Prai[se]
Will — it is hoped you will regard our Brother Warraghiiagey
as the real Sentiments of his Tribe to your Sisters of Tusiarora

A 16 White Belt with Blackstrokes
8 rows —

~~The~~ Sachims now Spoke to Sir Wm Johnson

Brother We having now made known to You our fixed resolutions, which you may depend upon to what will be our Fate, have only to request that you will consider & take pitty of our present poverty occasioned by the evil disposition of those Inds who are now at War with You, and who on account of our attachment to You threaten us daily, insomuch that our Young Men are obliged to neglect Hunting & Stay at Home to protect our Old & Young, who otherwise must Dye at their mercy. We are in all Men Women & Children nine [illegible] Hundred Fighting men 40 —

A White Belt with Blackstrokes
9 rows —

Brother

It is customary among us on the Death of a Sachim to fill his place as soon as convenient. We now take this opportunity in your presence, of appointing this Lad whose name is Kinsh[illegible] in the room of Serihokanaragy who was our Chief Sachim and hope it will meet your Approbation. —

A Belt — 6 rows —

Mr [illegible] Mohickander Chief with [illegible] of his Nation desired a Conference when [illegible]

Brother Warraghiyagey I am sent by my Tribe to acquaint you that agreeable to your [illegible] at the commencement of Hostilities we removed to Canajoharie where we now [illegible] [illegible] of our People at [illegible] [illegible] and shall always remain [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ to show you that we are and shall always remain [illegible] Friends to the [illegible] be ready to give you all the assistance in our power against your Enemies.

[illegible]

3 Strings

Extract from Sir Wm Johnson's Statement to the Lords of Trade &c. Novr 18th - 1763 -

The Five Nations having in the last Century subdued the Shawonese Delawares Twightees, and Western Indians so far as Lakes Michigan and Superior, received them into Alliance, allowing them possession of the Lands they occupied; and have been ever since at Peace with the greatest part of them, and such was the Prowess of the Five Nations Confederacy that had they been properly supported by us, they would have long since put a period to the Colony of Canada which alone they were near affecting in the Year 1688, since that time they have admitted the Tuscaroras from the Southward amongst them, giving them a Tract of Land beyond the Oneida, and they have ever since formed a part of that Confederacy. —

As original Proprietors, this Confederacy claim the Country of their Residence South of Lake Ontario, to the great Rige of the Blue Mountains with all the Western parts of the Province of New York towards Hudsons River West of the Kaats Kill, thence to Lake Champlain and from Regiogne a Rock East side of said Lake to Oswegatchie or La Gattette on the River St Laurence having long since ceded their Claim

North of said Lake in favor of the Canada Indians as hunting grounds) thence up the River St Lawrence and along the South side of Lake Ontario to Niagara

In Right of Conquest they Claim all Country comprehending the Ohio. and ng the great Rige of Blue Mountains at the back of Virginia — thence to the head Kentucky River. and down the same to River Ohio above the Rifts. thence Northerly the South end of Michigon thence along ng the eastern Shore of said Lake to hillimackinac. thence easterly across the end of Lake Huron to the great Ottawa (including the Chippewa or Missisagua try) and down the said River to the Island Montreal. —

However these more distant Claims possessed by many powerful Nations. habitants have long began to render elves Independent by the assistance French, and the great decrease of the ations, but their Claim to the Ohio and to the Lakes is not in the least disputed Shawonese Delawar's &c &c who never ect any Sales of Land, or other Matters their consent, and who send deputies the Grand Council of Onondago on all imp tant Occasions. —

"The Fifteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht
"stipulates that: the subjects both of France
"and England shall enjoy full liberty of
"going and coming on account of Trade:
"also The natives of those Countries shall,
"with the same liberty resort as they please
"to the British and French Colonies for
"promoting Trade on one side and the other
"without any molestation or hinderance,
"either on the part, of the British subjects
"or of the French".

The Violation of this Article on the part of the French, by preventing the British Traders crossing the Ohio, occasioned the War of 1754 – 55 –

The States seem to allow this principle, in the following article in the Cherokee Treaty. –

"It is agreed on the part of the
"Cherokees, that the United States, shall have the
"sole and exclusive right of regulating their
"Trade"

This article can scarcely refer to internal regulation; but to prevent, not their own Subjects from illicit Trade, but foreign Nations from any Trade.

liberty to avail yourself of His Majesty's permission to return, after so long an absence, to your native country.

I am, &c
(signed) **Dunk Halifax.**

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[Plantations General Papers, R., 51, in Bundle 8.]

Johnson Hall Novr 13. 1763.

My Lords,

In obedience to your Lordships commands of the 5th of August last, I now do myself the honour of writing my sentiments concerning Indian affairs and of transmitting the best state I am able at present, of the several Nations within my department, with whom I have hitherto had intercourse.

Your Lordpps may please to observe that in my letter of the 20th of August 1762, I gave a pretty general account of the Indians sentiments at that period, of the uneasiness amongst them, and my apprehensions thereon, as also my sentiments on the best method of conciliating their affections and preventing a Rupture; and I flatter myself it will appear, from what has since past, that my then opinion, was not ill founded.

In my letter of the 1st of July and 25th of Septr last I repeated my former sentiments, and humbly represented the causes to which the late hostilities might chiefly be attributed.

I shall therefore in this chiefly confine myself to the claims, interest, cause of defection and sentiments of the several Nations within my department, and with deference, offer my opinion on the ways and means for effecting a lasting peace, and securing their affections to the advantage of His Majesty and the safety and welfare of His American subjects for which importand end, I shall humbly lay before Your Lordpps a necessary plan for the better regulation of my Department.

In the State herewith transmitted I have (with as much exactness as the subject would possibly admit of at present) laid down the several Confederacies in my Department hitherto treated with, and pointed out as nearly as I could the situation and numbers of each Nation comprehended therein, with their present alliances; but as the Western Indians or Ottawas Confederacy, were but newly received into our alliance, I have only taken upon me to ascertain the numbers of them residing in the neighbourghood of the several outposts lately taken, as reported by my deputies, who performed tours amongst them, and given the best General Computation I have met with of the rest of their Confederacy, who live so scattered about the North of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and even about the Lakes, Superior and Michigan, that no particular account can as yet be procured of them.

I am now to lay before your Lordpps the claims of the Nations mentioned in the State of the Confederacies.

The Five Nations having in the last Century subdued the Shawanese, Delawares, Twighties, & western Indians so far, as lakes, Michigan & Superior, received them into an alliance, allowed them the possession of the Lands they occupied, and have ever since been at peace with the greatest part of them, and such was the prowess of the Five Nations Confederacy, that had they been properly supported by us, they would have long since put a period to the Colony of Canada, which alone, they were near effecting in the year 1688. Since that time, they have admitted the Tuscaroras from the Southward amongst them, giving them a Tract of Land beyond Onejda, and they have ever since formed a part of that Confederacy.

As Original proprietors, this Confederacy claim the Country of their residence, South of Lake Ontario to the great Ridge of the Blew Mountains, with all the Western part of the province of New York towards Hudsons River, west of the Caats Kill, thence to Lake Champlain, and from Regioghne a Rock at the East side of said lake to Osswegatche or La Gattell on the River S^t^ Lawrence (having long since ceded their claim North of said line in favour of the Canada Indians as Hunting ground) thence up the River S^t^ Lawrence and along the South side of Lake Ontario to Niagara.

In right of conquest, they claim all the Country (comprehending the Ohio) along the great Ridge of Blew Mountains at the back of Virginia, thence to the head of Kentucke River, and down the same to the Ohio above the Rifts, thence Northerly to the South end of Lake Michigan, then along the eastern shore of said lake to Missillimackinac, thence easterly across the North end of Lake Huron to the great Ottawa River, (including the Chippawæ or Mississagey Country) and down the said River to the Island of Montreal.—However, these more distant claims being posessed by many powerful Nations, the Inhabitants have long began to render themselves independant by the assistance of the French, and the great decrease of the Six Nations; but their claim to the Ohio, and thence to the Lakes is not in the least disputed by the Shawanese Delawares ettc, who never transacted any Sales of Land or other matters without their consent, and who sent Deputys to the grand Council at Onondaga on all important occasions.

On my coming to the management of Indian Affairs in 1746. when the Indians refused to meet or treat with our Governours, the Indian interest was from our former neglect in so visible a State of decline, that it was conjectured by many, they would entirely abandon us; in this scituation, it was with the utmost difficulty that I was enabled to prevent their falling off, but by proper measures and personal interest, I was happy enough, not only to keep them in our interest but also to employ many parties of them against the Enemy, who greatly harassed them. On my further appointment by General Braddock (for which I never received any salary) I then acquainted them that I feared, the utmost I could do would be to preserve a neutrality, which alone would be of great consequence, and for this my opinion, I had sufficient reason, as the Indians had from the year 1749 to 1754. been continually complaining of neglect, and remonstrating against the growing power of the French, and repeatedly requesting our assistance, on which they would disposess them notwithstanding their Interest with the western Indians whom they had at an immense expence, and by the artful insinuations of Jesuits and other proper Emissaries brought over to them, and which in the declining state of the Six Nations, were too formidable Enemies alone to cope with.

The Six Nations living at the Ohio, had even requested both of Virginia and Pennsylvania to erect a Post on the Ohio, where Fort Du Quesne since stood, concerning all which I have the authentic Records and proceedings, but finding it neglected and themselves dispised, they in 1754. at the great Congress held at Albany (in the presence of the Gov^r^ of New York and Commissioners from several of the Govern^ts^ mett there, to consider on ways and means to bring about an Union of the Colonies and to preserve the Friendship of the Six Nations, as also to check the growing power of the French) refused to hear Gov^{r} or any of the rest, until I was sent for, as I had for some time declined the management of Indian Affairs, on not being properly supported.—When addressing the Gov^{r} ettc. the Indians said: "This is the ancient "place of Treaty, where the Fire of Friendship always used to Burn—it is now three years "since *we* have been called to any public treaty here; it is true, there are Commiss^{rs} here "(meaning the Albany Commiss^{rs} for Indian affairs, persons of very little capacity, who were "all devoted to their own interest and Trade, and by whose means the French were constantly "supplied with Indian and other goods, thro' the channel of Canada Indians) but they have "not invited us to smoak with them, but the Indians of Canada come frequently and smoak "here, which is for the sake of the Beaver. Bretheren, you desired us to speak from the "bottom of our hearts, and we shall do it. Look about you and see all these houses full of "Beaver, and the money is gone to Canada; the fire is here burned out"—that is the fire of peace, meaning that their friendship was at an end.

Since I had the honour of being appointed to the sole management of Indian Affairs by His Maj$^{ty's}$ commission in February, 1756. I had the satisfaction to find that my endeavours to regain the Six Nations ettc to his Maj$^{ty's}$ interest was not totally without success, as well as advantage to the public, and your Lord^{pps} approbation. I beg pardon for the preceeding digression, but I judged it necessary to remind your Lord^{pps} in the words of the Indians, of their then sentiments and the cause thereof.

As the claims of the Western Indians, are on the North side of the Lakes, and extending thence to the Country of the Sioux, they in no wise concern our present possessions, except as to the Lands, on which the out posts have been erected, and of that, among other particulars I shall speak hereafter.

I apprehend from what I have formerly and now wrote, on this subject, it will appear clearly to your Lord^{pps} that the Colonies, had all along neglected to cultivate a proper understanding with the Indians, and from a mistaken notion, have greatly dispised them, without considering, that it is in their power at pleasure to lay waste and destroy the Frontiers. This opinion arose from our confidence in our scattered numbers and the parsimony of our people, who, from an error in politics, would not expend five pounds, to save twenty, and it must be a matter of real concern to any good subject to find, that nothing but fatal experience would convince many of their errors.—

Without any exageration, I look upon the Northern Indians to be the most formidable of any uncivilized body of people in the World. Hunting and War are their sole occupations, and the one, qualifies them for the other, they have few wants, and those are easily supplied, their properties of little value, consequently, expeditions against them however successful, cannot distress them, and they have courage sufficient for their manner of fighting, the nature and situation of their Countrys, require not more.

As the French well knew the importance of the Indians, they wisely, took advantage of our neglect, and altho' they were not able to effect a proper reconciliation with the Six Nations, took care to cultivate a good understanding with the Western Indians, which the safety of their Colony, and their ambitious views of extending their bounds, rendered indispensably necessary; to effect this, they were at an immense expence in buying the favour of the Indians.

On the reduction of Montreal, whereby the frontiers claimed by Canada, were ceded to His Majesty, I thought it prudent, to send M^{r} Croghan, one of my Deputys with the Troops, who were to take possession of Detroit ettc, whereby I reconciled the change to the neighbouring

Indians, then in arms against us, and the next year went in person to Detroit, where, I held a Conference with the several neighbouring Nations, the particulars of which will appear from my transactions last year transmitted to your Lord^{pps}; but apprehensive that our occupying these out posts, would never be approved of, unless the Indians shared our favours, as they had been accustomed to those of the French, I represented to the Commander in Chief, the necessity of weaning them therefrom gradually, as well as the repeated accounts I had constantly transmitted me of the uneasiness amongst the Indians, and my apprehensions thereon.

The Indians of the Ottawa Confederacy (& who begun the present war) and also the Six Nations, however their sentiments may have been misrepresented, all along considered the Northern parts of North America, as their sole property from the beginning; and although the conveniency of Trade, (with fair speaches and promises) induced them to afford both, us and the French settlements in their Country, yet they have never understood such settlement as a Dominion, especially as neither we, nor the French ever made a conquest of them; they have even repeatedly said at several conferences in my presence, that "they were amused by "both parties with stories of their upright intentions, and that they made War for the protection "of the Indians Rights, but that they plainly found, it was carried on, to see who would become "masters of what was the property of neither the one nor the other"—The French in order to reconcile them to these encroachments, loaded them with favours, and employed the most intelligent Agents, of good influence, as well as artful Jesuits amongst the several Western and other Nations, who by degrees, prevailed on them to admit of Forts, under the Notion of Trading houses in their Country, and knowing, that these posts, could never be maintained contrary to the inclinations of the Indians, they supplied them thereat with Ammunition and other necessaries in abundance, as also called them to frequent Congresses, and dismissed them with handsome presents; by which, they enjoyed an extensive commerce, obtained the assistance of these Indians, and posessed their Frontiers in safety; and as without these measures, the Indians would never have suffered them in their Country, so, they expect that whatever European power passes the same, they shall in some measure reap the like advantages. Now, as these advantages ceased, on the Posts being posessed by the English, and especially as it was not thought prudent to indulge them with Amunition, they immediately concluded, that we had designs against their liberties, which opinion had been first instilled into them by the French, and since promoted by Traders of that Nation and others who retired amongst them on the surrender of Canada and are still there, as well as by Belts of Wampum and other exhortations, which I am confidently assured have been sent amongst them from the Illinois Louisiana and even Canada for that purpose.

The Shawanese and Delawares about the Ohio who were never warmly attached to us since our neglects to defend them against the encroachments of the French, and refusing to erect a Post at the Ohio, or assist them and the Six Nations with Men or amunition, when they requested both of us, as well as irritated at the loss of several of their people killed upon the communication to Fort Pitt in the years 1759 and 1761. were easily induced to join with the Western Nations, and the Senecas dissatisfied at many of our posts, jealous of our designs, and displeased at our neglect and contempt of them soon followed their example. These are the causes the Indians themselves assign, and which certainly occasioned the Rupture between us, the consequence of which, in my humble opinion, will be, that the Indians (who do not regard the Distance) will be supplied with necessaries by the Wabache and several Rivers, which empty into the Mississippi, which it is by no means in our power to prevent, and in return the French will draw the valuable Furrs down that River, to the advantage of their Colony, and the destruction of our Trade; this will always induce the French to foment differences between us and the Indians, and the prospects many of them entertain, that they may hereafter become possessed of Canada, will incline them still more to cultivate a good understanding with the Indians, which if ever attempted by the French, would, I am very apprehensive be attended with a general defection of them from our interest, unless we are at a great pains and expence, to regain their friendship, and thereby satisfy them, that we have no designs to their prejudice.

By the measures I have taken the Six Nations (Senecas excepted) are still our friends, and continue to repeat their offers of accompanying His Maj^ty's Troops against the Enemy, when the Commander in Chief shall approve thereof. As the Six Nations are the barrier of this province in particular, and can easily cut off the important Communication to Lake Ontario either way, their attachment can not I conceive be too much cultivated, and the redress of their grievances I hope may appear worthy your Lord^pps attention, more especially as they dread the resentment of our numerous Enemies for their fidelity to Us. Of the Seneca Villages, two remain still our friends, viz^t Kanadasegey and Kanadaraygo, and the fidelity of the rest of the Confederacy, hath hitherto preserved the frontiers of this Province and the communication to Lake Ontario. But as those who are still our friends, particularly the Mohawks, are they, who have the most occasion to be redressed in land affairs, it is necessary to observe to your Lord^pps the particulars in which they are aggrieved, concerning their Lands, which I have in my former letters generally represented.

As we have not extended our settlement further than the Onejda Country, and but few there, we have as yet had but few complaints from that Nation or from those more distant.

The claim of the Mohawks extends from near Albany along the Mohawk River to the little falls or carrying place (the Onejda boundary) about 60 miles above Schenectady, and all the Country from thence Eastward and North to Rejioghne in Lake Champlain, with the Country South and West of the Mohawk River to the heads of Susquehana and Delaware Rivers; for the lands along the Mohawk River (a few small Tracts excepted) the Indians acknowledge themselves to be contented, except that claimed by the Corporation of Albany, of which I shall speak presently; but a matter of the utmost uneasiness to them is the large Patent of Kayadarasseras alias Queensborough. In the Reign of Queen Ann, some people of Albany persuaded a few Mohawks to sell them a small piece of Land (about enough for three Farms) along the Hudsons River above Saraghtoga, and procured an Indian deed for that purpose, for a trifling consideration, which, small as it was, having been left in Schenectady, was there burned when that Town was destroyed by the French & the purchase money never since paid. Under the pretext of said Indian Deed, the parties procured a Patent bearing date the 2^nd day of November 1708 for all the lands then unoccupied between Hudson and the Mohawk River, to certain places on both those Rivers containing by estimation about 800000 Acres of land which included, the most valuable part of the Mohawks Hunting ground, subject to only four pounds currency per annum quit Rent, which if now granted, would yield a Revenue to the Crown of about £1700 p^r annum currency; this unconscionable grant, the proprietors did not as yet attempt surveying or Dividing in 55 years, neither did they venture to settle any people thereon, 'till last year a few poor people were placed on it, which has greatly alarmed and revived the Indian's uneasiness, who never dreamed that they would have attempted to settle what was so surreptitiously obtained, which, if allowed, will include several farms and improvements made by many poor industrious persons, who since the time of granting that large Tract, have fairly purchased and obtained Patents for small Tracts along the Mohawk River, and the Patentees foreseing the consequence, of attempting to settle it themselves, were till lately deterred, from doing any thing therein, a practice too common amongst all possessors of large Tracts in this Country, who keep the same in Reserve waiting for the extinction of the Indians, or the encrease in value of Lands to the prejudice of all those who want to occupy and cultivate small Tracts.

The Corporation of Albany likewise (a great many years ago) obtained an Indian Deed, by intoxicating their Chiefs, and other unfair measures as the Indians say, of the lands called, the Mohawk Flatts at Fort Hunter, whereon they reside, and from whence they draw the greatest part of their subsistance; and altho' they have not as yet attempted to disposess the Indians, yet it is to be apprehended, whenever matters are thoroughly established, they will certainly do so, which gives the utmost discontent to the Indians.

The parties concerned in the Patent at Conajohare as mentioned in a former letter, are now endeavouring to compromise the affair with the Indians. Should they settle it to the satisfaction of the Indians, it will prevent my giving your Lord^{pps} any further trouble on that head, if otherwise, I shall in my next, lay the affair in the fullest and clearest manner I possibly can before your Lordships.

These are the only land disputes, at present necessary to be laid before your Lord^{ps}, in which the Mohawks think themselves highly aggrieved, and in which, I am of opinion, Your Lord^{ps} will judge it very necessary to redress them, which will not only highly gratify them, but have the best effect imaginable on the minds of the rest of the Six Nations who are no strangers to the fraud, and have repeatedly demanded redress.

But the grand matter of concern to all the Six Nations (Mohawks excepted) is the occupying a chain of small Posts on the communication through their Country to Lake Ontario, not to mention Fort Stanwix, exclusive of which, there were erected in 1759. Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk River, and the Royal Block House at the East end of Onejda Lake, in the Country of the Oneidaes, Fort Brewerton, and a post at Oswego Falls in the Onondagaes Country; in order to obtain permission for erecting these Posts, they were promised they should be demolished at the end of the War. General Shirley also made them alike promise for the posts he erected; and as about these posts, are their fishing and Hunting places, where they complain, that they are often obstructed by the Troops, and insulted, they request that (according to promise) they may not be kept up, the war with the French being now over.

In 1760 Sir Jeffery Amherst sent a speech to the Indians in writing, which was to be communicated to the Nations about Fort Pitt ettc: by General Monkton then commanding there, signifying his intentions to satisfy and content, all Indians for the ground occupied by the Posts, as also for any land about them, which might be found necessary for the use of the garrisons; but the same has not been performed, neither are the Indians in the several Countries at all pleased at our occupying them, which they look upon them as the first steps to enslave them and invade their properties. And I beg leave to represent to your Lord^{ps}, that one very material advantage resulting from a continuance of good treatment and some favours to the Indians, will be the security and toleration thereby given to the Troops for cultivating lands about the Garrisons, which the present reduction of their Rations renders absolutely necessary.

I have now as brieftly, as the subjects would admit of, stated the strength, Interest, Claims and sentiments of the Indians with the causes to which their discontent, and the present unhappy rupture must be attributed; and I am next to offer my opinion how there cause may be removed, and what will be the most effectual plan for the management of Indian Affairs, for the benefit of a Free Trade, and the security and interests of His Majesty's subjects.

In doing this I am hopeful, your Lord^{ps} will be of opinion, that I offer no sentiments, but what are the result of experience, such as appear to promise the most success, attended with as much œconomy, as good policy will admit of, and which if approved of by your Lord^{pps}, and recommended accordingly, may enable me to collect a good Force of Indians against the ensuing campaign, to accompany our Troops who may then pursue their destination, without the surprises, hazards and losses, which I am confident, will always attend their expeditions, unless Indians are encouraged to accompany them.

This necessary plan, may be reduced to two heads; First, the satisfying the Indians on the subject of their uneasiness, particularly concerning their lands; and secondly, by regulating the Department of Indian Affairs in such a manner, as shall best tend to the security of peace, and the promoting His Maj$^{ty's}$ interest amongst the Indians.

With regard to the First, I humbly conceive, that a certain line should be run at the back of the Northern Colonies, beyond which no settlement should be made, until the whole Six Nations should think proper of selling part thereof. This would encourage the thick settlement of the Frontiers, oblige the Proprietors of large grants to get them Inhabited, and secure the Indians from being further deceived by many who make a practice of imposing on a few Indians with liquor and fair promises to sign Deeds, which are generally disavowed by the Nation, altho' the lucrative fees on a Patent made it formerly easy to procure one, without looking into the merits of the Indian purchase, and then, there is no redress here, a Patent being deemed a good title at common Law.

The line of 60 miles south of the Lakes Erie and Ontario, which by their deed in 1726. the Indians were disposed to have reserved to their posterity beyond a power of disposal, does not comprehend one third of the Lands yet unpurchased, neither it is any thing sufficient for the hunting grounds of people, who require a large Tract for that purpose, especially as several Tribes have since retired that way to be remote from our settlements. I would therefore humbly propose, that that Tract might be in some manner augmented, and some remarkable boundary appointed, and that the Indians should over and besides, be contented and satisfied, or permitted to occupy all the lands without the line until such time as they thought proper to dispose thereof; and I am certain, I can at any time hereafter perswade them to cede to His Maj^{ty} more land, if it may be found wanting from the encrease of people, which is very improbable, there being already more pattented and unsettled than can possibly be well occupied in many years. The thirst of making distant settlements is very impolitic, as such frontiers are too weak and remote to oppose even an ordinary scalping party, and therefore it will be time enough to advance our settlements, when the large Tracts already Pattented are thoroughly inhabited.

If such a boundary (having due regard to their hunting grounds) should be thought adviseable, I shall immediately on receiving Your Lord^{pps} commands, make the Indians acquainted therewith, and settle the same in such manner, as may prove most to their satisfaction, and the good of the public; and I have no doubt that the Indians on such determination, and on having their several grievances, concerning their lands redressed, will be well satisfied on that score, and will doubtless dispose of great part of Kaiadarusseras in a manner most agreable to his Majesty; but without your Lord^{pps} interposition, for which they repeatedly sollicit me, they can expect little redress in a Country where so many parties concerned, will immediately oppose the necessary restitution of such unreasonable Grants, to these faithful people.

I come now to state the plan, on which my Department may be carried on, for the security and extention of His Majesty's influence & interest amongst the Indians.

The reduction of Canada affording us a connection with many Nations, with whom before we had no intercourse; it became necessary that we should cultivate a good understanding with them, for the security of, and the safety of the public, and, as before that period, I had but one Deputy, which was insufficient for the management of the Indians formerly in Alliance, I then represented the same to Sir Jeffery Amherst, who agreed that I should have the persons, now in my Department, who are well acquainted with, and qualified for their Offices; viz^{t} George Crogan, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson Esq^{rs} at an annual salary of 200 pounds sterling each, which considering the fatiguing journeys and the necessary appearance they are to make amongst the Ind^{ns}, is but a very moderate sum for their trouble and services; in aid to these Deputies, I have at present but two Assistants, and only five Interpreters in the whole Department exclusive of Detroit, for which, and all the out Posts, I think it imprudent to rely any longer on the French Inhabitants, than whom, on the cession of that Country I could find no others qualified.

The former of my Deputys, is for the Ohio and its dependencies. the second for Canada, and the third is my immediate Deputy for the Six Nations and Neighbouring Indians, Missisageys ettc. These three Deputys are scarcely sufficient for the variety of business which hath accrued, and must encrease; and of which, none but those, who have experience of the trouble can have the least conception.

For the more effectual carrying on the service in my Department, I find myself under an indispensable necessity, of requiring additional persons to assist them in their duty, as well as to reside at some of the most considerable out Posts. One assistant for Detroit and its environs, with three Interpreters and three Smiths, one of each, at Fort Pitt, at Detroit and Michilimackinac.—Another Assistant to the Deputy in Canada, with two Interpreters and two Smiths, and for the Deputy of the Six Nations ettc one Assistant with four Interpreters and four Smiths; one Interpreter and Smith, to be at Fort Stanwix, the same at Oswego, the same at Niagara, the fourth Interpreter to be ready at all conferences, and the fourth smith to reside at Susquahana.—

Good Interpreters are very necessary here, and are hard to be found, for although I am often thro' their ignorance obliged to deliver my own speeches and generally to explain them, yet the Indians always expect to be treated with an Interpreter. Nor can the want of them be dispensed with at the chief out Posts, to explain matters between the Indians and commanding Officers, and prevent the disputes which often arise between them and the Soldiery through their ignorance of each others language.

Another matter extreemly essential, will be a choice of proper Missionaries to reside amongst the Indians in their own Villages; many of the present Missions are established at settlements on the sea-side, where the Nations formerly residing are become extinct, or reduced to an inconsiderable number, whilst other Missionaries are allowed a double cure, or live in our Towns; so that two or three visits in a year, are all, that the Indians get, and the

Missionaries unable to speak their language, are obliged to have recourse to the very bad Interpreters which the Country affords; by which means the worthy design of the Society, is in a great measure defeated. There have been other Missionaries, who have too often used their Influence in obtaining grants of Lands, which gives the Indians the most unfavourable opinion of their worldly and interested views. The Mohawks lately told me, that they apprehended the reason, they had not Clergy as formerly amongst them, was, because they had no more land to spare.

The French, who greatly outstripped us in making Proselytes, sent Jesuits and others amongst the Indians, who lived in their Castles, and took care to form them by their immediate example and precept. I fear we shall be unable to procure such persons amongst our Clergy, but I would humbly recommend, the necessity there is for sending some such persons to reside amongst the Mohawks and Oneidaes in particular; these two Nations having a very Religious turn, and desire for learning the Christian Religion, in which many of them are become great proficients, reading the Lithurgy and preaching amongst themselves, to promote which, I have caused a new edition of the prayer Book ettc to be printed in their own language, with some necessary additions. Two youths, a Mohawk and an Oneida, whom I sent to school, being returned, and appearing very zealously and devoutly inclined, deserve the notice of the Society; as from their connection and residence, they would prove of much use; for I observe with regret, that few of our people can be found, who will sacrifice the advantages and enjoyments of life to reside in their Villages, without which, they are of little utility.

I cannot sufficiently recommend the necessity and reasonableness of the foregoing plan, and I have only to observe, in addition thereto, that, on due consideration of the importance of securing peace to this Country, and of establishing the Fidelity of the Indians, on the most solid basis, there appears a necessity of bestowing some annual favours, on each Confederacy of Indians in this Department, in which case a proper assortment of Indian goods, should be purchased in England, this Country affording them at too high a price, which has hitherto inflamed the Indian accounts. I heartily wish this expence was unnecessary, but I think it my duty to assure your Lord^{pps}, we can never insure a durable peace with the assistance of all the Troops which can be spared for this Continent, until we are become more formidable amongst ourselves, and that the Indians are perfectly reconciled to our Govern^{t} by the removal of all their jealousies and suspicions, which can never be effected, if they are too suddenly deprived. of the advantages they have been accustomed to draw from the toleration afforded to the French; nor would double the number of Troops (which must involve the Nation in a vast expence) be able to preserve the communications, secure our Trade from meeting with a severe blow, already heavily felt in this Country, or protect the scattered Frontiers, much less subjugate a people accustomed to retire before a superior force, and at liberty to return when they think proper.

Every effort should, I think, be now made use of, for giving the Enemy Indians such a Blow (effectual it cannot be) as may convince them of our abilities and expertness in the Woods of which they entertain a very indifferent opinion, and afterwards by our treatment satisfy them, that they have a generous people to deal with; afford them a fair Trade at the Chief Out Posts, agreable to certain regulations for the prices of goods and Furrs, and also with well dispensed favours, secure their fidelity for the future; but in the mean time, and always we should in an especial manner, improve our interest and Friendship with the Six Nations and all other our Friendly Indians; the Six Nations in particular having a great influence over the rest, and being the best barrier for this, and the neighbouring provinces, who would have enjoyed the same security with this Frontier hitherto, but for the defection of the majority of the Senecas, as on the fidelity of the whole Six Nations, the conduct of the most of the Delawares and Ohio Indians in an especial manner depend.

Thus My lords, have I stated to the best of my abilities the affairs in my Department, and humbly submitted to your consideration the only measures, which from a due regard to the scituation, strength and disposition of the Northern Indians appear to me capable of speedily terminating the present unhappy Rupture, and securing peace and a free Trade hereafter — points so essential to the interest of His Majesty, and those of the public, that I have reason to hope they will meet with your Lord^{pps} approbation, and be considered as the most reasonable and promising system for our future security.

If the observations and plan I now offer, should thro' Your Lord^{pps} representation, be honoured with a gracious reception from His Maj^{ty}, my utmost endeavours and abilities, shall be exerted for the execution thereof agreable to His Royal pleasure; but I must humbly observe to your Lord^{pps}, that from my experience of the State of Indian Affairs, unless properly supported and enabled to Act in the most conducive manner for effecting the aforesaid ends, it will be impossible for me, to answer His Majesty's expectations, or the favourable opinion with which your Lord^{pps} have honoured my services.

My ardent desire, of paying the tribute of my gratitude to His Maj^{ty}, by a successful discharge of the important duties of my Department, would not permit me to say less on a subject, on which the interest of the Crown, the safety and welfare of the public, and the valuable Furr Trade with the Northern Indians so essentially depends.

The defection of the Ohio Indians rendering M^{r} Croghan's residence amongst them for a time unnecessary, and his private affairs, as he informs me requiring his immediate presence in England, leaving an assistant at Fort Pitt, I have committed this packet to his care; the rather, as his long residence in this Country, and his knowledge of the Indians, will enable him to answer any further questions necessary for your Lord^{pps} better information.

If M^{r} Croghan does not incline to continue longer in my Department, I must make choice of another Deputy early in the Spring; on this, as well, as on the other heads of my letter I shall hope to be honoured with your Lord^{pps} sentiments and Instruct^{ns}, so as to enable me to take such steps as may be found necessary for the service of the ensuing year.

I have the honour to be
with the most profound respect
My Lords
Your Lordships' most obedient
and most humble servant
W^{m} JOHNSON.

PRESENT STATE OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS

IN THE DEPART^{t} OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON BART., COMPREHENDED UNDER THE SIX NATIONS AND OTTAWA CONFEDERACIES, ETC., CONTAINING THE NAMES, NUMBERS AND SCITUATION OF EACH NATION, WITH REMARKS. NOV. 18, 1763.

[Lond. Doc. XXXVI.]

SIX NATION CONFEDERACY COMPREHENDING THAT OF CANADA, OHIO, &c.

Names.	*Number of Men.*	*Scituation.*	*Remarks.*
Mohocks,	160	Two villages on the Mohock river, with a few emigrants at Schohare about 16 miles from Fort Hunter.	Of the Six Nations the Mohawks or Mohocks, Onondages and Senecas are considered as the chief and elder branches. The Oneidas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras are younger; the last mentioned Nation having many years ago retired from the South, and were admitted into the confederacy with the then Five Nations, the Oneidas giving them land and they now enjoy all priviledges with the rest.
Oneidas,	250	Two villages, one 25 miles from Fort Stanwix, the other twelve miles west of Oneida Lake, with emigrants in several places towards the Susquehanna river.	
Tuscaroras,	140	One village 6 miles from the first Oneidas, and several others about the Susquehánna.	
Onondagas,	150	One large village 6 miles from the lake of their name (which is the place of Congress for the confederates) with a smaller at some distance.	
Cayugas,	200	One large village near the Lake of their name with several others from thence to the Susquehanna.	
Senecas,	1050	Have several villages, beginning about 50 m. from Cayuga, and from thence to Chenussio, the largest about 70 m. from Niagara, with others thence to the Ohio.	Of the Senecas, two villages are still in our interest, vizt. Kanadasero and Kanaderagey, the rest have joined the Western Nations.
Oswegachys,	80	Emigrants from the Six Nations chiefly Onondages settled at La Galette on the river St. Lawrence.	These are at peace with the English.
Nanticokes, Conoys, Tutecoes, Saponeys, ettc.	200	A people removed from the Southward, and settled on and about the Susquehanna on lands allotted by the Six Nations.	These people are immediately under the direction of the Six Nations, and at peace with the English.
		INDIANS OF CANADA IN ALLIANCE WITH THE SIX NATIONS.	
Caghnawagas,	300	Emigrants from the Mohocks, settled at Soult St. Louis near Montreal, with emigrants at Aghquissasne, below la Galette which is the seat of a Mission.	All these Nations are in alliance with the Six Nations, and warmly attached to the British Interest, as are all the other Indians in Canada. Caghnawaga is the seat of a Mission, as is the village of Lac du deux Montagnes.
Canassadagas, Arundacks, Algonkins,	150	These three Nations now reside together, at the Lac du deux Montagnes at the mouth of the Ottawa river near Montreal.	
Abenaquis,	100	Their village having been burned at St. Francis below Montreal during the war, they have since lived scattered except a few.	These Indians are originally from New-England: if they were all collected they would amount to more than is represented. They have likewise a Missionary who is a Jesuit.
Skaghquanoghronos,	40	Reside at Trois Rivieres, they are originally Algonkins.	
Hurons,	40	Reside at Loretto near Quebec, a very civilized people.	(There are several other Nations to the Northward, who avoid any connection with the white people; and as they have no fixed residence, their numbers, though considerable, cannot be ascertained.)

SIX NATION CONFEDERACY—CONTINUED.

Names.	*Number of men.*	*Scituation.*	*Remarks.*
		INDIANS OF OHIO.	
Shawanese, ...	300	**Removed to the River Sciota and other Branches.**	**These people are greatly influenced by the Senecas, and reside on lands allotted them by the permission of the Six Nations. They are now at war with the English.**
Delawares, ...	600	**In several villages on and about the Susquehanna, Muskingham, ettc. and thence to Lake Erie.**	
Wiandots, ettc.	200	**Some villages in the neighborhood of Sandosky Fort near Lake Erie.**	
Total, ...	3960	**There are also in the Six Nation Confederacy, many Indians whose numbers cannot be computed as they have no fixed residence.**	

OTTAWA CONFEDERACY COMPREHENDING THE TWIGHTWEES, ETTC.

Names.	*Number of men.*	*Scituation.*	*Remarks.*
Wyandots or Hurons, . .	250	Reside opposite Detroit, their village is the seat of a Jesuit Mission, their language bears affinity with that of the Six Nations.	This Nation has a great influence over the rest, and has been greatly instigated by the neighbouring French to commit acts of hostility.
Powtewatamis, . . . in the neighbourhood of Detroit.	150	Resided about a mile below the Fort, but abandoned their village on the commencement of hostilities.	
In the neighbourhood of St. Joseph.	200	A little below the Fort.	
Ottawas, ... residing in the neighbourhood of Detroit.	300	Resided about Detroit, but with the former, form a flying camp.	With these and the above Indians are joined several others, who form a flying camp under *Pondiac*, an Ottawa Chief.
In the neighbourhood of Michilimakinac.	250	Resided in different villages, but are now probably with the former. Michilimakinac is the seat of a Mission.	The Ottawas in the neighbourhood of Michilimakinac are well attached to us for the most part.
In the neighbourhood of Fort St. Joseph,	150	Resided at a small distance after the reduction of the Fort probably joined the rest.	
Chippeweighs or Mississagais: in the neighbourhood of Detroit.	320	Resided above the Detroit, now probably in arms with the rest.	These are the most numerous of all the Ottawa Confederacy and have many villages about Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, ettc. whose numbers cannot at present be ascertained with exactness.
In the neighbourhood of Michilinac	400	Had several different villages in that country, and the environs of the Lake Huron.	
Meynomenys	110	All these nations reside on the west side of La Baye at Lake Michigan and in the neighborhood of the Fort there.	These nations are at present in alliance with the Ottawa Confederacy, but appear inclined to our interest, nor did they take the Fort at La Baye, the officer abandoning it on the news of the rupture, as he could make no defence
Folsavoins	110		
Puans	360		
Sakis	300		
Foxes	320		
		MIAMIS OR TWIGHTWEES.	
Twightwees, ...	230	Near the Fort on the Miamis river.	The Twightwees were originally a very powerful people, who having been subdued by the Six Nations were permitted to enjoy their possessions. There are many tribes and villages of them, but these are all who are perfectly known.
Kickapous	180	These nations reside in the neighbourhood of the Fort at Wawaighta, and about the Walache river.	
Mascoutens	90		
Piankashaws	100		
Wawiaghtonos	200		
Ottawas, Chippeweighs, ettc. . .	4000	Residing through all the extent of country from the Lakes to the Great Ottawa river, and abt. Lake Superior, ettc.	This is the most exact computation that can be made of these numerous people, who are scattered throughout the Northern Parts and who having few places of fixed residence, subsisting entirely by hunting, cannot be ascertained as those of their confederacy, residing near the outposts.

OTTAWA CONFEDERACY—CONTINUED.

Names.	*Number of men.*	*Scituation.*	*Remarks.*
Illinois number uncertain.		Reside about the Illinois River and hence to the Mississippi.	We have hitherto had nothing to do with these people, who are numerous and variously computed. The Six Nations claim their country, but their right of conquest thereto does not appear so clear as to the rest, as represented in the letter herewith.
Sioux number uncertain		Reside in the country westward of [*One line cut off here in binding the original.*] Mississippi, they are much addicted to wandering and live mostly in camps.	The Sioux who are the most numerous of the Northern Indians, are little known to us, they not appear well affected to the Western Indians, and promise to send Deputies to me in the spring.
Total, ...	8020		

November 18th, 1763.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To all to whom these presents shal
Klock and John Duncan Part owners of the Tr
late Governour and Commander in chief of
One for and in Consideration of the Sum of
Moving have remised released and for ever
quit claim unto Johannes Carehoga Kayin
for ever: all their Right Estate Tit
Fence upon the Mohawk River from then
Thence running along said Line North fo
Chains to Inchinnanode Creek Thence
parcel of Land unto the said Johannes Ca
behoof of the said Johannes Carehoga Ka
the said Johannes Carehoga Kayinquieraga
So that neither they the said Philip Living
nor any other Person or Persons for them
or demand any Estate right Title or Inter
Interest or demand of in or to the said Pr
[illegible] unto set our hands and

Sealed and delivered by Philip Livingston
William Livingston and Walter Rutherford
in the presence of ---
The words John Duncan in the Second Line
wrote on a Razure A Razure made between the word
heirs of the Sixth Line and the word first in the seventh
line Also a Razure made between the word heirs and the
assigns of the Eleventh Line
Michael C. Jeffrey
Jno. Broome

Sealed and delivered by the said Philip
Livingston, William Livingston Walter Rutherford,
the words Sixty Eight, two, Eighty four in the
[illegible] written in [illegible] 1770
Edw. Channing
Abra. Livingston

Seale
by Willia
In the p
the word Th
Eighty four
first wrote

Seale
by George
presence

To all to whom these presents shall come Greetin
Klock and John Duncan Part owners of the Tract of Land Gran
late Governour and Commander in chief of the Province of
One for and in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings
Moving have remised released and for ever quit claimed An
quit claim unto Johannes Carehoga Kayinquerego and Ra
for ever all their Right Estate Title Interest and d
Fence upon the Mohawk River from thence running Sou
Thence running along said Line North forty Eight degree
Chains to Inckhannanode Creek thence down the Moh
parcel of Land unto the said Johannes Carehoga Kayin
behoof of the said Johannes Carehoga Kayinquerego and
the said Johannes Carehoga Kayinquerego and Blikeridig
So that neither they the said Philip Livingston William Li
nor any other Person or Persons for them or in their nam
or demand any Estate right Title or Interest of in or to the
Interest or demand of in or to the said premises or any pa
[illegible] unto set our hands and Seals the twenty

[illegible] and delivered by Philip Livingston
[illegible] ston and Walter Rutherford
presence of
[illegible] in the Second Line
[illegible] made between the words
[illegible] and the word forty in the Seventh
made between the word thereof and the
Seventh Line
Jeffery

Sealed and delivered
by William Burnet Brown
In the presence of
The words Thirty, One, Sixty Eight,
Eighty four in the Eight & Ninth lines
first wrote on Razures.

Sealed and delivered
by George Klock In the
presence of

[illegible] delivered by the said Philip
Livingston Walter Rutherford
[illegible] Sixty Eight, two, Eighty four in the
[illegible] Lines first wrote on Razures.
John Fanning
Chas Livingston

ting Know ye that we Philip Livingston William Livingston
Granted to Abraham Van Horne William Provoost Philip Livingston
of New York by Letters patent Bearing date the thirteenth da
Current Money of the Province of New York as also for twent
And by these presents for themselves and their heirs Do fully
Rakeredigha in their full and peaceable possession and
nd demand whatsoever of and in all that certain Tract and p
South Thirty Degrees West One hundred and Sixty Eight Chain
grees West Two hundred and Eighty four Chains Thence North
Mohawk River the several Courses to the Beginning To
yinquerage and Rakeridigha & their heirs &c &c &c &c &c for
nd Rakeredigha and their heirs for ever In Trust Never
digha and all the rest of the Native Indians belonging to
Livingston Walter Rutherford William Burnet Brown Ge
ame Right or Stead of any of them shall or will by any
the said premisses or any part or parcel thereof but from
y part thereof they and every of them shall be utterly exclu
ty second day of November in the Year of our Lord One T

aled
d
lines being
ing

Sealed & delivered
by John Duncan in the
presence of
Guy Johnson

The words, Thirty, one, Sixty Eight, two, Eighty four
in the Eighth & Ninth lines being first wrote on a Razure

ingston Walter Rutherford William Burnet Brown George
ingston and Mary the Daughter of William Burnet Esq.
enth day of November One Thousand Seven hundred and thirty
r divers other good Causes and Considerations them hereunto
do fully clearly and absolutely remise release and for ever
n and Seizin thereof now being and to their heirs
and parcel of Land Beginning at the [illegible]
4 Chains to the Southermost Line of the said Patent
North Eighty degrees East One hundred and Sixty
g To Have and to hold all the said Tract and
for ever to the Sole and only proper use and
Nevertheless to the only proper use and behoof of them
ging to the Canajorie Castle and their heirs for ever
onth George Klock and John Duncan nor their heirs
by any ways or means hereafter have claim challenge
l from all and every Action Right Estate Title
y excluded and Barred by these presents In Witness
d One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty three

o, Eighty four }
en Erazure }

Phil. Livingston

Wil^{m} Livingston

Wal^{r} Rutherfurd

John Duncan

W^{m} Burnet Brown

Copy of the Deed of Release from the Partners in the Conajoharie Patent to the Indians of that Castle bearing date the 22d of Novemr. 1763

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting, — Know Ye that we Philip Livingston, William Livingston, Walter Rutherford, William Burnet Brown, George Klock, and John Duncan part Owners of the Tract of Land granted to Abraham Van Horne, William Provost, Philip Livingston, and Mary, the Daughter of William Burnet Esqr. late Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York by Letters Patent bearing date the thirteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and thirty One for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Shillings current Money of the Province of New York As Also for divers others good Causes, and Considerations them thereunto Moving. Have Remised, Released, and for ever quit Claim And by these Presents for themselves, and their Heirs Do fully clearly and absolutely Remise release, and for ever quit Claim unto Johannes Carehoga, Hayenquerego, and Rakeredigha, in their full and peacable Possession, and Seizin thereof now being and to their Heirs for ever All their Right Estate, Title, Interest, and Demand whatsoever of and in all That certain Tract and Parcel of Land Beginning at the Corner of Schuylers Fence upon the Mohock River, from thence Running South thirty Degrees West One hundred and sixty eight Chains to the Southermost Line of the said Patent, — Thence Running along said Line North forty eight Degrees West two hundred and eighty four Chains, Thence North Eighty Degrees East one hundred & Sixty Chains to Ankamanodo Creek, — Thence down the Mohock River the several Courses to the Beginning To Have and to Hold all the said Tract, and Parcel of Land unto the said Johannes Carehoga, Hayenquerego, and Rakeredigha, and their Heirs for ever to the Sole and only proper use, and behoof of the said Johannes Carehoga, Hayenquerego & Rakeredigha and their Heirs for ever In Trust nevertheless to the only proper use and behoof of them the said Johannes Carehoga, Hayenquerego, and Rakeredigha, and all the rest of the native Indians belonging to the Conajohare Castle, and their Heirs for ever. So that neither they the said Philip Livingston William Livingston, Walter Rutherford, William Burnet Brown George Klock & John Duncan nor their Heirs, nor any other Person, or Persons for them, or in the name, Right, or Stead of any of them, Shall, or will, by any Ways, or Means hereafter have Claim, Challenge or Demand any Estate, Right, Title, or Interest of in or to the said Premisses, or any Part or Parcel thereof, but from all, and every Action, Right, Estate, Title, Interest or Demand of in or to the said Premisses, or any part thereof they, and every of them shall be utterly excluded, & Barred by these Presents — In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the twenty second Day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand

Seven hundred, and Sixty three.

Sealed & Delivered by
Philip Livingston,
William Livingston &
Walter Rutherford in
the Presence of
the Words John Duncan in
the second Line wrote on a
Razure, a Razure made
between the Word Heirs of the
Sixth Line & the Word Sons in
the Seventh Line also a Razure
made between the Word Heirs &
the Word Sons of the Eleventh Line
Michael Jeffrey
Jn. Broome

Sealed & Delivered
by William Burnet
Brown, in the Pre
sence of

Sealed & Delivered by
George Klock in the Presence
of

Sealed & Delivered
by John Duncan
in Presence of
the Words (Thirty one)
(Sixty eight) (two)
(Eighty four) in the
eighth and ninth Lines
being first wrote on
a Razure.
Wm. Johnson
Guy Johnson

Phil. Livingston (LS)
Wil. Livingston (LS)
Wal. Rutherford (LS)
John Duncan (LS)

(Copy) Extract of a Letter from General Gage to Sir Wm. Johnson dated New York Decemr. 12th 1763.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged to you for your Letter of the 23d. of November, which I received here on the 3d. Inst. and am in perfect concurrence with your Sentiments concerning the methods you propose for the management of the Indians in the present State of our Indian Affairs, as well as in the difficultys you foresee would arise in prevailing on any of the Tribes to join us in making War on the Senecas. It's well if they could be brought to join us sincerely, and heartily against the Western Indians, or the Shawanese, and Delawares. — Whether they could be brought to act in this manner against our enemies, you must undoubtedly be a more competent Judge than myself. your experience and knowledge of the different Interests, Jealousys, and dispositions of the Sevl. Nations in respect of one another can only decide whether they can be depended upon, or not. I am sensible that a Corps of Indians sincerely disposed to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's Regular Forces, or Provincials will be of eminent Service in any Expedition in this Country, particularly in the War we are now engaged in. they know the Woods, Dwellings, and Hunting Grounds of every Nation: they can lead us to them, and secure us from a Surprize, which the Troops know and will give them a Confidence.

It is right at all times to treat the Indians on the Principles of Equity, moderation, and kindness, to give them Occasionally some small Presents, but not to become their Tributarys by giving them a Profusion of Presents whenever they chuse to be angry for not having them — this will never be the means of procuring a Safe, and lasting Peace; for whenever they wanted Presents, some Nation or other would always be stirred up to commence a War. — I would be their friend in time of need, but not become their Dupe, and whenever they did us a Signal Service, I would never fail to reward them, as they deserved.

It is proposed to have a large body of Troops in the field, if the Provinces will consent, the next Spring, and doubtless I should be glad of a Corps of faithful Indians to join them. if you think such a Corps can be got whom we can trust in the Operations to be carried on, I shall hereafter write to you more fully on that Subject. — The Province of New York is raising 300 Men, as soon as the Companys are compleated, I propose they shall march up to the German Flatts for the winter —

I am with great Regard, and Esteem
Dear Sir,
Your &c.
Thos. Gage.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

Contemporary Copy[1]

New York, 21st. November, 1763. —

SIR,

Since the Departure of Sir Jeffery Amherst who sailed the 18th. Instant for England, I have received a Letter from the Council of Virginia Complaining of the Depredations of the Northern Indians on the Frontiers of that Province, and for your better Information thereof, I Enclose you a Copy of the said Letter, begging the favor of you to return me an Answer thereto, as soon as you shall have made the Necessary Enquirys therein, that I may transmit the same to Lt: Governor Fauquier,[2] —

When I had the Pleasure of Seeing you at Albany, I mentioned the Loss of Captain Lotteridge,[3] and the necessity of sending a proper Person to Montreal to replace him. I have Since received a Letter from Governor Burton[4] requesting, that Such a Person should be sent as soon as possible; And I have to desire you will be so good to Order Captain Claus[5] thither. If he is there the Beginning of the New Year, the Time the Indians are coming Home from their Hunt. I believe it will be soon enough. —

I am with great Regard,

Sir

&ca.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart:

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[1] In William L. Clements Library.

[2] Francis Fauquier, lieutenant governor of Virginia, 1758-1768.

[3] Captain John Lottridge of the Indian service, who disappeared in November, 1763, and who was supposed to have been drowned.

[4] When Amherst departed for England in 1763 he was succeeded by Major General Gage as commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America. Colonel Ralph Burton then succeeded Gage as Governor of Montreal.

[5] Captain Daniel Claus.

INDORSED:

Copy./.
To Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.
Johnson Hall —
New York 21st. November, 1763
Enclosed a Copy of a
Letter from M^{r}. Blair[1] pres^{t}.
of the Council of Virginia
regarding the Depredations
of Some Northern Indians.

A DEED OF RELEASE

Contemporary Copy[2]

Copy of the Deed of Release from the Parteners in the Conajohare Patent to the Indians of that Castle bearing date the 22^{d}. of Novem^{r}. 1763 —

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting, — Know ye that we Philip Livingston, William Livingston, Walter Rutherford, William Burnet Brown, George Klock, and John Duncan part Owners of the Tract of Land granted to Abraham Van Horne, William Prevost, Philip Livingston, and Mary, the Daughter of William Burnet Esq^{re}. late Governor, and Commander in chief of the Province of New York by Letters Pattent bearing date the thirteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and thirty one for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Shillings current Money of the Province of New York As also for divers others good Causes, and Considerations them thereunto Moving Have Remised, Released, and for ever quit Claim and by these Presents for themselves, and their Heirs Do fully clearly and absolutely Remise, release and forever quit Claim unto Johannes Carehoga, Kayinquerego, and Rakeridigha, in their full and peaceable Possession, and Seizin thereof now being, and to their Heirs for ever All their Right, Estate, Title, Interest, and Demand whatsoever of and in all That certain Tract and Parcel of Land Beginning at the Corner of Schuylers Fence upon the Mohock River, from thence Running South thirty Degrees West One hundred and sixty eight Chains to the Southermost Line of the said Patent, — Thence Running along said Line North forty eight Degrees West two hundred and eight four Chains, Thence North Eighty Degrees East one hundred & Sixty Chains to Trukannanodo Creek, — Thence down the Mohock River the several Courses to the Beginning To have and to Hold all the said Tract, and Parcel of Land unto the said Johannes Carehoga, Kayinquerego, and Rakeredigha, and their Heirs for ever to the Sole and only proper use, and behoof of the said Johannes Carehoga, Kayenquerego & Rakeredigha and their Heirs for ever in Trust nevertheless to the only proper use and behoof of them the said Johannes Carehoga, Kayenquerego, and Rakeredigha, and all the rest of the native Indians belonging to the Conajohare Castle, and their Heirs for ever, So that neither they the said Philip Livingston, William Livingston, Walter Rutherford, William Burnet Brown, George Klock & John Duncan nor their Heirs, nor any other Person, or Persons for them, or in the name, Right, or Stead of any of them, shall, or will, by any Ways, or Means thereafter have Claim, Challenge or Demand any Estate, Right, Title, or Interest of, in, or to the said Premisses, or any Part or Parcel thereof, but from all, and every Action, Right, Estate, Title, Interest or Demand of in or to the said Premisses, or any part thereof they, and every of them shall be utterly excluded, & Barred by these Presents — In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the twenty second Day of November in the Yeare of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred, and Sixty three. —

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[1] John Blair.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

Sealed & Delivered by
Philip Livingston, —
William Livingston &
Walter Rutherford in
the Presence of —

Sealed & Delivered by
William Burnet Brown,
in the Presence of —

the Words John Duncan in the second Line wrote on a Razure, — a Razure made between the Word (Heirs) of the Sixth Line, & the Word (for) in the Seventh Line — also a Razure made between the Word (Heirs) & the Word (fore) of the Eleventh Line
Michael Jeffrey —
Jno. Broome —

Sealed & Delivered by John Duncan in the Presence of the Words (thirty one) (Sixty eight) (two) (Eighty four) in the eight and ninth Lines being first wrote on a Razure —
Wm. Johnson
Guy Johnson

Phil. Livingston L. S.
Wil. Livingston L. S.
Wal. Rutherford L. S.
John Duncan L. S.

Sir William Johnson is desired to aſsure the Sachems and the Chief Warriors of the friendly Indians of a Continuance of the Generals good Intentions for the Security, and Protection of their Lands, and Properties to them, and that they shall meet with every Reward their Conduct, and good Behavior will deserve, while on the other hand the Tribes who have so unjustly, and treacherously commenced Hostilities shall certainly meet with the Punishment their Barbarities require, for which the General is preparing to effect, and that cannot fail either in Rewarding the trusty, and faithful Indians as they merit, or in Punishing the Guilty as their Crimes deserve. —

Given under my Hand & Seal this 24th. October 1763. —

Jeff: Amherst. — (L.S.)

Johnson Hall November the 24th.

On this day four Onondagas arrived here, and acquainted Sir William by a Belt of Wampum that several Sachims, and Chief Warriors of each of the six Nations would be down here in a few days in order to set off for England. — A Belt. —

November 30th. — Two Tuscaroras arrived here, and with three Strings of Wampum acquainted Sir William that 65 of their Nation were advanced as far as Cherry Valley on their way hither and would be here in two or three days. —

December the 2d. — On this day, five Senecas arrived here from Kanadasegey, and told Sir Wm. that there were a great many of their Town on their way hither, also from Kanadarago, all peaceably inclined, and entirely averse to doing the Chenussios in the War against the English on any account whatsoever. —

3d. — On this day, Mughtaham a Chief with seven Mohickanders from Chughnut arrived here, and after getting Refreshments, went to their Encampment. —

Same day Kanaghyagey from Zaninghsaragey with more arrived, and after receiving Provisions, went to their Encampments. —

5th. — A number of the Tuscaroras from Oghquago came into the Council Room when their Speaker Aneu ad Aniqut or Sadahanwonola begun with three Strings of Wampum to condole the many Loſses sustained by their Brethren the English. —

3 Strings. —

Here the Speaker took three Strings of Wampum from the Oneidas living at Oghquago, and spoke with them to Sir Wm. as follows — vizt. Brother in consequence of the Belt sent to us some time ago desiring thereby that we should keep a good Look out, and acquaint you with all the Motions of the Enemy, we accordingly on receiving the same, brought it to, and left it with the Otseningo Indians, charging them to be watchful, and to let us know every thing that came to their Knowledge. — We are in three Days time to send to Otseningo to enquire if any late News has reached their Ears, and if any shall then set off with it to you. — this is the reason we don't now accompany our Brethren the Tuscaroras, which we hope you will not take amiss. 3 Strings.

Brother

We of ye Tuscarora Nation who live near Oghquagoe do assure you that we are so sensible of the old Agreement first made between our Forefathers, and Yours, and the many Benefits, Spiritual, and Temporal arising therefrom, that we are firmly resolved to abide inviolably thereby, and are heartily sorry to see one of the five Nations, namely the Chenussios, or Senecas guilty of a Breach of that Covenant, and also entertain the same Sentiments, with respect to that foolish Nation, the Delawares.

A Belt representing the five Nations with the Road of Peace through it.

Brother

In the late War with the French you called on us as Brethren to Join you against that proud Nation who then thought themselves superior to every other, we accordingly, and agreeably to the Covenant between us Joined you, and with the Blessing of God succeeded and saw their Pride humbled. — And as there are now some troublesome, and ill disposed Nations of Indians, namely the Delawares, and Chenussios rose in Arms against you, we are come to assure you of our determined Resolution, taken on the most serious Deliberation of our Sachims, Chiefs, and Warriors, Women, & even Children, to join, and assist you in bringing them to Reason by a proper Punishment, and we are now at your Disposal.

A large white Belt 11 Rows.

A Black Belt from the chief Women to the Sachims, & Warriors, on their declaring their Resolutions.

Brethren, Friends, & Relations.

We the Women of Tuscarora Town, do now with the utmost Pleasure return you thanks for, and highly commend the part you are determined to act in the present Quarrel, or War between these mad Nations of Indians, and our Brethren the English; And, as it is what we wished you to do, we assure you, that it is to us, as a healing Balsam to a wounded Person, our minds having been for some time past much troubled for our Brethren's Lifes, which we doubt not you will in the end amply compensate by your, and some others acting the manly part, which we most earnestly recommend, and you may be assured we will afford you all the Assistance in the power of Women towards so good an end.

A black Belt 8 Rows.

Brethren Friends & Relations

We have only to recommend to you all, a valiant, and steady Conduct in Action, as wel

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as in Council, and we shall not fail in your Absence or in case of Death to instill the Principles whereon you are now to act, into the Minds of your Children so as always to follow your Example, that when they grow up they may thereby merit the good will and Esteem of their Brethren ..

A white Belt with black Notches 8 Rows

The Sachems then addressed Sir William ..

Brother ..

We having now made known to you our fixed Resolutions, whereon you may depend be our fate what it will, have only to request, that you will consider, and take Pity of our present Poverty, occasioned by the evil disposition of those Indians who are now at War with you, and who on account of our Attachment to you threaten us daily, in so much that our Young Men are obliged to neglect Hunting, and stay at home to protect our Old & Young, who otherwise must lye at their Mercy. - We are in all, Men, Women & Children above 8 Years old, 100, — Fighting Men, 40. -

A white Belt wth black Strokes, 8 Rows

Brother ..

As it is customary amongst us on the Death of a Sachem, to fill his Place as soon as is convenient, we now take this Opportunity in your Presence of appointing this this Lad, whose name is Cornelius, in the Room of Seriwhananaghsy, who was our chief Sachem, and hope it will meet with your Approbation.

A Belt 6 Rows

Mightaham a Mohickander Chief with 7 of that Nation desired a Conference with Sir William, when the former addressed him as follows viz.t

Brother Warraghiyagey ..

I am sent by our Chiefs to acquaint you that agreable to your desires, at the Commencement of Hostilities, we removed to Chughnot, where we now reside, in order to be out of the way of your Enemies, and that those of our People at Wyaloosing will shortly Join us: and we are to assure you that we are, and shall always remain, firm friends to the English, and abide by the Engagements we have entered into, as well as be ready to give you all the Assistance in our Power against your Enemies. —

3 Strings

C. H. Sir William, after returning the Ceremony of Condolance with 3 Strings, answered the Tuscaroras as follows.

Present Guy Johnson Esqr
Dep.ty Agt. with ors

Brethren of Tuscarora ..

I am much obliged to my Brethren, the Oneidas living at Oghquago for the notice they have taken of my Belt, and the Promises they make of being watchful, and communicative of every thing material, which comes to their Knowledge. a Continuance of such good Behavior cannot be too much recommended by me, or observed by them. I am therefore no wise dissatisfied that they have not attended you hither.

3 Strings

Brethren.

It gives me Pleasure to find that you of the Tuscarora Nation are so sensible of the old Agreement entered into by your Forefathers, and profess your Resolutions of abiding thereby, as well as your Sorrow for the Breach thereof in the Conduct of the Senecas, Delawares, &c. None but a foolish People could have sacrificed the Advantages resulting from Peace, by beginning a causeless Quarrel with their Brethren. A Belt.

Brethren.

I am not insensible of the friendly Assistance you afforded your Brethren the English during the War with the French whom they subdued, nor of the friendly Offers you now make, and I trust the same Successes which have hitherto attended our Joint Endeavors agt. the powerful Efforts of both French, and Indians, will certainly attend us now against a few troublesome People who have perfidiously violated the most solemn Treaties. — continue then these faithful, and just Resolutions, and be ready as true Allies to give us your Assistance whenever it shall be found necessary. A Belt.

Brethren.

I return my most hearty Thanks to your chief Women, for the Zeal they have manifested, and the Satisfaction they express at your friendly Proposals of Assistance, and they may always be assured that I shall preserve the most friendly Sentiments towards them for their good Behavior, and wise Exhortations to you on this Occasion. — A Belt.

Brethren.

The laudable Resolutions of your Women merit the highest Notice, and Regard. I have no doubt of their Sincerity, and therefore recommend it to them to continue to Instill into the minds of their Children the Sentiments of Bravery, and Attachment to the English, so conspicuous in their Parents. A Belt.

Brethren the Sachims.

In Consequence of the good Conduct you have hitherto manifested, and of your friendly Protestations now made, I have taken your Case into Consideration, and shall deliver you a Portion of his Majesties Bounty for the Relief of your present Necessities; and I exhort you to a due Observation of your Promises, and a Continuance of that Behavior, which alone must Entitle you to the further Notice of his Majesty. A Belt.

Brethren.

I approve of your Appointment of Cornelius, as a Sachim in the Room of Serriwhananaghsy, who was your Chief, and I heartily wish he may follow the Footsteps in all praiseworthy Actions, as well as in a firm Attachment to the British Interest, so essential to the Happiness of your Nation. A Belt.

Sir William at the same time answered the Mohickanders as follows — vizt.

Brethren.

I am glad to see you here, and thank your Chiefs for sending you to acquaint me of your Removal to Chughnot, which I greatly approve of, and heartily thank you for

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December — for the Friendship you express, and the Promises now made, which I hope are sincere. You all see that the foolish bad People who are now our Enemies have broken the Covenant Chain without any reason, and made us quarrel with them, and as this Behavior of theirs is highly disagreeable to many of your People in the other Provinces, as well as to sev.^l Nations of Indians, I must recommend it to your People at Chughnut to be true to their Words, and ready to assist their Brethren the English agreeable to their Engagements, by which it was promised that whenever either of us were Struck, all should arise and fall upon the Enemy. Remember this always, and consider that it is for your Interest to be friends to the English who are many, and Strong, and who will never forget those who behave well & deserve their Notice.

A Copy of the foregoing Answer was Delivered to the Indians for the Information of their People at Home. — A. Bell.

Then delivered out the Present. — After which the Chief of the Mohickanders addressed Sir W^m.

Brother Waraghiyagey.

We return you many thanks for the Present you have delivered us, as also for the Speech which you have given us in Charge to be communicated to our People at home, and you may be assured we shall take great Care to Notice what you have said, and that if I am living in the Spring, I shall then attend you with my Party. — then parted

7th. — David with five Schohare Indians arrived here & on the following day spoke to Sir William as follows. —

Brother. — We are, in consequence of the Message sent lately by me, now come to acquaint you that, after we had all considered of your Proposal we came to the following Resolution, viz. that in case the Oghquagoes should remove from where they live, and settle at either of the Mohawk Castles during the War, we will do the same. — 2 Strings Returned

Brother. — Bart Vroman having heard our Resolution of leaving our Settlement at Scohare, told us he would pay us for the Lands we live on, in ready Money, and desired to have the Preference, which we are willing to give him if you approve of it. —

To which Sir William answered. —

Brethren of Scohare.

I am glad to find you so ready to comply with my desire, as it is entirely calculated for your own Interest, and when it is proper for you to move, you shall know it from me. in the mean time I would have you do nothing as to your Lands before I see Bart. Vroman, and the Writings for your Lands at Scohare, then I shall tell you what is proper to be done. — Let two or three of your chief People be present when Vroman comes, that you may hear what is said on that Occasion, which will be a means of preventing any Disputes, or Mistakes amongst yourselves.

3 Strings of Wampum. —

December 12th — On this day 18 Senecas, and 23 Onondagas arrived here, and after a long Compliment made to Sir William, they told him that several of their People were on their way hither, and that the Oneidas, and Tuscaroras would be here to Morrow. — After getting Provisions, Pipes, and Tobacco, they went to their Encampment. — On Parting, Sir William, desired Bunt chief of Onondaga, with a few more of their Chiefs to come in the Evening, and to smoak a Pipe with him, which they promised. — Being met according to Promise they told Sir William that the Cayugas had prevailed on the Chenussios to be quiet, and that they were now come down in order to declare their Sentiments. — Silver Heels coming into the Room at the time, seemed a good deal displeased at their being in private, before they had spoke in publick, and told them that he believed they were only telling Untruths. He then asked Sir William whether they had told him that some of the Cayugas, and 4 Onondagas were gone to War against the English, being answered they had not as yet, — he then assured him it was so, and that they killed four English, and took one Prisoner, whose life the Sachems took great Pains to save after they had brought him into their Castle, that this Excursion of theirs was made in order to revenge the Death of a Cayuga named Thenawhannega; who was shot in Albany in 1759, for the Murder of John McMickel, that the Party belonged to the Negroe, or Skanarady, a Cayuga Chief, who has been a firm friend to the English, and that they lost one Man named Kahorodo in the affair near John Harris's on the Susquahannah. — Silver Heels further said that the Party of Chenussios who had lately killed Nine Men, and took an Officer, and Serjeant Prisoner, consisted of 23 men, and that they had none either killed, or wounded. — that said Party brought away the Oxen, — that the Party which attacked the Boats, Gardiners Party &c — were not Chenussios, — neither do they know of it. —

14th} The Six Nations (except the Oneidas who did not yet arrive) came into the Council Room, and desired a Meeting with Sir William, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker Teyawarunte in the Name of the whole Confederacy desired to know from Sir William, what bad News he had received last night, wh. made him angry. —

To this Sir Wm. answered, that some news he had Received the Evening before by Capt. Staremberg from Schohare — vizt — that some Delawares had lately been at that Settlement, & although kindly treated by the Inhabitants, they did, on their going away, not only behave ill, but also made use of very menacing Expressions, which alarmed the People there so much, that they were under a necessity of acquainting him thereof, and Receiving his Orders thereon, with Promises of Assistance, if necessary. — Sir William further told the Indians that if any Delawares, or others would attempt the Destruction of that, or any other Settlement in these Parts, he would immediat with the Militia fall upon them, and never forgive them till he had Obtained full Satisfaction, and in such Case would have an Opportunity of trying who were his Indian friends. —

On which the Speaker assured Sir William that, they the Onondagas had, a month ago, sent Teyaquaende a Chief Warrior of Otsiningo, when at a Meeting there, to desire the Delawares to desist, and remove up the River Susquahannah to Chugnut, which they then promised to do,

that

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December — that they are now informed by some of their Hunters come from that Quarter that the River Indians are accordingly moving to Chugnot, and all very quiet, and that they did not hear of any Attempts intended to be made by the Delawares, or others, on any of our Settlements —

Then the Speaker desired to know of the rest whether all were assembled. On the Tuscarora Chiefs letting him know that Conoquieson Chief of Oneida was not yet arrived, the Speaker desired that they might be all made acquainted with his Arrival; so that they might meet, and hear what the Chenussios had to say; which was promised, and then they broke up. —

Wednesday Evening, The Chiefs of the Chenussios with three Strings of Wampum addressed Sir Wm. as follows —

Brother — We present are deputed by the whole Nation to wait upon you, and let you know the Resolution of our People, which we shall do tomorrow, and as there are some foolish idle People amongst us who may Report to you things that are not true; we beg by these Strings of Wampum that you will pay no Regard to any thing you hear from any but us, who know the Sentiments of our Nation, and are purposely sent to make them known to you. — 3 Strings.

Sir William in answer told them he despised Tatlers, and would take no Notice of what any would say, but those Sachims who had the Sentiments of their Nation in Charge to him; then with three Strings of Wampum desired they would act the same Part. — 3 Strings. —

15th., The Six Nations sent to let Sir William know that they were ready to Speak with him, being met Serrehoana, a Chenussio Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Present —
Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. —
Capt. Danl. Claus } Depy. Agts. John Butler Esqr. } Interprs. —
Lieut. Guy Johnson } William Printup }

Brother Gorah Waraghiyagey. —

We the Deputies from Chenussio are sent to let you know that, your several Messages sent us since the Commencement of Hostilities, particularly one, sent by Silverheels, has had so great weight with us, that all our Sachims, Chiefs, and Warriors have paid the the greatest Regard thereto, and have in Consequence thereof agreed to drop further Hostilities, and lay hold of the Chain of Friendship with the rest of the Confederacy, so that we may again behold the Light, and our Brethren with Satisfaction; provided you are well inclined & disposed to forgive what is past. In that Case, we shall shortly after our Return home, come down and confirm what we now say. — A Belt. —

Brother. — The real Cause of the unlucky Quarrel between us, has been chiefly owing to the the Delawares, who being greatly concerned for their former Loss at Kittanning, and for the Death of their great Chiefs, sent a very large Belt to the three Nations at Detroit, to persuade them to fall upon you, which Nations, on receiving the same, put it under their Feet to be considered upon, at leisure. ——— Sometime after, the three Nations called their Confederacy together, and laid the Belt before them, when Pondiac told them that, they all knew the Meaning of the Belt

December 15th

Belt, and that he was determined to help his Nephews in procuring Revenge, for which purpose he would attack Detroit within three days; and lest any of them should make the Six Nations acquainted with their Resolutions, he told them that, he was determined not to listen to any News from that Quarter, as he was resolved to go on, and desired the Wiandots to give him an immediate answer, but finding that they were resolved first to return home, and consult their People thereon, he insisted on their returning with an answer in two days, otherwise they would come too late. —

All that night, and two days following the Wiandots remained in Council, and on the third day in the Morning having at length resolved to remain neuter in the War, they went to communicate their Resolution, but found they came too late, as the Ottawas had already began to do mischief, and soon after, the Powtewatamies came to the Wiandots, and told them that they were to die the next Morning, unless they Joined the Ottawas, which at last they were determined to do in order to save their Lives, and advised the Wiandots to Join in the War. — This was confirmed by a Frenchman, and notwithstanding the Young Warriors of the Wiandots were for attacking the Ottawas, yet the Sachims were at length induced to make them alter their Opinion, and Join the Ottawas. —

After this the Ottawas sent a Scalp, and Belt of Wampum to Kanawaguos, where some of the Six Nations resided, who were Requested to take it into Consideration, whether they should not Join with the rest. — This set some of our People upon Mischief, and they accordingly went out, and accompanied the rest to see how things went. — (The Scalp, and Belt was sent forward through the Nations, but on its coming to Oneida, the People of that Village Judged it improper it should go farther, & accordingly buried the Scalp. —

Then the Speaker of Onondaga (holding the Belt received from the Oneidas &c. to disswade them from going to England at present) told them that, on farther Consideration thereof they had agreed to lay aside their Voyage. —

Returned 2 Belts.

Then acquainted Sir William with the Message sent by the Indians of Cognawagey to the Chene last Summer, which they had not yet answered, by reason of their Distance, but that they had sent a Belt, to invite the Cognawageys to a Meeting at Onondaga next Year, when they would answer them fully. —

16th

The Indians assembled as before, when Sir Wm. addressed them as follows. —

Present as before. —

Brethren of the five Friendly Nations,

I have heard what you have said, as also what the Chenussios have told me concerning the Cause of their coming down, with the reasons assigned for the beginning of the Quarrel wth. the English. —

I am sorry that the Causes they have attributed them to, are very insignificant, & dissatisfactory, and must appear so, to all your Brethren, the English. and although I am obliged to your good Intentions for bringing the Chenussios down at this time, yet, the Message which I sent was no ways relative thereto, but contained such good Advice, as I have always given your Nations, and which had it been followed, would have turned out greatly to your advantage; but whilst I was endeavoring to bring about Peace in one place, they were Striking the English in another. —

I have therefore no more to say, but that I shall acquaint the Kings General

with

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December with what you say, and with the Proposals you make concerning Peace, but I cannot aſsure you of the Succeſs of my Representations, as I dont know but whilst I am endeavoring to procure you Credit with the English, some of our Enemies may strike our Frontiers, and overset the Work of Peace. I shall however let you know what the General says in Answer as soon as I receive it..

Brethren. There is at present no Opportunity for your going to England, and therefore am glad you have laid the Voyage aside — besides I have lately represented your Affairs to his Majesty in so particular a Manner, that I imagine every thing for your Advantage will be done in England, provided you act a friendly part in this Country.-

Brethren As it will be neceſsary that I should be acquainted with the particulars of your intended Meeting with the Cognawageys, it will be proper for me to be present thereat, & therefore I shall expect timely Notice thereof.-

A Bell

The Chenussio Deputies returned Sir William thanks, and promised there should no Hostilities be committed, until they heard from the General.-

S.M Same day two Cayugas desired a private Meeting with Sir William, which being granted, the Speaker spoke as follows.-

Brother. I am desired by the Sachims to acquaint you with the Reasons of their not attending this Congreſs, and to aſsure you that they are, nevertheleſs as well affected as ever, & determined to abide by their repeated Engagements, and Promises, that as soon as their People who have been out against the Cherokees, return, (which is the Cause of their not coming down at present) they will with the Principal Warriors of their Nations come whenever you please & wait on You.

3 Strings.-

17th Sir William told the Cayuga Deputies that he did not take well, their Sachims not attending this Congreſs, and that the reasons they aſsigned for it, were no wise satisfactory.— that he began to be apprehensive of the Defection of part of that Nation, by the Behavior of some of their Warriors towards the English, living on the Frontiers of Virginia, which he had an account of from the Governor of that Province, desiring at the same time to know what Nation had acted so base a part after the friendly Treatment they met with, and in time of profound Peace, and that he had heard lately to his great Surprize that a Party of their Nation had Commenced Hostilities on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania by killing five English. and taking one Prisoner, — that if this was true, he expected their Chief People would take such immediate Steps to give him satisfaction for so cruel, and unnatural a Behavior as would content a much injured, and exasperated People. This Advice he gave them, which he insisted on their following, if they had any Regard for their own Happineſs and Security.-

Autulo Bell.

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(December

Same day Tayawarunte Speaker of Onondaga, and Tawaskughta a chief Warrior of that Nation, addreſsed Sir William with a Belt of Wampum from their Nation only, begging he would not at this Meeting, as he proposed, push, or move the five Nations to carry on the War against the Shawanese, and Delawares, but first to let this Affair of the Chenussios be settled first; and that then it would come with more Propriety. — (A Belt.

Sir William made answer, that he could not think the General would paſs over, or forgive the vile Behavior of the Chenussios, or any other Nation of Indians, who had been guilty of so many unheard of Cruelties, and Barbarities to a People who had been so long their friends, and who had no ill Designs against them at the time they Commenced Hostilities, that however, he would lay before the Kings General, what the Chenussio Deputies had now said at this Meeting, and on his receiving an Answer thereto, would immediately acquaint the Five Nat.s therewith, and call the chief Warriors of every friendly Nation in these Parts to a Meeting here, and thereat make known the Generals, and his own Resolutions. — (A broad Belt wth a Road through it.

On the same day, at a full Meeting of all the Nations, Conoquieson, Oneida Speaker, with a black, and white Belt stood up in behalf of the Oneida Confederacy and with a great deal of Spirit, and Warmth, addreſsed the Chenussios in the following Manner, to the great Satisfaction of all the rest. —

Elder Brethren of Chenussio. —

I am now going to speak to you in Behalf of the younger Branch of the Confederacy, and in the Presence of the rest of your Brethren, the Mohawks, and Onondagas. —

We have been informed that You, in order to exculpate yourselves, have reported that, the Oneidas were the People who Occasioned the present troubles, by a Meſsage sent last Summer, the Purport whereof was as follows, viz.t — "That as there were some Troops going up in order to Reinforce the several Posts as far as Detroit, and two Belts of Wampum being sent to us by the Mohocks, that the Five Nations might not be alarmed thereat, the person who carried the Belts, having overtaken one of your People named Aghsoissahawe, and living at Karragtudirho, at Kaſs-land, who undertook to carry them through the Five Nations to acquaint them with the Purport thereof, but instead of acting agreeably thereto, he entirely altered the same, and carried the Belts to the more distant Nations, as an Ax given to them from you, with a Desire to make use of it against the English, which they in effect took proper Notice of by employing it against their Brethren. — This is the Truth, and which you well know to be so. — nor, had we any hand in it, as falsely propogated by you. — how often have we, as well as the rest of the Confederacy spoke to, and Intreated you of Chenussio to lay aside your Ax, and wicked thoughts? — Are there not Belts of our Wampum, which would make a very large Heap, now in your Nation, which we have made use of since the Commencement of Hostilities, in order to bring you to your Senses? — We should not have taken these Steps, nor so much trouble in this Affair were we not desirous of living in Friendship with our Brethren, the English.

we

De. December — We now assure you of our Attachment to them, and once more desire you to Repent of what you have done to them. Take Pity of your Children, and Families. consider also your Country if you have any Regard for the Same, and leave of your silly Pride; otherwise you will Suffer for it. if you do not now Comply this is the last Admonition we shall ever give you. I Speak only to You of Chenussio as the rest of the Confederacy have nothing else in View but to keep up that Friendship with the English which has so long subsisted — Do you the Same, and perhaps you may live to have white Beads — There is one thing more which we, your Younger Brethren must insist upon your leaving off; which is your false & foolish Belief of Jesus telling your People ridiculous Stories, and encouraging you to Mischief, — we tell you it is the Evil Spirit, if any of your People have been told what they so often report. — Your Want of knowledge of Jesus leads you to credit evil things the sooner. — Lastly We the Younger Branch of the Confederacy insist on your heartily repenting for what you have Done, & recommend to you to be honest in all your Declarations now made in our Presence. —

A black and White Belt —

The Chenussios Answered.

Younger Brethren — We have attentively heard your Advice, and heartily thank you for the Same You have really shook us by the Head so often, that we have not a Hair left on it. I will take this your last Advice with us to our Country, and promise you that we will behave so as never more to Require your shaking us by our Heads. — Ended

P.M. Same day Deioquande chief Warrior of Onondaga sent one of his nation to acquaint Sir William that he and his Party intended to go a Bever Hunting on their Return and begged he would let them have half a Dozen of Bever Traps, and that they would be back by the time he would call them to the proposed Meeting. — 3 Strings —

18th. On this Conoquieson came to acquaint Sir William that his Nation having, yet something to say would wait on him any time he would appoint. —

19th. The Bunt, and Onondaga Speaker came to acquaint Sir William of their having a private Conference with the Chenussio Deputy Sarrahoana last night, at which he declared in the most solemn Manner his Disapprobation all along to the Proceedings of some of that Nation to whom he had repeatedly Spoke, and endeavored to dissuade from their rash Schemes, but to no purpose until of late; on which he proposed to them, and one more of that Nation to come down with Silverheels in order to try if possible to make up Matters with the English, as it was a matter they were very desirous of, and that the Onondagas told Sarrahoana that he should go and Speak to Sir William on that head, which he had promised to do, and that thereupon the Onondagas were extremely glad to find them at last sensible of their Folly. —

Same day Sir William desired to know from the Sachims of the Six Nats. then

1763

(December.

then present at his House how far their Claims, or Bounds extended, as well what was Originally theirs, as what they claimed by Conquest. to which they said they would take some time to Consider amongst themselves, and would then give him an Answer —

C. M. The Sachems, and Headmen of Parties came in, and Conoquieson Speaker of Oneida after telling Sr. William, and all present; the many Nations they had conquered, and the Cause of Quarrel, which they had handed down from Father to Son, said that, from Albany down to the Sea Side was conquered by their Ancestors, except what was sold by the Original Proprietors to the English, before their Quarrel with them. Thence away to the Catabaw Country, from thence to the Missisipi, and along that, River to the County of Adonstaay, thence to the North end of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, the Ottawa River down to Montreal from the Mouth of the River Sorrel to Lake Champlain, from thence to Lake George, Fort Edward, and to Albany. —

22d. On this day Sr. William delivered to the Indians a Present to the amount of six hundred Pounds Curr.y, but none to the Chenussio Deputies, having told them, that he could not think of giving any thing to a People, who were as yet his Enemies — that their returning empty was owing to their own folly, and Wickedness. of which they might now plainly see the Consequence. —

C. M. — Same day Sr. William had many private Meetings with the several Nations, at wch. he told them very fully, and plainly the Consequence of a War with the English, and gave his Advice as a friend, how those, who were not as yet engaged, should act, as well as to those who were, to which they all paid the utmost Regard, and parted with him, greatly satisfied, and very thankful for his friendly, and wholesome Admonitions. — Ended. —

In Consequence of his Majesties Proclamation given at the Court of St. James's the 7th day of October 1763 transmitted to Sr. William Johnson Bart. together with a Letter from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, of the [illegible]th of same Month, signifying his Majesties Commands that he should forthwith cause the same to be made publick within the several Parts of his Jurisdiction, strictly enjoining all Persons whatever whom it might concern, to pay a due Obedience thereunto on their Parts. Sr. William in pursuance thereto caused the same to be made publick in the several Parts of his Jurisdiction (being that Country justly claimed by the Six Nations, their Allies, and Dependants), which Proclamation is in the Words following. —

Whereas —

Subjects coming to and returning from the said City. And Whereas it is of great importance that a stop should, as soon as possible, be put in this young Colony to Crimes of so evil and pernicious a Nature, and the authors and perpetrators thereof brought to condign & exemplary punishment; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation hereby offering a Reward of Two hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall make known & cause to be apprehended all or any of the persons who were concerned as perpetrators or Accomplices in the Robbery and Murder of the said Henry Hamilton. And the sum of fifty pounds for the making known and apprehending all or any of the persons concerned as Authors, perpetrators or Accomplices in any of the other Robberies or attempts to rob, on the said Highways since the first day of October last, so that he or they shall be convicted thereof according to the due Course of Law And I do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Officers whatsoever within this Government to use their utmost Care and Diligence in detecting and apprehending the said Offenders that they may be brought to Justice.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said province At Philadelphia the twenty second day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty three; And in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By his Honours Command
Joseph Shippen Junr.
Secretary.

John Penn.

God save the King

At a Conference held on Thursday the 1st December 1763 at the State House. —

present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieut. Governor &ca.

James Hamilton	Richard Peters	Esqrs. Members of Council
William Logan	Thos. Cadwalader	

Joseph Fox Esqr. and several other Gentlemen

Papounan, Jno. Curtis, Sam Curtis, Cinoy Sam, Jemmy Nappier
Job Chillaway & his Father with several elderly
Indians from Wighalousin

John Curtis who was sent by the Governor the   days of   last with a Meſsage to the Indians at Wighalousin, being returned from the Indian Country attended with Papounan and several other Indians who accompanied him from thence, & addreſsing himself to the Governor in behalf of Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians spoke as follows.

Attend to me Brother and you our new Brother, who are lately arrived. — You gave me a Belt of Wampum, with a Meſsage to send away to the Nanticokes, which I carried to them. When I delivered it, there were Seven Nations present who were very glad to receive it. It went from Chenango to Onondaga among the Six Nations.

Brothers You must not take it amiſs that I do not give you an answer to your Meſsage, I shall send my Answer to Sir William Johnson, from whom you are to expect it.

Brothers

We of the five Nation Council (the Nanticokes) are very glad that you want an answer so soon to your Belts. You shall know all your Brothers minds of the Six Nations. They are doing their endeavours to reconcile all matters and make all things easy.

Brothers,

We are desirous that we may use our mutual Endeavours to live in Friendship together. We can see very well Brothers that the evil Spirit stands so between you and us that we cant see each other. This makes us tell you to join us in our Endeavours that we may remove this evil Spirit on one side if we can. If you cant remove him out of the way, we shall live but a miserable Life —

Brothers,

You know and can see that we Indians are a poor, weak miserable people of ourselves, but if you join your endeavours to ours we can remove him out of the way

Brothers, You told us this to remember how our forefathers and Grandfathers did, and the method they used to make Friendship.

Brothers, You look but a little way, but I dont. I look as far back as the Creation, when God Almighty first made us & placed the good Spirit in our hearts.

Brothers, I desire you to use your Endeavours to live in Friendship We will do the same and use our Endeavours. — On the Susquehanna three of my people lie killed by your people, but I dont regard them & shall still use my endeavours to preserve our Friendship —

Brothers

You shall never hear a word come out of my Mouth on account of my Young Men, who lie dead on the Susquehanna I shall notwithstanding this use my Endeavours to preserve our Friendship. ——

A String —

Job Chilloway then stood up in behalf of Papounan. — Says. Brother, I have a Meſsage to deliver to you from Newoleka.

Newoleka Says Brother,

Now I shall let you know how I have been used during my Friendship towards the English, I have done my endeavours to stop all these Enemy Indians who paſsed by me towards your Frontiers. — They have threatned me to lay my head on the Logs & cut off my head for taking the White people's part, and they have threatned to tie me. They have put my Men in confinement for taking the White peoples part — Now I will let you know the Enemy Indians Minds, What made them so strong that I could not stop them from doing any Mischief and what they complained of against their Brethren the English, and what these Enemy Indians say against You — I believe they have told me all they have to complain against you.

They tell me that the English have killed more of us since the peace has been made than they did in the first War — They charged these things to me which gave my Mind great trouble — and after those four Indians were killed at Fort Allen, I could not stop them by any means at all. I thought they would kill me and my people many time for offering to stop them.

I have now told you all how I have been tormented in my Mind by these Indians. A White String of three Links.

Newoleka further says,

Brother,

I am very glad that I have heard from you, I am now going to give an answer to your Meſsage you sent me by Mr. Curtis

I am glad to find you have taken pity on me, and spoken to me in the kind manner you have done —

Brother,

I am glad to hear your Speeches. I am here at present but can scarcely determine which way to turn myself with my Family, but I will let you know which way I think to remove. I shall go away to Sir William Johnson among his Indians where they hold Treaties of Friendship. I therefore deliver you this Belt as other Indians used to do to let you know my mind.

A Belt of Seven Rows —

We have now said all we had to say —

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-three, And in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honour's Command,
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr. Secretary.
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Conference held on Thursday, the 1st December, 1763, at the State House.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieut. Governor, &ca.

James Hamilton,	Richard Peters,	Esqrs. Members of Council.
William Logan,	Thos. Cadwalader,	

Joseph Fox, Esqr. and several other Gentlemen.

Papounan, Jno. Curtis, Sam Curtis, Conoy Sam, Jemmy Nappier, Job Chilloway & his Father, with several elderly Indians from Wighalousin.

John Curtiss who was sent by the Governor day of last, with a Message to the Indians at Wighalousin, being returned from the Indian Country, attended with Papounan and several other Indians who accompanied him from thence, & addressing himself to the Governor, in behalf of Papounan and the Wighalousin Indians, spoke as follows:

"Attend to me Brother, and you our new Brother, who are lately arrived.

"You gave me a Belt of Wampum with a Message to send away to the Nanticokes, which I carried to them. When I delivered it there were Seven Nations present, who were very glad to receive it It went from Chenango to Onondago, among the Six Nations.

"Brothers:

"You must not take it amiss that I do not give you an answer to your Message; I shall send my Answer to Sir William Johnson, from whom you are to expect it.

"Brothers:

"We of the five Nation Council (the Nanticokes) are very glad that you want an answer so soon to your Belts. You shall know all your Brothers' minds of the Six Nations; They are doing their endeavours to reconcile all matters, and make all things easy.

"Brothers:

"We are desirous that we may use our mutual Endeavours to live in Friendship together. We can see very well, Brothers, that the evil Spirit stands so between you and us that we can't see each other. This makes us tell you to join us in our Endeavours, that we may remove this evil Spirit on one side if we can; If you can't remove him out of the way, we shall live but a miserable Life.

"Brothers:

"You know, and can see, that we Indians are poor, weak, miserable People of ourselves, but if you join your endeavours to ours, we can remove him out of the way.

"Brothers:

"You told us this to remember how our forefathers and Grandfathers did, and the method they used to make Friendship.

"Brothers:

"You look but a little way, but I don't; I look as far back as the Creation, when God Almighty first made us, & placed the good Spirit in our Hearts.

"Brothers:

"I desire you to use your Endeavours to live in Friendship. We will do the same and use our Endeavors. On the Susquehanna three of my People lie killed by your People, but I don't regard them & shall still use my endeavours to preserve our Friendship.

"Brothers:

"You shall never hear a word come out of my Mouth on account of my Young Men, who lie dead on the Susquehanna; I shall, notwithstanding this, use my Endeavours to preserve our Friendship."

A String

Job Chilloway then stood up in behalf of Papounan, says:

"Brother:

"I have a Message to deliver to you from Newoleka. Newoleka says:

"Brother:

"Now I shall let you know how I have been used during my Friendship towards the English, I have done my endeavors to stop all these Enemy Indians who passed by me towards your Frontiers. They have threatened me to lay my head on the Logs & cut off my head for taking the White people's part, and they have threatened to tie me. They have put my Men in confinement, for taking the White People's part. Now I will let you know the Enemy Indians' Minds; What made them so strong that I could not stop them from doing any Mischief, and what they complained of against their Brethren, the English, and what these Enemy Indians say against You. I believe they have told me all they have to complain against you.

"They tell me that the English have killed more of us since the Peace has been made than they did in the first War. They charged these things to me, which gave my Mind great trouble; and after those four Indians were killed at Fort Allen, I could not stop them by any means at all. I thought they would kill me, and my people, many a time, for offering to stop them.

"I have now told you all how I have been tormented in my Mind by these Indians."

A White String of three Links.

Newoleka further says:

"Brother:

"I am very glad that I have heard from you. I am now going to give an answer to your Message you sent me by Jn° Curtis.

"I am glad to find you have taken pity on me, and spoken to me in the kind manner you have done.

"Brother:

"I am glad to hear your Speeches. I am here at present, but can scarcely determine which way to turn myself with my Family, but I will let you know which way I think to remove. I shall go away to Sir William Johnson, among his Indians, where they hold Treaties of Friendship. I therefore, deliver you this Belt, as other Indians used to do, to let you know my mind."

A Belt of Seven Rows.

"We have now said all we had to say."

8th December, 1763.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor received last Week, by the —— Packet, the following Letter, dated the 10th day of October last, from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, inclosing the King's Proclamation of the Seventh of the same Month, concerning the Establishment of several New Colonies in North America, and signifying His Majesty's pleasure, that the same should be made public in the several parts of this Government. His Honour, by the advice of his Council, this day issued a Proclamation for that purpose.

A Letter from the Right Hon'ble, the Lord's Commiss'rs. for Trade, &ca., to the Gov'r.

"WHITEHALL, October 10th, 1763.

"Sir:

"We have received His Majesty's Commands to send you the inclosed printed Proclamations, & to desire you will cause the same to be forthwith made Publick in the several parts of your Government, taking especial care that you do exactly conform to the orders and regulations therein contained, in so far as depends upon your-

JOURNAL OF INDIAN CONGRESS

A. D.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec 2-5, 1763*]

Friday Decb^{r}. 2^{d}. — 5 Senecas from Kanadassegey[2] arrived here, and told Sir W^{m}. that there were a great many from their Town on their way hither, and that they were all of y^{t}. Town and Kanadaraggo peaceably inclined, and would not Join y^{e}. Chenussios in the War agst. y^{e}. English on any Acc^{tt}. —

Saturday — *Mightaham* Cheif wth. 7 Mohicanders from Chughnot[3] Arrived, and after getting prov^{s}., went to their Encampment. (Michtagh here wants ans. of his note a Minissink Cheif)

D^{o}. Die — *Karaghiiagey* from Ganughsaragey wth. four More arrived, got prov^{s}. & Encamped. —

Monday Decb^{r}. 5th. — a Number of y^{e}. Tuscaroras from Oghquago come into y^{e}. Council Room, then their Speaker *Aneus* alias *Anigut* or *Sadahanwonota*, begun with 3 Strings of Wampum, & condoled the many losses lately sustained by their Bretheren the English, after their usual manner. —

3 Strings —

Here the Speaker took 3 Strings of Wampum from the Oneidaes liveing at Oghquago, and Spoke with them w^{t}. they desired

[ ]

Brother —

in consequence of the Belt Sent to Us some time ago [desiring there][4] by that we would keep a good lookout, & acquaint you with all the [Motions] of the Enemy. we accordingly on receiving it brought it to, [and left it with the] Otseningo Ind^{s}. chargeing them to be watchfull & let us have everry [thing which came to] their knowledge. We are in 3 days time to Send to Otseningo & enquire if any late news reached their Ears, then shall Sett of with it to You, this is y^{e}. reason we dont now Accompany our Bretheren the Tuscaroras w^{h}. we hope you will not take amiss. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9. Copy in Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Kanadesaga, a Seneca castle.

[3] Chugnut in Broome county opposite Binghamton, on the Susquehanna River. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names in New York*, p. 27.

[4] Words in brackets, illegible in defaced portion of manuscript, are supplied by the copy in Indian Records, Vol. 7.

A Belt of 3 Strings

Brother —

We of the Tuscaroras Nation who live near Oghquago do assure You that we are so sensible of the old Agreement first made between our Forefathers & Yours, & the many benefits ariseing therefrom Spiritual as well as temporal, that we are firmly resolved to abide inviolably thereby and are heartily Sorry to See one of the five Nations namely the *Chenussios* or *Senekas* guilty of a Breach of that covenant [*w^{ch}. they so solemnly entered into and also*][1] thereof, as also y^{t}. foolish Nation y^{e}. Delawares. —

A Belt representing 5 Nations
wth. y^{e}. road of Peace thro it —

Brother —

In the late War with the French You called on us As Bretheren to Join you against that proud Nation (who then Said none were able for them) we accordingly and agreable to y^{e}. Covenant Between Us Joined You and wth. y^{e}. Blessing of God We Succeeded, & Saw his pride humbled. — and as there are some troublesome and Ill disposed Nations of Indians namely the *Delawares* & *Chenussios* now rose in Arms against You, We are come to Assure You of our determined resolution, taken on the most serious deliberation of our Sachims, Cheifs, Warriors, Women & even Children, to Join [*you*] & assist You in bringing them to reason, by a proper punishment and now we are at your disposal. —

A large white Belt 11 Rows —

A Black Belt from the Cheif Women to y^{e}. Sachims & Warriors on their declareing their resolutions. —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

Brethren, Freinds & Relations —

We the Women of Tuscarora Town do now with the utmost pleasure return You thanks for, and highly commend the part you have determined to act in the present Quarrel, or War between [*between*] these Mad Nations of Ind^s. & our Bretheren the English, and as it is what we wished You to do, we assure you, that it is to us as a healing balsam to a wounded Person, our Minds having for some time past been much troubled for our Bretherens losses, which we doubt not will end, on your, & some others acting the Manly part w^h. we most earnestly recommend to You, & we will afford You all the Assistance in y^e. power of Women towards so good an End. —

A Black Belt 8 Rows —

Bretheren, Freinds, & Relations —

We have now only to recommend to You all a Valliant & Steady conduct in Action, as well as in Council, and we shall not fail in y^r. absence, or in case of Death, to instill y^e. principles you are now to act upon into the minds of your Children, so that they may always follow y^r. Example, and when they grow up, and thereby merit their Bretherens Good Will. — these you will acquaint our *Brother Warraghiiagey* are the real Sentiments of his true, tho poor Sisters of Tuscarora. —

A White Belt w^th. black Strokes
8 Rows —

The Sachims now Speak to Sir W^m. Johnson

Brother —

We haveing now made known to You our fixed resolutions, w^h. you may depend upon, let what will be our fate, have only to request, that you will consider & take pitty of our present poverty, occasioned by the evil disposition of those Ind^s. who are now at War with you, and who (by reason of our attachment to you) threaten us daily, in so much that our Young Men are oblidged to neglect Hunting, & Stay at Home to protect our Old, & Young. who otherwise must lye at their mercy. We are in all Men, Women, & Children above 8 years old one Hundred Fighting Men 40 —

A White Belt w^th^. Black Strokes
8 Rows —

Brother —

As it is customary among Us on the Death of a Sachim to fill his place as soon as convenient, We now take this opportunity in your presence, of appointing this Lad whose name is *Cornel* [ius] in the room of *Serriwhananaghsy* who was our Cheif Sachim and hope it will meet your Approbation. —

A Belt—6 Rows —

Mightaham[1] a Mohickander Cheif, with 7 of that Nation desired a Conference when the former addressed Sir William

Brother Warraghiyagey —

I am sent by our Chiefs to acquaint you that agreable to your desire at the Commencement of Hostilities we removed to *Chughnot*[2] where we now reside in order to be out of the way of your Enemies, & that those of our people at *Wyaloosin* will shortly Joyn us — and we [*beg leave*] are to assure you that we are, and shall always remain firm Friends to the English, & abide by the Engagements we have entred into, as well as be ready to give you all the assistance in our power against your Enemies.

[*P.M.*]
3 Strings

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[1] From this point the manuscript is in Guy Johnson's hand. The continuation of the record of this conference is to be found in another document, *post* p. 957.

[2] Chugnut in Broome County opposite Binghamton on the Susquehanna River.

as has been always practised during the late War. And every Man shall be accounted with for his Provisions, or Money in Lieu of it, from the Time of his Inlistment.

I am with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient & most humble Servant,
THO^s^ GAGE

Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Decb^r^ 5^th^ 1763

Dear Sir

I herewith enclose you a list of officers I beg leave to recommend for supplying the Vacancies in my Regiment, at the foot of which, are the Names of the Horse & Grenadier Officers with the dates of their Commissions.

In my choice of officers I have been particularly carefull, and cheifly consulted the Feild Officers of the Regiment and pitched upon none, but such as are judged best qualified for the discharge of such Duty, and the publick Service.

I hope by this time some measures may be taken for rendering the Militia of this County as respectable as their Scituation and importance to this Province requires, as well as that some provision is made for supplying those with Amunition whose circumstances cannot afford to purchase it.

Some alterations correspondent w^th^ those I took the liberty to point out in a former letter concerning the better enforceing some of the Clauses in the Militia Act, particularly for the better security of the officers from the insults & resentment of their Men, are highly necessary, especially in a Country where officers are generally verry backward and afraid to make those under them do their Duty, w^h^ is cheifly owing to the want of punishment for offenders who may abuse their Superiors, and who are at present referred to a Court Martial, which cannot sit with propriety 'till Articles of War are established. Severall Justices of the Peace in these parts being greatly at a loss how to demain themselves concerning the £5 Act, and whether they are restrained thereby from interfereing in Matters concerning Lands whereby disputes & Riots are occasioned and often carried to verry dangerous lengths, I should be glad to be favoured with your opinion thereon.

There are now here upwards of 120 of the Five Nations, and many more hourly expected. Those present have made the most solemn Assurances of their unalterable Attachment to the English, their intention to communicate from time to time all intelligence of the Enemys Designs & Motions, as well as their resolution to accompany his Majestys Troops the ensueing Campaign, whenever their presence may be required. The Advantages resulting from such assistance are clear to me, and must appear so to all acquainted with their abilities, and usefullness in the Woods. I therefore spare no pains to cultivate this good understanding by good Treatment & favours, w^{h} are highly essential, at a time when they are not without the strongest inducements to partake of the plunder of our Frontiers, and the greatest apprehensions of Sufferring for their Attachment to Us. I have the honour to be with all due respect

Sir

Your Sincere Welwisher & most Humble Servant

W$^{m.}$ JOHNSON

P.S. Sir I have taken the liberty
to point out to you in y^{e} enclosed
paper, some things w^{h} might escape you,
and which are indispensably necessary for
y^{e} forming, and keeping compleat these
two Troops of light Horse, and two Companys
of Grenadiers, w^{h} if kept in compleat order
will be found a verry usefull Body of Men
on any occasion, wherefore I flatter myself
you will enable me to compleat them as soon as
possible, Indeed y^{e} Troop & Grenadier Comp^{y} in
Schenectady are already in great forwardness by
Volunteers of the best sort of People entering

into them—but least that Spirit should at any time slacken I beleive you will Judge it best to have y^{e} proper Regulations concerng. them & y^{e} rest of y^{e} Regmts. enforced by a Law of the Province

I am S^{r} Y^{rs}

W. J.

The Honb^{le}
Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} COLDEN

Memorandum for Governour Colden

[December 5, 1763]

Whereas it is Judged for y^{e} Good of his Majestys Service, and the better Security of this Frontier to add a Troop of Light Horse consisting of 70 Men to the 2^{d} Battallion also a Company of Grenadiers to Each of them of y^{e} same Number and as it is well known that Grenadiers & Troopers are always composed of such Men as are not only most likely to adorn the Corps, but also Judged most fitt for actual Service when occasion may require; it is therefore highly necessary that such Troops & Companies should be formed from such Men of the other Companys as are thought realy fitt in every respect for the purposes aforesaid by the officer commanding the Regiment, or the aforesaid Corps. and in order to make the same effectual a Law should pass to establish y^{e} S^{d} Companys according to the Numbers intended, and that they shall from time to time be kept compleat in Non Commissioned Officers & private Men from the other Companys as the Cap^{t} or officer Commanding them shall be liable to the Penalty of whatever is Judged proper if at any time Said Troops or Grenadier Compy^{s} should be found not compleat & fit for the Service intended.

And the better to enable the Co^{ll} or Commanding Officers of Said Corps to perform what is expected of them in that case, there should be a Penalty of Ten or twenty Pounds on any refuseing to be a Non Commission Officer & in proportion for refuseing to be a Private. Each Troop to consist of a Cap$^{t.}$ 2 Lieu^{ts} a Cornet and Quarter Master and 70 Privates in your Letter has not arrived. I have spoken to his two Sisters about him in a way that has flattered them much.

I have the honor to be with profound Resp^{ct}
Sir, Your very humble and much
obliged Servant,
DE COUAGNE

It is impossible at this Moment to write to you in English, as every body is engaged, and I can not find a Secretary.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort George Dec^{r} 19th 1763

DEAR SIR

I have your favour of the 5th of this month[2] & I am glad to hear from you of the good Disposition of the Indians. No doubt you are informed of what is passed at Detroit & Niagara. The want of Ammunition & the necessity of their Hunting at the season made the Indeans at Detroit sue for Peace has not the same want put the five Nations into better humour than they were I am therefor of Opinion that the Indians cannot be provided too cautiously with Ammunition at this time. They should know & feel that they cannot live without us There is a necessity of makeing an example of the Genessios by chastising of them otherwise we shall never have a safe peace. Nothing but fear can restrain the fierce cruel & rapacious spirit of the Indians & if they pass with impunity, after the Barbarous murders they have committed at this time without provocation, the effects of this spirit will upon every occasion break out a new. If our friend Indians be not cautiously furnished with ammunition they will from their store furnish the Enemy & Our traders cannot be too carefully lookt after for this purpose

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[1] In Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. Copy printed in *New York Historical Society Collections 1876.* Colden Papers, pp. 267-68.

[2] *Johnson Papers,* 4:261-63.

If you Judge from the present desposition of the Indians that there is no need of any guard at Schohory & Cherry valley you may save the province this expence by putting a stop to the enlisting of men for the defence of these two places & certainly the Province ought not to be put to any unnecessary expence.

I communicated your former letter (for putting the Militia on a footing to make them more usefull) to the Assembly at their first meeting they are now ready to break up so that it would be to no purpose to lay any thing before them at this time.

The Commisseons[1] you desire shall be sent by the next post. When I do any thing which pleases you it gives great pleasure to my self in doing it for I am with great sincerity & esteem

Sir
You most obedient &
affectionate humble servant
CADWALLADER COLDEN

Honourable
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^{t}

JOURNAL OF INDIAN CONGRESS

Copy[2]

[*Johnson Hall Dec. 5-22, 1763*]

Dec^{r}. 5th. P.M. Sir William, after Returning to the Ceremony of Condolance with 3 Strings, answered the *Tuscaroras*, as follows.

Present Guy Johnson Esq^{r}.
Dep^{y}. Ag^{t}. with O^{rs}.

Brethren of Tuscarora. —

I am much obliged to my Brethren, the Oneidas living at

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[1] Commissions for officers in the militia.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7. This copy continues the record from the autographed document, *ante* p. 945.

Oghquago, for the notice they have taken of my Belt, and the Promises they make of being watchful, and communicative of every thing material, which comes to their Knowledge, — a Continuance of such good Behavior cannot be too much recommended by me, or observed by them; I am therefore no wise disatisfied that they have not attended you hither.

3 Strings —

Brethren —

It gives me Pleasure to find that you of the Tuscarora Nation are so sensible of the old Agreement entered into by our Forefathers, and profess your Resolutions of abiding thereby, as well as your Sorrow for the Breach thereof in the Conduct of the Senecas, Delawares, &c. — None but a foolish People could have sacrificed the Advantages resulting from Peace, by beginning a causeless Quarrel with their Brethren. —

A Belt —

Brethren —

I am not insensible of the friendly Assistance you afforded your Brethren the English during the War with the French whom they subdued, nor of the friendly Offers you now make, and I trust the same Successes which have hitherto attended our Joint Endeavors agst. the powerful Efforts of both French, and Indians, will certainly attend us now against a few troublesome People who have perfidiously violated the most solemn Treaties, — continue then these faithful and just Resolutions, and be ready as true Allies to give us your Assistance whenever it shall be found necessary.

A Belt. —

Brethren —

I return my most hearty Thanks to your chief Women, for the Zeal they have manifested, and the satisfaction they express at your friendly Proposals of Assistance, and they may always be assured that I shall preserve the most friendly Sentiments towards them for their good Behavior, and wise Exhortations to you on this Occasion. —

A Belt.

Brethren —

The laudable Resolutions of your Women merit the highest Notice, and Regard. — I have no doubt of their Sincerity, and therefore recommend it to them to continue to Instill into the minds of their Children the Sentiments of Bravery, and Attachment to the English, so conspicuous in their Parents. —

A Belt. —

Brethren the Sachims —

In consequence of the good Conduct you have hitherto manifested, and of your friendly Protestations now made; I have taken your Case into Consideration, and shall deliver you a Portion of his Majesties Bounty for the Relief of your present Necessities; and I exhort you to a due Observation of your Promises, and a Continuance of that Behavior, which alone must Entitle you to the further Notice of his Majesty. —

A Belt. —

Brethren —

I approve of your Appointment of *Cornelius*, as a Sachim in the Room of *Serriwhananaghsy*, who was your Chief, and Heartily wish he may follow the Footsteps in all praise worthy Actions, as well as in a firm Attachment to the British Interest, so essential to the Happiness of your Nation. —

A Belt. —

Sir William at the same time answered the *Mohickanders* as follows — viz^{t}.

Brethren —

I am glad to see you here, and thank your Chiefs for sending you to acquaint me of your Removal to *Chughnot*, which I greatly approve of, and I heartily thank you for the Friendship you express, and the Promises now made, which I hope are sincere. You all see that the foolish bad People who are now our Enemies, have broken the *Covenant Chain*, without any reason, and made us quarrel with them, and as this Behavior of theirs is highly disagreeable to many of your People in the other Provinces, as well as to sevl. Nations of Indians, I must recommend it to your People at Chughnot to be true to their Words, and ready to assist their Brethren the English agreeable to their Engagements, by which it was promised, that whenever either of us were struck, all should arise and fall upon the Enemy. Remember this always, and consider that it is for your Interest to be friends to the English who are many, and strong, and who will never forget those who behave well & deserve their Notice. —

A Belt.

A Copy of the foregoing answer was delivered
to the Indians for the Information of their
People at Home. —
Then delivered out the Present. — After which the
Chief of the *Mohickanders* addressed Sir Wm. —

Brother Warraghijagey. —

We return you many thanks for the Present you have delivered us, as also for the Speech which you have given us in Charge to be communicated to our People at home, and You may be assured we shall take Care to Notice what you have said, and that if I am living in the Spring, I shall then attend you with my Party. — then Parted —

December 7th. — *David*[1] with five Schohare Indians arrived here &c on the following day spoke to Sir William as follows. —

Brother —

We are in consequence of the Message sent lately by me, now come to acquaint you that, after we had all considered of your Proposal we came to the following Resolution, vizt. that in case the Oghquagoes &c should remove from where they live, and settle at either of the Mohawk Castles during the War, we will do the same. —

2 Strings Returned

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[1] A Schoharie chief.

Brother —

Bart. Vroman[1] having heard our Resolution of leaving our Settlement at *Scohare*, told us he would pay us for the Lands we live on, in ready money, and desired to have the Preference, which we are willing to give him if you approve of it. —

To which Sir William answered. —

Brethren of Scohare —

I am glad to find you so ready to comply with my desire, as it is entirely calculated for your own Interest, and when it is proper for you to move, you shall know it from me. in the mean time I woud have you do nothing as to your Lands before I see Bart. Vroman, and the Writings for your Lands at Scohare, then I shall tell you what is proper to be done. — Let two or three of your chief People be present when Vroman comes, that you may hear what is said on that Occasion, which will be a means of preventing any Disputes, or Mistakes amongst your selves. —

3 Strings of Wampum. —

December 12th. —

— On this day 18 Senecas, and 23 Onondagas arrived here, and after a long Compliment made to Sir William, they told him that several of their People were on their way hither, and that the Oneidas, and Tuscaroras would be here to Morrow. — After getting Provisions, Pipes, and Tobacco &c they went to their Encampment. — On Parting, Sir William desired *Bunt* chief of Onondaga, with a few more of their Chiefs to come in the Evening, and somoak a Pipe with him, which they promised. — Being met according to Promise they told Sir William that the Cayugas had prevailed on the Chenussios to be quiet, and that they were now come down in order to declare their Sentiments. — *Silver Heels* coming into the Room at the time seemed a good deal displeased at their being in private, before they had spoke in publick, and told them that he believed they were only telling Untruths. He then asked Sir William whether they had told him that some of the Cayugas, and 4 Onondagas were gone to War against the

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[1] Barent Vrooman.

English, being answered, they had not as yet, — he then assured him it was so, and that they killed four English, and took one Prisoner, whose life the Sachims took great Pains to save after they had brought him into their Castle, that this Excursion of theirs was made in order to revenge the Death of a Cayuga Named *Thennewhannega*, who was shot in Albany in 1759, for the Murder of John M^c^.Mickel,[1] that the Party belonged to the Negroe, or Skanarady, a Cayuga Chief, who has been a firm friend to the English, and that they lost one Man named *Kaherodo* in that affair near John Harris's[2] on the *Susquahannah*. — Silver Heels further said that the Party of Chenussios who had lately killed nine Men, and took an Officer, and Serjeant Prisoner, consisted of 23 Men, and that they had none either killed, or wounded. — that said Party brought away 14 Oxen, — that the Party which attacked the Boats, Gardiners Party &c — were not Chenussios, — neither do they know of it. —

14th. — The Six Nations (except the Oneidas who did not yet arrive) came into the Council Room and desired a Meeting with Sir William, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker *Teyawarunta* in the Name of the whole Confederacy desired to know from Sir William, what bad News he had received last night, wch. made him angry. —

To this Sir Wm. answered that some news he had Received the Evening before by Capt. Staronbergh[3] from *Scohare* vizt. — that some Delawares had lately been at that Settlement, & although kindly treated by the Inhabitants, they did, on their going away, not only behave ill, but also made use of very menacing Expressions, which alarmed the People there so much, that they were under a necessity of acquainting him thereof, and Receiving his Orders thereon, with Promises of assistance, if necessary. — Sir William further told the Indians that if any Delawares or others would attempt the Destruction of that, or any other

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[1] A trader murdered near Fort Stanwix.

[2] Present site of Harrisburg, Pa.

[3] Captain Jacob Sternberger.

Settlement in these Parts, he woud imediately with the Militia fall upon them, and never forgive them till he had obtained full Satisfaction, and in such Case would have an Opportunity of trying who were his Indian friends. —

On which the Speaker assured Sir William that *they* the *Onondagas* had, a month ago, sent *Teyaquaende* a Chief Warrior of Otseningo,[1] when at a Meeting there, to desire the Delawares to desist, and remove up the River *Susquehannah* to *Chughnot*, which they then promised to do, that they are now informed by some of their Hunters come from that Quarter that the River Indians are accordingly moving to Chughnot, and all very quiet, and that they did not hear of any Attempts intented to be made by the Delawares, or others, on any of our Settlements. —

Then the Speaker desired to know of the rest whether all were assembled: On the Tuscarora Chief's letting him know that *Conoquieson*, chief of Oneida was not yet arrived, the Speaker desired that they might be all made acquainted with his Arrival, so that they might meet, and hear what the Chenussios had to say, which was promised, and then they broke up. —

Wednesday Evening — The Chiefs of the Chenussios with three Strings of Wampum addressed Sir W^{m}. as follows —

Brother —

We present are deputed by the whole Nation to wait upon you, and let you know the Resolution of our People, which we shall do tomorrow; and as there are some foolish idle People amongst us who may Report to you things that are not true, we beg by these Strings of Wampum that you will pay no Regard to any thing you hear from any but us, who know the Sentiments of our Nation, and are purposely sent to make them known to you. —

3 Strings —

Sir William in answer told them he despised *Tatlers*, and would take no Notice of what any would say, but those Sachims who had the Sentiments of their Nation in Charge to him; then with three Strings of Wampum desired they would act the same Part. —

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[1] Otsiningo, Chenango, now Binghamton, N. Y.

3 Strings. —

December 15th. The Six Nations sent to let Sir William know that they were ready to speak with him, being met *Serrehoana,*[1] a Chenussio speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Present

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
Capt. Danl. Claus } Depy. Agts.
Lieut. Guy Johnson }
John Butler Esqr. } Interprs.
William Printup }

Brother Gorah Warraghijagey. —

We the Deputies from Chenussio are sent to let you know that your several Messages sent us since the Commencement of Hostilities, particularly one, sent by *Silver Heels,* has had so great weight with us, that all our Sachims, Chiefs, and Warriors have paid the greatest Regard thereto, and have in Consequence thereof agreed to drop further Hostilities, and lay hold of the Chain of Friendship with the rest of the Confederacy, so that we may again *behold* the *Light,* and *our Brethren* with Satisfaction, provided you are well inclined, & disposed to forgive what is past. in that Case, we shall shortly after our Return home, come down and Confirm what we now say. —

A Belt. —

Brother —

The real Cause of the unlucky Quarrel between us, has been chiefly owing to the Delawares, who being greatly concerned for their former Loss, at *Kittanning,*[2] and for the Death of one of their

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[1] Seriohana, a Seneca chief.

[2] Kittaning in Armstrong County, Pa. The Delaware Indian name *Kittanning* means "at the Great River," great river being the equivalent of the Iroquois word *Ohio.* Kittanning Indian Town was destroyed in September, 1756, by Colonel John Armstrong's command of three hundred troops. See Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail,* 1:290.

Chiefs, sent a very large Belt to the three Nations at Detroit, to persuade them to fall upon you, which Nations, on receiving the same, put it under their Feet to be considered upon, at leisure. — Sometime after, the three Nations called their Confederacy together, and laid the Belt before them, when *Pondiac* told them that, they all knew the Meaning of the Belt, and that he was determined to help his Nephews in procuring Revenge, for which purpose he would attack Detroit within three days; and lest any of them should make the Six Nations acquainted with their Resolutions, he told them that, he was determined not to listen to any news from that Quarter, as he was resolved to go on, and desired the *Wiandots* to give him an immediate answer, but finding that they were resolved first to return home, and Consult their People thereon, he insisted on their returning with an answer in two days, otherwise they would come too late. —

All that night, and two days following the *Wiandots* remained in Council, and on the third day in the Morning, having at length resolved to remain neuter in the War, they went to communicate their Resolutions, but found they came too late, as the *Ottawas* had already began to do mischief, and soon after, the Powtewatamies came to the Wiandots, and told them that they were to die the next Morning, unless they Joined the *Ottawas*, which at last they were determined to do in order to save their Lives, and advised the *Wiandots* to Join in the War. This was confirmed by a Frenchman, and notwithstanding the Young Warriors of the Wiandots, were for attacking the *Ottawas*, yet the Sachims were at length induced to make them alter their Opinion, and Join the *Ottawas*. —

After this the Ottawas sent a Scalp, and Belt of Wampum to *Kanawagun*,[1] where some of the Six Nations resided, who were Requested to take it into Consideration, whether they should not Join with the rest. This set some of our People upon Mischief, and they accordingly went out, and accompanied the rest to see how things went. — The Scalp, and Belt was sent forward through the Nations, but on its coming to *Oneida*, the People of that Village Judged it improper it should go farther, & accordingly buried the Scalp. —

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[1] A Seneca town.

Then the Speaker of *Onondaga* (holding the Belt received from the Oneidas &c to diswade them from going to England at present) told them that, on farther Consideration thereof they had agreed to lay aside their Voyage. —

Returned 2 Belts. —

Then acquainted Sir William with the Message sent by the Indians of *Cognawagey* to the *Chenussios* last Summer, which they had not yet answered, by reason of their Distance, but that they had sent a Belt, to Invite the *Cognawageys* to a Meeting at *Onondaga* next Year, when they would answer them fully. —

16th. — The Indians assembled as before, when Sir Wm. addressed them as follows. —

Present as before

Brethren of the five Friendly Nations —

I have heard what you have said, as also what the *Chenussios* have told me concerning the Cause of their coming down, with the reasons assigned for the beginning of the Quarrel wth the English. —

I am sorry that the Causes they have attributed them to, are very insignificant, & disatisfactory, and must appear so, to all your Brethren, the English. and although I am obliged to your good Intentions for bringing the Chenussios down at this time, yet the Message which I sent was no ways relative thereto, but contained such good Advice as I have always given your Nations, and which had it been followed, would have turned out greatly to your advantage; but whilst I was endeavoring to bring about Peace in one place, they were stricking the English in another. —

I have therefore no more to say, but that I shall acquaint the King's General with what you say, and with the Proposals you make concerning Peace: but I cannot assure you of the Success of my Representation, as I dont know but whilst I am endeavoring to procure you Credit with the English, some of our Enemies may strike our Frontiers, and overset the Work of Peace; I shall however let you know what the General says in Answer as soon as I Receive it. —

Brethren —

There is at present no Opportunity for your going to England, and therefore am glad you have laid the Voyage aside. — besides I have lately represented your Affairs to his Majesty in so particular a Manner, that I imagine every thing for your Advantage will be done in England, provided you act a friendly part in this Country. —

Brethren —

As it will be necessary that I should be acquainted with the particulars of your intended Meeting with the *Cognawageys*, it will be proper for me to be present thereat, & therefore I shall expect timely Notice thereof. —

A Belt. —

The Chenussio Deputies returned Sir William thanks, and promised there should no Hostilities be committed, until they heard from the General. —

P.M. Same day two Cayugas desired a private Meeting with Sir William, which being granted, the Speaker spoke as follows. —

Brother —

I am desired by the Sachims to acquaint you with the Reasons of their not attending this Congress, and to Assure you that they are nevertheless as well affected as ever, & determined to abide by their repeated Engagements, and Promises, — that as soon as their People who have been to war against the Cherokees, return, (which is the Cause of their not coming down at present) they will with the Principal Warriors of their Nations come whenever you please & wait on You.

3 Strings. —

17th. — Sir William told the Cayuga Deputies that he did not take well, their Sachims not attending this Congress, and that the reasons they assigned for it, were no wise satisfactory. — that he began to be apprehensive of the Defection of part of that Nation, by the Behavior of some of their Warriors towards the English, living on the Frontiers of Virginia, which he had an account of from the Governor of that Province, desiring at the same time to know what Nations had acted so base a Part after the friendly Treatment they met with, and in time of profound Peace. and that he had heard lately, to his great Surprize, that a Party of their Nation had Commenced Hostilities on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania by killing five English, and taking one Prisoner, — that if this was true, he expected their Chief People would take such immediate Steps to give him satisfaction for so cruel, and unnatural a Behavior as would content a much injured, and exasperated People. This Advice he gave them, which he insisted on their following, if they had any Regard for their own Hapiness and Security. —

A white Belt. —

Same day *Tayawarunte* Speaker of Onondaga, and *Tawasskughta* a chief Warrior of that Nation, addressed Sir William with a Belt of Wampum from their Nation only, begging, he would not at this Meeting, as he proposed, push, or move the *five Nations* to carry on the War against the *Shawanese*, and *Delawares*, but first to let this Affair of the Chenussios be settled first, and that then it would come with more Propriety. —

A Belt. —

Sir William made answer, that he could not think the General would pass over, or forgive the vile Behavior of the Chenussios, or any other Nation of Indians, who had been guilty of so many unheard of Cruelties, and Barbarities to a People who had been so long their friends, and who had no ill Designs against them at the time they Commenced Hostilities, that however, he would lay before the King's General, what the Chenussio Deputies had now said at this Meeting, and on his receiving an Answer thereto, would immediately acquaint the *Five Nat^s*. therewith, and call the chief Warriors of every friendly Nation in these Parts to a Meeting here, and thereat make known the General's, and his own Resolutions. —

A broad Belt wth. a Road through it. —

On the same day, at a full Meeting of all the Nations *Conoquieson*, Oneida Speaker, with a black and white Belt stood up in behalf of the *Oneida* Confederacy and with a great deal of Spirit, and Warmth, addressed the Chenussios in the following Manner, to the great Satisfaction of all the rest. —

Elder Brethren of Chenussio. —

I am now going to speak to you in Behalf of the younger Branch of the Confederacy, and in the Presence of the rest of your Brethren, the Mohawks, and Onondagas. —

We have been informed that *You*, in order to Exculpate yourselves, have reported that, the *Oneidas* were the People who Occasioned the present troubles, by a Message sent last Summer, the Purport whereof was as follows, viz^t. — "that as there were some Troops going up in order to Reinforce the several Posts as far as *Detroit*, and two Belts of Wampum being sent to us by the Mohocks, that the Five Nations might not be alarmed thereat, the person who carried the Belts having overtaken one of your People named *Aghseissahawe*, and living at *Karraghidirho*,[1] at Kass'[2] Land, who undertook to carry them through the Five Nations to acquaint them with the Purport thereof, but instead of acting agreeably thereto, he entirely altered the same, and carried the Belts to the more distant Nations, as an *Ax* given to them from *You*, with a Desire to make use of it against the English, which *they* in *effect* took proper Notice of by employing it against their *Brethren*. — This is the Truth, and which you well know to be so, nor had we any hand in it, as falsly propogated by you. — how often have we, as well as the rest of the

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[1] A town in Alleghany county, N. Y.

[2] George Casse.

Confederacy spoke to, and Entreated *you* of *Chenussio* to lay aside your *Ax*, and *wicked thoughts?* — Are there not Belts of our Wampum, which would make a very large Heap, now in your Nation, which we have made use of since the Commencement of Hostilities, in order to bring you to your Senses? — We should not have taken these Steps, nor so much trouble in the Affair were we not desireous of living in Friendship with our Brethren, the English. we now assure you of our Attachment to them, and once more desire you to Repent of what you have done to them. — take Pity of your Children, and Families. — consider also your Country, if you have any Regard for the same, and leave of your silly Pride, otherwise you will suffer for it. — if you do not now Comply, this is the last Admonition we shall ever give you. — I speak only to you of *Chenussio*, as the rest of the Confederacy have nothing else in View but to keep up that Friendship with the English which has so long subsisted — do you the same, and perhaps you may live to have *white Heads* — There is one thing more which we, your Younger Brethren must insist upon your leaving off; which is your *false*, & *foolish* Belief of Jesus telling your People ridiculous Stories, and encouraging you to Mischief, — We tell you it is the Evil Spirit, if any of your People have been told what they so often report. — Your Want of knowledge of Jesus leads you to credit evil things the sooner. — Lastly We the younger Branch of the Confederacy insist on your heartily repenting for what you have done, & recommend you to be honest in all your Declarations now made in our Presence. —

A black and White Belt. —

The Chenussios Answered. —

Younger Brethren —

We have attentively heard your Advice, and heartily thank you for the same you have really *shook* us by the *Head* so often, that we have not a Hair left on it. I will take this your last Advice with us to our Country, and promise you that we will behave so as never more to Require your shaking us by our Heads. —

Ended —

P:M: Same day *Deioquande* chief Warrior of Onondaga sent one of his nation to acquaint Sir William that he and his Party intended to go a Bever Hunting on their Return and begged he would let them have half a Dozen of Bever Traps, and that they would be back by the time he would call them to the proposed Meeting. —

3 Strings. —

18th. — On this day *Conoquieson* came to acquaint Sir William that his Nation having, yet something to say would wait on him any time he would appoint. —

19th. — The *Bunt*, and Onondaga Speaker came to acquaint Sir William of their having a private Conference with the Chenussio Deputy *Sarrahoana* last night, at which he declared in the most solemn Manner his Disaprobation all along to the Proceedings of some of that Nation to whom he had repeatedly spoke, and endeavored to diswade from their rash Schemes, but to no purpose until of late; on which he proposed to them, and one more of that Nation to come down with *Silver Heels* in order to try if possible to make up Matters with the English, as it was a Matter they were very desirous of, and that the Onondagas told *Sarrahoana* that he should go and speak to Sir William on that head, which he had promised to do, and that thereupon the Onondagos were extremely glad to find them at last sensible of their Folly. —

Same day Sir William desired to know from the Sachims of the Six Nat^{s}. then present at his House how far their Claims, or Bounds extended, as well what was Originally theirs, as what they claimed by Conquest. to which they said they would take some time to Consider amongst themselves, and would then give him an Answer

P:M: — The Sachims, and Headmen of Parties came in, and *Conoquieson* Speaker of Oneida after telling Sir William, and all present, the many Nations they had conquered, and the Cause of Quarrel, which they had handed down from Father to Son, said that from *Albany* down to the Sea side was conquered by their Ancestors, except what was sold by the Original Proprietors to the English, before their Quarrel with them. Thence away to the *Catabaw* Country, from thence to the *Mississipi*, and along that River to the Country of *Adonissaiy*, thence to the North end of *Lake Michigan*, Lake Huron, the *Ottawa* River down to Montreal from the Mouth of the River *Sorrel* to *Lake Champlain*, from thence to Lake *George*, *Fort Edward* and to Albany. —

22d. — On this day Sir William delivered to the Indians a Present to the amount of six hundred Pounds Currcy. but none to the Chenussio Deputies, having told them that he could not think of giving any thing to a People who were as yet his Enemies — that their returning empty was owing to their own folly, and Wickedness, of which they might now plainly see the Consequences. —

P:M: — Same day Sir William had many private Meetings with the several Nations, at wch. he told them very fully, and plainly, the Consequence of a War with the English, and gave his Advice as a friend, how *those*, who were not as yet engaged, should act, as well as to those who were, to which they all paid the utmost Regard, and parted with him, greatly satisfied, and very thankful for his friendly, and wholesome Admonitions. —

Ended —

New York Decr 8th 1763

My Lord

Sir Jeffery Amherst, by his letter to me of the 30th of October, made a requisition of fourteen hundred men, to be raised in this Province, for proceeding early in the Spring, in conjunction with such regular troops as can be collected, for reducing the Savages & securing peace & quiet to the Settlements hereafter. He informed me, that he had made a demand of six hundred men of New Jersey, for the same service: that he had likewise made a demand of a body of men of Pensylvania & Virginia, for a similar Service to the Southward. He made no demand of any assistance from the New England Governments.

On the 9th of November, when the General Assembly met, I inforced the General's requisition, as much as I could. The Assembly, as I expected, thought it unreasonable, that this Province & New Jersey alone should bear the whole burden and expence of reducing the Savages to the northward, & therefor insisted that the New England Governments should be called upon to contribute their quotas: in which case, they assured me, that they would contribute their quota of any number of men that shall be thought necessary. The Assembly are confident that the New England Governments will contribute their proportions; but in case they refuse, the Assembly promises to exert themselves to the utmost of their Ability. In the mean time they have, by their resolves, enabled me to raise three hundred men besides officers, which the General desired to be raised immediatly for the defence of the Settlements on the Mohawk's river & keeping open the communication between Albany and Oswego.

This Province have had for some time past 173 men in pay, who

Right Honourable
Earl of Halifax Principal
Secretary of State for the Southern
Department.

who are posted at Oswego, Niagara & Detroit. These with the 300 men now to be levied make 500 men, officers included, which is above double the Quota of this Province, of 2000 men demanded by the General.

Besides these, who are to be under the command of the General of his Majesty's regular troops, the Assembly have enabled me to raise three hundred men for the Defence of the Western frontier. So that there will be in all 800 men in the pay of this colony. From whence it appears that this Province is not in the least backward in giving their assistance for the publick Service.

In the Assembly's address there are some insinuations of misconduct in the management of Indian affairs. Since the care of Indian affairs has been taken out of the Governor's hands I cannot write on sufficient Authority; but from all that I have learned, the Indians have no where met with ill usage, or any just reason of offence. On the contrary, that at all the out posts they have been treated in the most friendly manner. It was from this & the confidence the officers had in the friendship's being reciprocal, that they were so treacherously surprised. The Senekas who at this time have behaved the worst, & have been guilty of the most barbarous cruelties, received during the last war their share of the large sums which were expended in preserving the friendship of the six nations: notwithstanding of this, as I am informed, some of them were at the same time in every scalping party on our frontiers. I am therefor with humble submission of opinion, that no safe & lasting peace can be obtained with the Savages till these Senekas at least be Chastised & made an example to the other nations. After which, I doubt not, a safe & lasting peace may be made with all the Indian nations, if care be taken to preserve it, by doing them justice on every occasion of complaint.

It is needless for me to write more particularly, since Sir Jeffery Amherst is gon to England. He has had better opportunities to be informed. He has taken more care to be well informed, & is more capable of judging than any man in America

My Duty in my Office & the gratitude I owe your Lordship lay me under the strongest obligation to use my utmost endeavours to obtain the honour of being

My Lord

Your most obedient &
faithful Servant
Cadwallader Colden

New York. 8th Decr. 1763.

Lt. Govr. Colden.

R 16th Jany. 1764.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſsioners for Trade and Plantations.

The Memorial of the Merchants of the Province of Pennsylvania concerned in the late Trade with th Indians, most respectfully sheweth.

That, in Consequence of repeated Solicitations from th Natives, countenanced and encouraged, by the several Generals and Officers, who, from time to time, have had the immediate Command of His Majesty's Forces, in the Southern Department of North America; Your Memorialists credited, a large Number of Indian Traders, with Goods an Merchandize, of the Manufactory of Great-Britain, to a very large Amount, for the supplying the said Natives, with the Conveniences and Neceſsaries of Life:

That those Goods were at a very great Expence, transported into the Indian Country, and sold to the said Indians; by Means whereof, they were in a great Degree conciliated to the British Interest, and the late Peace and Friendship, established with Them;

That contrary to all Faith and in manifest Violati of the several late Treaties of Friendship & Their several Engagements, to protect & afford safe Conduct unto the said Traders; The Natives have most barbarously murdered, man of the said Traders, & seized & robbed them of their Effects & expelled the Remainder from their Country; (a fatal Defection this! but not in the least imputable to us!) Whereby the said Traders are become insolvent, their Families involved in the deepest Distress, and your Memorialists very great Sufferers —

Wherefore, your Memorialists, most humbly beg leave to request your Lordships, to take their very unhappy Case into your Consideration; and if it may be consistant with your Lordships Wisdom & Justice, That you will be pleased to represent it, to His most Gracious Majesty, or take such other Measures for their Relief, as to your Lordships in your Wisdom shall seem most meet and convenient.

Philadelphia Decemr 12th 1763

Baynton & Wharton
Robt Callender
Philip Boyle
Benjn Kendall
Js Spear
For Mr Wm West & Jno Taylor Esqs Adm Hubley
David Franks for
Levy, Trent & Co
Jos. Simons
Buchanan & Hughs
Alexr Lunan
John Ormsby
Ab. Mitchell

Proprieties
Pennsylvania.

Memorial of the Merchants of Pennsylvania concerned in the late Trade with the Indians, to the Board, dated 12 Decr. 1763, stating their distress from the Treachery and cruelty of the Indians, and requesting their Lordships to represent their case to the King, or take what other measures they shall judge proper for the relief of the Memorialists.

To
Their Lordships, The Lords of Trade

Recd. Febry
Read June 8. } 1764.

X. 54.

the manner you now mention, it was told to us that you desired we should come in, & we came accordingly. Had it been delivered in the manner you mention for us to consider this matter in our Indian Council, we should have done it, but it was not.

"Brother:

"You desired me to inform you what steps can be taken to secure our friendly Indians from being hurt by your Warriors; for my part I can't think of any, & I desire your advice & assistance; and particularly that you will not suffer any of your young Men or Soldiers to hurt Newoleka, or any of his people, as he is your hearty friend, and was one of the first Indians who took hold of the Belt of Friendship last War.

"Brother:

"I have laid open my heart to you, & have informed you of all that I have heard, on account of your kind usage to us.

"Now, Brother, I desire you will take pity on me, and not confine me in your Gaol on account of any false Reports or Stories that you may hear, as you have done one of our Brethren, who is now confined here. I am very glad to find the Governor takes pleasure in hearing me, and thank him for it; But I have now finished what I had to say."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 19th Decemr. 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker,	William Logan, } Esqrs.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew, }

The Governor laid before the Board an Address from the Conestogoe Indians, congratulating him on his Arrival, praying the Protection of the Government, & complaining of some Encroachments made on the Lands reserved for them, & desiring that they might be furnished with Provisions as usual, which was read, and is as follows, vizt.:

"*To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &ca., &ca.*

"Brother:

"We (the Conestogoe Indians) take the present opportunity, by Captn. Montour, to welcome you into this Country by this String of Wampum, and as we were settled at this place by an Agreement of Peace and Amity established between your Grandfathers & ours, We now promise ourselves your favour and protection, and as we have always lived in Peace and Quietness with our Brethren & Neighbours round us during the last & present Indian Wars, We hope now, as we are deprived from supporting our Families by hunting, as We formerly did, you will consider our distressed Situation, & grant our Women and Children some Cloathing to cover them this Winter. The Government has always been kind enough to allow us some Provisions, and did formerly appoint People to take care of us, but as there is no person to take that upon him, & some of our Neighbours have encroach'd upon the Tract of Land reserved here for our use, We would now beg our Brother the Governor to appoint our Friend Captain Thomas M'Kee, who lives near us and understands our Language, to take care, and see Justice done us.

"SOHAYS, ⋈ his Mark.
"INDIAN, ⋈ his Mark.
or CUYANGUERRYCOEA,
his
"SAGUYASOTHA, ⋈ or JOHN.
Mark.

" Conestogoe, Nov$^{r.}$ 30th, 1763."

The Governor having received, on Friday last, a Letter, dated the 14th Instant, from Edward Shippen, Esq$^{r.}$ at Lancaster, acquainting him that a Party of Armed Men had that Morning murdered Six of the said Conestogoe Indians at their Town, laid the same before the Board, which was read, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter to the Governor from Edward Shippen, Esquire.

"LANCASTER, 14th December, 1763, Evening.

" Honoured Sir :

" One Robert Edgar, a hired Man to Captain Thomas M'Kee, living near the Borough, acquainted me to-day that a Company of People from the Frontiers had killed and scalped most of the Indians at the Conestogoe Town early this Morning; he said he had his information from an Indian boy who made his Escape; Mr. Slough has been to the place and held a Coroner's Inquest on the Corpses, being Six in number; Bill Sawk and some other Indians were gone towards Smith's Iron Works to sell brooms; but where they are now we can't understand; And the Indians, John Smith, & Peggy, his Wife, and their child, and Young Joe Hays, were abroad last night too, and lodged at one Peter Swar's, about two miles from hence; These last came here this afternoon, whom we acquainted with what had happened to their Friends & Relations, and advised them to put themselves under our Protection, which they readily agreed to; And they are now in Our Work House by themselves, where they are well provided for with every necessary. Warrants are issued for the apprehending of the Murderers, said to be upwards of fifty men, well armed & mounted. I beg my kind Complements to Mr. Richard Penn, & I am with all due Regards,

"Sir, Your Honour's Obliged
"Friend, and most humble Servant,
"EDW^D. SHIPPEN.

"The Hon^ble. JOHN PENN, Esq^r. Governor."

Whereupon, the Council being moved with the cruelty & barbarity of the above action, & apprehending that the Indians who were settled at Conestogo were under the protection of this Government and its Laws, and that consequently the killing them without Cause or provocation, amounted in Law to the Crime of Murder, advised the Governor to write immediately to the Magistrates of the Counties of York, Lancaster, & Cumberland, to exert themselves on this Occasion, and issue Warrants, & do everything in their power for the Apprehending all the Principals concerned in the said Crime, & their Accomplices, and securing them, that they may be brought to Justice, and further, that a Proclamation be issued, ordering all Officers of Justice to be aiding & assisting therein.

Then was read the following Letter from General Gage, of the 12th Instant, renewing General Amherst's requisition of Troops from this Province, for carrying on an Offensive War against the Indians, viz^t :

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, 12 December, 1763.

"Sir:

"I am to hope, Sir Jeffery Amherst's departure from America, will make no alteration in respect of the Requisition he made in his Letter of the 5th Novem^r. from the Province of Pennsylvania, of a body of One thousand Men for the Service of the next Year. But, as I have succeeded Sir Jeffery Amherst in the Command of His Majesty's Forces in North America, it behooves me to neglect nothing which might promote a Service so essential to the future Interests and happiness of all the Colonys; And, therefore, I think proper to make a fresh application to you on this Subject, trusting that the Requisition will not only meet with your Approbation, but that the necessity of the Service for which this aid is Demanded, is so Apparent, that it will meet with a favourable Reception from your Council & Assembly, & that we shall thereby be enabled to reduce the Savages to a Peace which shall be sure and lasting.

"Every thing which S^r. Jeffery Amherst promised respecting the Victualling of the Troops and providing them with Arms & Tents, shall be complied with. I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"THOS. GAGE.

"The Hon^ble Governor PENN.'

The Governor having summoned the House of Assembly to meet on this day, laid before the Board a Draft of a Speech, which he proposed to deliver to the Assembly as soon as they informed him of their being met, and the same was read & approved, and is as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"Nothing but my indispensable duty to His Majesty, and a sincere Desire to promote the Welfare and Happiness of the Good People of this Government (to which the Honourable Proprietaries, with the King's Royal Approbation, have lately been pleased to appoint me), could have prevailed on me to call you together before the time of your own adjournment, as I presume you had considered and fixed upon that as the most convenient to your domestick affairs; But I am persuaded the same motives which have influenced me on this occasion, will induce you chearfully to prefer the necessary Service of the Publick to all private Considerations.

"I am to inform you, Gentlemen, that very soon after my Arrival, I received a Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst, designed at first, for my immediate Predecessor, Mr. Hamilton, but (on notice of my having taken upon me the Government), inclosed to me, in which he requests that I would use my influence with the Council & Assembly of this Province, to raise one thousand Men, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, to be divided into Two Corps, of Ten Companies each, commanded by their proper Field Officers, and that it will be necessary the whole should be raised and ready to join the King's Troops, or to be sent on such Service as the Commanding Officer in the Southern District may direct, by the first of March next, and the time of their Service limited to the first of November following; tho' he hopes every thing may be finished long before that period, in which case the Troops will be sent back to the Province. You will see by the Letter which I have ordered to be laid before you, that the General undertakes to furnish the Men that shall take the Field with Tents, Provisions, and Arms, at the King's expence. All, therefore, that is desired of us, is, to make provision for their pay, and to find them in Cloathing, which may consist of a short Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &ca. You will also be informed by the said Letter, that the General hath made Applications to the provinces of New York and New Jersey, and to the Colony of Virginia, for certain Quotas of Men, to act in Conjunction with the King's Troops offensively against the Indians, the former by way of Lake Erie, &ca, the latter in concert with ours, against the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Tribes, who have committed Hostilities against us. These measures he judges to be the most probable for crushing the present Insurrections of the Indians, & the most effectual for reducing them, & securing Peace and Quiet to the Settlements hereafter. This Requisition hath since been warmly renewed by General Gage, who hath lately succeeded to the Chief Command of His Majestie's Forces in North America.

"Gentlemen:

"Every Man who is acquainted with the great Extent of Frontier of this and the neighboring Colonies, and considers the manner in which the Indians make War, must see the Disadvantages each particular Province must labour under in endeavouring singly to defend its own Settlements, and that nothing but a vigorous exertion of the united Strength of the whole, & carrying the War into the Enemie's Country, can effectually secure our back Inhabitants from the barbarous inroads of the Savages, Or is so likely to reduce them speedily to hearken to reasonable Terms of Accommodation. I do, therefore, most heartily recommend this matter to your Consideration, and doubt not from your known Zeal for the King's Service in general, and your regard for the safety of this Province in particular, you will comply with a Demand which may be attended with such happy Effects to both.

"Gentlemen:

"I, with pleasure, take the first opportunity of speaking to you as a Body, to acquaint you that I have it in charge from the Proprietaries to assure you of their paternal Regard and affection for the good people of this Province, and that they wish for nothing more than to promote their real Happiness. As to myself, I can with great Truth say, that I am most sincerely disposed to do every thing in my power that may tend to the advantage & prosperity of the Province, and to cultivate and improve that Harmony and good understanding with this and all future Assemblies, during my Administration, which is so essentially necessary to the publick good, as well as to the ease and happiness of the several Branches of the Legislature.

"JOHN PENN.

"20th December, 1763."

The Governor, agreeable to the advice of the Council, wrote the following Letter to the magistrates of York, Lancaster, & Cumberland Counties, viz$^{t.}$:

"PHILADELPHIA, 19th Decem$^{r.}$ 1763.

"Gentlemen:

"Having received Information that on Wednesday, the 14th Instant, a party of Men, armed and mounted, did, without cause or provocation, and in defiance of all Authority, proceed to the Conestogo Indian Town, in Lancaster County, and murder Six of our Friendly Indians, settled there under the Protection of this Government and its Laws. I do hereby direct and require you immediately to exert yourselves on this occasion, & to issue Warrants and take all other Measures in your power for the apprehending all the Principals concerned in the murder of the said Indians and their accomplices, & securing them in some of the Gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to Justice, & receive a legal tryal for the Crimes they have committed.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your very humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"To the Magistrates of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th December, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Richard Peters, } Esqrs.
William Logan,	Benjamin Chew, }

The Governor, having received a Message this morning from the Assembly by two members, acquainting him that a Quorum of the House was met pursuant to His Summons, and were ready to receive any thing he had to lay before them, and that they desired a Copy of the Writ by which the House were convened, to which the Governor made answer that he intended to meet them in the Council Chamber this day at 12 o'Clock, & should send the Secretary with one of the Writs.

The Council being met, the Secretary was ordered to acquaint the House that he required their attendance in the Council Chamber, and to deliver to them one of the Writs by which they had been called together.

The Speaker and the whole House attending, accordingly the Governor made the Speech to them agreed upon Yesterday.

The Governor then delivered to the Speaker the several Letters from General Amherst & General Gage, referred to in his Speech.

At a Council held at Philada. on Wednesday, the 21st December, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, & Benja. Chew, Esquires.

The Council taking into Consideration the late Conferences with Papounan & other Indians from Wighalousin, as well as the un-

Duplicate New York Decr 22d 1763

My Lord

In October last Sir William Johnson wrote to me, that the Indians every where were in a very bad Disposition; & added that he was informed, that they intended to make inroads on our Frontiers. In consequence of this intelligence, I put the Frontiers every where in the best posture of Defence I could, whereby their incursions on any part of this Province have been prevented. On the 18th of this month I received a letter from him dated the 5th, in which he informs me, that he had then with him upwards of 120 of the five Nations, & many more expected. That they are in the best Disposition. They assure him of their attachment to the English, & their readiness to join the regular troops the ensuing campaign against the enemy Indians.

This sudden change in the Five Nations is certainly owing to two things. First that the Enemy Indians at Detroit of whose success they seemed to have been confident, had sued for peace, & had obtained a cessation of Arms from the commanding Officer there, till such time as the General's pleasure shall be known in the Spring. The other is the general want of Ammunition among the Indians, & their Arms must in a little time become unfit for Service. These two last are in our power, & by proper care must in a short time reduce the Indians to the necessity of accepting Peace on our own Terms.

But before I proceed further I think it proper to inform Your Lordship of the different state of the Policy of the five Nations in different periods of time.

Before the Peace of Utrecht the Five Nations were at war with the French in Canada; & with all the Indian Nations

Right honourable
Earl of Halifax

nations who were in Friendship with the French. This put the Five Nations under a necessity of depending on this Province, for a supply of every thing, by which they could carry on the War or defend themselves & their behaviour towards us was accordingly.

After the Peace of Utrecht the French changed their measures. They took every method in their power to gain the Friendship of the Five Nations & succeeded so far with the Senekas, who are by far the most numerous & at the greatest distance from us, that they were entirely brought over to the French interest. The French obtained the consent of the Senekas to the building of the Fort at Niagara situated in their Country

When the French had too evidently before the last War got the ascendant among all the Indian Nations, we endeavoured to make the Indians jealous of the French power, that they were thereby in danger of becoming slaves to the French, unless they were protected by the English. Since the conquest of Canada, the French have turned our own arguments against us to raise a Jealousy in the Indians of our design. By sending of Belts from Nation to Nation, since the conquest of Canada, & furnishing the Indians privately with large quantities of Ammunition & Arms from Canada, this general conspiracy was formed, by their assuring the Indians, at the commencement of their hostilities, that no peace was made, nor would be made till Canada was restored & that a great fleet & army was coming from France to reduce Canada, & probably was at that time before Quebec.

The Indians at Detroit being at last convinced that Peace was made, & that Canada is ceded to great Britain & their ammunition becoming scarce that they could not have sufficient for their hunting, which at that season became necessary for their subsistence, they sued for Peace at a time very fortunately for the Garrison at Detroit, when by reason of many misfortunes in their supplies they soon would have been reduced to a necessity of abandoning it. These particulars I have learned from the Officers who are lately returned from Detroit & of which, no doubt, your Lordships will be particularly informed by General Gage. From these & from numerous circumstances your Lordships will judge of the truth of what I now relate.

I think it my Duty with humble submission to give my Sentiments of what may be proper to be done. I think it advisable to make Peace with the far distant Indians at Detroit as soon as it can be properly done. That for the more effectual doing of this all trade with them from Canada during next summer be prohibited. Thereby the Indians will more effectually feel the necessity they are under of our friendship for their subsistence. This war is carried on with great loss of brave men & heavy expence of money, & if the Indians loose hopes of our friendship, they may accept of the late invitation of the French Governor at Chartres on the Mississippi, wherein he promises them fine hunting grounds, on the west side of that river, & free commerce.

It seems proper that the Posts at Detroit & Missilimakinak be continued & properly supported, otherwise the French on the Mississippi may carry on designs among these far distant Indians prejudicial to the British interest & safety of the Colonies, without our being able to discover them.

That all trade with the Indians be in open markets under cover or protection of the fortified posts. The Indians are tempted to plunder the Traders scattered about in their Country & in consequence murder them from whence wars frequently arise.

Nat-

Notwithstanding that Peace with the Indians appear to me so desireable; yet I think it necessary to chastise the Senecas, who have been the most mischievous, have behaved with the greatest treachery & most ungratefully. This I think necessary for the future safety of the inhabitants of our Colonies: for if the Indians, who live nearest us, are not affrayed of punishment, & that fierce spirit natural to them be not subdued, it will on every opportunity break out into outrages. At the same time it is necessary to have some certain method established for their obtaining justice in a summary way on every just complaint.

I hope very soon to have the five companies compleated, which are at this time on the pay of this Province, for keeping open the communication betw Albany & Oswego

I flatter my self your Lordships will pardon the liberty I have taken in giving my sentiments on matters of such consequence: for it is don with absolute submission by

My Lord

Your most obedient &
faithfull servant
Cadwallader Colden

New York. 22d Sepr. & 27th Decr. 1763.
Lt. Govr. Colden.
Duplicate.
Recd. 6th Feby. 1764.

Decr. 27 Nothing New from Sir William Johnson nor from Detroit

David Colden to William Johnson

[Copy]

FORT GEORGE 19th Decr 1763

Dear Sir

Inclosed are the papers which I said you might keep for your perusal at leisure, they contain a summary of what I wrote in the year 1757, I think, which I calld a Supplement to the Principles of Action in Matter, being the Tittle my Father gave to his Book of Natural Philosophy; The Supplement is lengthy, for in that I went thro' the Electrical Phenomena, as minutely as I was capable—This Summary I drew up for communicating to my friends a general Idea of my Conceptions—and am now very glad of the opportunity of communicating them to one so capable of judging of them, and from whom I hope for the most free & friendly Animadversions upon them—You will find them a little different from the Papers you looked over the other day. They were as far as I have gon in reconsidering the Summary & making it somewhat fuller.

To Mr Wm JOHNSON
in New York

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Xbr 24th 1763

Dear Sir

I am Just favoured with your letter of the 7th Inst. encloseing me two Captns Warrants & 2 Commissions as also three Lieuts. Warrants and 2 Commissions from which I conclude that 'twas a Lieuts. Warrant which was given to Mr *Ten Eyke.* The rest of the Warrants shall be given to Such Persons as I Judge will answer the Public expectations in the most expeditious & most effectual manner. The Companies when raised shall be mustered agreable to your directions, but the small pay of the officers in a Country where People are accustomed to high Wages, and where Men are now raising by Coll Bradstreet at much higher rates as I am told, will I fear greatly retard their compleating, and I am a good deal Surprised how y^r^ letter & Inclosures could have been so long by the Way

The Indians who have been with me from all the 6 Nations for several days are Just departing for their respective Countrys, they amounted to 230 and were accompanied by several of the yet freindly Seneca's from *Kanadassegey,* as also by 3 Deputys sent from *Chenussio* requesting to be informed of our present resolutions, & to know whether offers of peace on behalf of their People will be accepted of or not, in this, they were seconded by the rest of the Nations, who after representing the manner in w^{h} the *Enemy Senecas* had been drawn into the War, intimated that should they now be received into our freindship, the whole Six Nations would heartily Join us against the *Shawanese & Delawares,* whom they represented as the principal authors of all the late trouble, or agst any other of our Enemies and I know the disposition of these People so well as to foresee that any attempts agst the Senecas must naturally create uneasiness amongst the rest of the Confederacy more particularly y^{e} Cayugas & Onondagaes who are more connected wth them than any of the rest. After giveing them a verry Severe reprimand for their Villainous & unnatural behaviour in y^{e} presence of the rest, I answered them that I could do nothing therein, but would lay it before the Kings General.

I have Just received two letters from the Lords of Trade (One dated in Septb^{r} y^{e} other in Octob^{r} last) encloseing me the Kings Proclamation, & expressing the approbation of his Majesty & his Ministers, & that of their Lordships on my late representations, and his Royal orders that I should cause the proclamation therewith transmitted to be published & strictly complied with throughout my Jurisdiction, and I am hopefull that within a small Period of time things may be settled on a still more Satisfactory Plan.

I am a stranger to what cause the Assembly attribute the unhappy Rupture w^{h} is not a generall defection of the 6 Nations as is asserted nor indeed of any other Nations, except the Shawanese. Some of y^{e} Ottawaes & Chippawaes, also Delawares & *Chenussios*. I shall not take upon me to point out the Originall Parsimony &ca to w^{h} the first defection of the Indians can with Justice & certainty be attributed, but only observe as I did in a former letter that the Indians (whose freindship was never cultivated by the English with that attention expence & Assiduity with w^{h} y^{e} French obtained their favour) were for many years Jealous of our growing power, were repeatedly assured by the French (who were at y^{e} pains of haveing many proper Emissaries amongst them) that so soon as we became Masters of this Country, we should imediately treat them with neglect, hem them in with Posts & Forts, encroach upon their Lands & finally destroy them. All w^{h} after the reduction of Canada seemed to appear too clearly to the Indians, who thereby lost the great advantages resulting from the possession w^{h} the French formerly had of Posts & Trade in their Country, neither of which they could have ever enjoyed but for the notice they took of the Indians, & the presents they bestowed so bountifully upon them, w^{h} however expensive they wisely foresaw was infinitely cheaper, and much more effectual than the keeping a large body of Regular Troops in their several Countrys, w^{h} however considerable could not protect Trade, or cover Settlements, but must remain cooped up in their Garrisons or else be exposed to the Ambuscades & surprises of an Enemy over whom (from the nature & scituation of their Country) no important Advantage can be gained. from a sense of these Truths the French chose the most reasonable & most promiseing Plan, a Plan which has endeared their Memory to most of the Indian Nations, who would I fear generally go over to them in case they ever got footing again in this Country, & who were repeatedly exhorted & encouraged by the French (from motives of Interest & dislike w^{h} they will always possess) to fall upon us by representing that their liberties & Country were in y^e utmost danger, and that a Fleet & Army was arrived at Quebec and another Army coming by the way of Mississipi to their Assistance all which the Ind^s were persuaded to Credit, until their Messingers sent to the *Illinois* returned & contradicted the report so industriously propagated by the French, which imediately struck at our Trade, gave them some distant hopes of a re-establishment by embroiling our Affairs, and drew down the valuable furr Trade by the way of the *Ajoues* & Mississipi, and the Indians once embarked in the quarrel, were easily induced by their success & advantages of Plunder to continue their Ravages in the midst of which however I have y^e satisfaction to find that my unwearied labours hath hitherto preserved the whole Confederacy (Chenussios excepted) with many other Nations & thereby secured this verry important communication to the Lakes also that by the River S^t. Laurence, together with these Western Frontiers from the Fate w^h hath attended the neighbouring Colonies, to effect these important Ends, as I have sacraficed all my Tranquilty & Domestic concerns, so I have the pleasure to find myself rewarded in the favourable Sentiments with which his Majesty & the Ministry have been lately pleased to express themselves concerning my labours for the public. The present unhappy rupture was long foreseen, & frequently represented by me, but I had the mortification to find that it did not meet w^th sufficient credit, which neglect at length brought on the Calamities in which we are involved, and from which I apprehend we can never be any time free, unless we remove the Jealousies w^h the Indians entertain of us, and purchase their freindship with favours and notice, which freindship once obtained, & established will enable us to withdraw our hands, & shorten y^e expences by imperceptible Degrees. These are my sentiments on the present state of Indian Affairs, and the causes to which the Hostilities are certainly to be attributed & I hope they may tend to y^e farther information of any who may be desireous to enquire into the Subject.

The Petition which you sent me, I was informed of

Sometime ago, and that *George Klock* a Person of an infamous Character at Conajohare had made it his business to procure the Signing of it by several persons, the greater part of whom I know to be his Relations & creatures, his own Name is erased at the head of Men whom he persuaded thereto (as I am Informed) on promises of reward, & getting them Commissions wʰ the Ignorant People readily beleived. I have however sent for the two officers complained of, and shall transmit you my further enquirys therein. I am with due respect

Dear Sir

Your most obedient & most Humble Servant

Wᵐ. JOHNSON

The Honbˡᵉ
Lieuᵗ Govʳ COLDEN
[Indorsed]
24th Decʳ 1763
Sir Wᵐ JOHNSON's Letter

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Decbʳ 30ᵗʰ 1763

Dear Sir

Yesterday I was favoured with your letter of the 19ᵗʰ Insᵗ in answer to mine of the 5ᵗʰ

I have received particular information of all the late Transactions at the *Detroit* as well from the officers, as from one of the Mohawks (whom with others I sent there to be of any service in their power) who is Just returned from thence charged with several Belts &ca to me.

As the cheif Cause of the Hostilities committed by the Indians was intended to procure themselves redress of some wrongs, and to obtain a better treatment, together with occasional gifts or rewards for the admitting Posts in their Country, I am of opinion their offers of Peace arise principally from an expectation that they will for the future obtain their desired Ends, which they could not get by any other means than by haveing recourse to Arms. for this reason I conclude they have made their late offers, and I likewise beleive they would abide by to them on that Occasion and in what manner You think it best to treat them. —

I am with all Regard —
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant
W^{M}. JOHNSON

His Excellency
The Honr^{ble}. MAJOR GENR^{L}. GAGE —

INDORSED:

S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson Dec^{r}. 23^{d}.
1763.

received Jan^{y}. 8th.
answ^{d}. Jan^{ry}. 12th.

A PROCLAMATION

D. S.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 24, 1763*]

By the Honorable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. His Majesty's Superintendant of *Indian* Affairs for the Northern District of *North-America;* Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Dependants, and of his Majesty's Council for the Province of *New-York*, &c.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas I have received His Majesty's royal Proclamation, given at the Court of *St James's* the eleventh Day of *October* last, together with a Letter[1] from the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners for the Trade and Plantations, of the Tenth of *October* last signifying His Majesty's Commands, that I should cause the same "*to be forthwith made publick in the several Parts of my Jurisdiction, and that I should strictly enjoin all Persons whatever whom it might concern, to pay a due Obedience thereto on their Parts.*" Which Proclamation is in the Words following.

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[1] From a photograph of the original printed proclamation, in Canadian Archives. Original in *Papers Relative to the Province of Quebec, 1791*, in Public Record Office, London, England. Copied in the Canadian Archives, Q 62 A, pt. I, p. 114. Printed in Shortt, A. and Doughty, A. G. (eds), *Canadian Archives Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759-1791*, 119-23.

BY THE KING

A PROCLAMATION

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable Acquisitions in *America*, secured to Our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Paris* the Tenth Day of *February* last; and being desirous, that all Our loving Subjects, as well of Our Kingdoms as of Our Colonies in *America*,[2] may avail themselves, with all convenient

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[1] Printed in *Johnson Papers*, 4:214.

[2] A report of the Lords of Trade, Nov. 5, 1761, regarding the proposal to transport a number of Germans to the American colonies after the peace, shows the attitude of the home government at this time on the matter of immigration, the kind of immigrants most desired and the need of an outlet in some of the older colonies in America for surplus population. The report states that as "regards colonies possessed before the war, the increase encouragement and advantages of the less populated southern colonies are such as to induce sufficient migration without burdening the public. Our own reduced sailors and soldiers would be more proper objects of national bounty, and better colonists, than foreigners, whose ignorance of the English language, laws, and constitution cannot fail to increase those disorders and that confusion in our Government which the too great migration of people from Germany has already fatally introduced in some of our most valuable possessions." *Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III, 1760-1765*, No. 349.

Speed, of the Great Benefits and Advantages which much accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation; We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with the Advice of Our said Privy Council, granted Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to erect within the Countries and Islands ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, Four distinct and separate Governments, stiled and called by the Names of *Quebec, East Florida, West Florida*, and *Granada* and limited and bounded as follows; *viz.*

First. The Government of *Quebec*, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River *St. John*, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake *St. John* to the South-End of the Lake *Nipissin;* from whence the said Line crossing the River *St. Lawrence* and the Lake *Champlain* in Forty five Degrees of North Latituded, passes along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said river *St. Lawrence*, from whose[1] which fall into the Sea, and also along the North Coast of the *Bay des Chaleurs*, and the Coast of the Gulph of *St. Lawrence* to Cape *Rosieres*, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence* by the West End of the Island of *Anticosti*, terminates at the aforesaid river *St. John*.

Secondly. The Government of *East Florida*, bounded to the West ward by the Gulph of *Mexico*, and the *Apalichicola* River; to the Northward by a Line drawn from that Part of the said River where the *Chatahouchee* and *Flint* Rivers meet, to the Source of *St. Mary's* River, and by the Course of the said River to the *Atlnatick* Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward, by the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the Gulph of *Florida*, including all Islands with Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

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[1] Those.

Thirdly. The Government of *West Florida*, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of *Mexico*, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast from the river *Apalachicola* to Lake *Ponchartrain;* to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake *Mauripas* and the River *Missisippi;* to the Northward by a Line Drawn due East from that Part of the River *Missisippi* which lies in Thirtyone Degrees North Latitude, to the River *Apalachicola* or *Chatahouchee;* and to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly. The Government of *Granada*, comprehending the Island of that Name, together with the *Grenadines*, and the Islands of *Dominico*, *St. Vincent's* and *Tobago*.

And, to the End that the open and free Fishery of Our Subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the Coast of *Labrador*, and the adjacent Islands, We have thought fit with the Advice of Our said Privy Council, to put all that Coast, from the River *St. John's* to *Hudson's Streights*, together with all the Islands of *Anticosti* and *Magdelaine*, and other smaller Islands lying upon the said Coast, under the Care and Inspection of Our Governor of *Newfoundland*.

We have also, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought it[1] to annex the Islands of *St. John's* and *Cape Breton* or *Isle Royale*, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to Our Government of *Nova Scotia*.[2]

We have also, with the Advice of Our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to Our Province of *Georgia*, all the Lands lying between the Rivers *Altamaha* and *St. Mary's*.

And Whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling Our said new Governments, that Our loving Subjects should be informed of Our Paternal Care for the Security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are and shall become Inhabitants thereof; We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our

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[1] Fit.

[2] **Nova Scotia included the three present maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.**

Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, by which the said Governments are constituted, given express Power and Direction to Our Governors of Our said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the State and Circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, they shall with the Advice and Consent of the Members of Our Council, summon and call General Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such Manner and Form as is used and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in *America*, which are under Our immediate Government; and We have also given Power to the said Governors, with the Consent of Our Councils, and the Representatives of the People, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Public Peace, Welfare and Good Government of Our said Colonies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof; as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of *England*, and under such Regulations and Restrictions as are used in other Colonies; and in the mean Time, and until such Assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all Persons inhabiting in or resorting to Our said Colonies may confide in Our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the Benefit of the Laws of Our Realm of *England;* for which Purpose We have Given Power under Our Great Seal to the Governors of Our said Councils respectively, to erect and constitute, with the Advice of Our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and Publick Justice within Our Said Colonies, for hearing and determining all Causes as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of *England* with Liberty to all Persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the Sentences of such Courts in all Civil Cases or Tryals [to appeal][1] under the usual Limitations and Restrictions to Us, in Our Privy Council.

We have also thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council as aforesaid, to Give unto the Governor and Councils of Our Said Three new Colonies upon the Continent, full Power and Authority to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said new Colonies, or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto, for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as are now or hereafter shall be in Our Power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such Person or Persons, upon such Terms, and under such moderate Quit-Rents, Services and Acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in Our other Colonies, and under such other Conditions as shall appear to Us to be necessary and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and Settlement of Our said Colonies.

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[1] **Phrase in brackets omitted in printed copy, but found in the original.**

And whereas We are desirous, upon all Occasions, to testify Our Royal Sense and Approbation of the Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the same; We do hereby command and impower our Governors of Our Three New Colonies, and all other Our Governors of our several Provinces on the Continent of *North-America*, to grant without Fee or Reward, to such reduced Officers as have Served in *North-America* during the late War, and to such private Soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in *America*, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Lands, subject at the Expiration of Ten Years to the same Quit-Rents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvements, *viz.*

To every Person having the Rank or a Field Officer, Five Thousand Acres. — To every Captain, Three Thousand Acres. — To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, Two Thousand Acres. — To Every Non-Commission Officer, Two Hundred Acres. — To every Private Man, Fifty Acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our said Colonies upon the Continent of *North-America*, to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the Same Conditions, to such reduced Officers of our Navy, of the Rank, as served on board Our Ships of War in *North-America* at the Times of the Reduction of *Louisbourg* and *Quebec* in the late War, and who Shall personally apply to Our respective Governors for such Grants.[1]

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to Our Interest and the Security of Our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of *Indians*, with whom we are connected, and who live under Our Protaction, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them as their Hunting Grounds; We do therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our Colonies of *Quebec*, *East Florida*, or *West Florida*, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants or[2] Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commissions; as also, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our other Colonies or Plantations in *America*, do presume, for the present and until Our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the *Atlantick* Ocean from the West and North-West, or upon any Lands whatever, which not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said *Indians* or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under Our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the Use of the said *Indians*, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of our said Three New Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the *Hudson's Bay* Company, as also all the Lands and Territories, lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West, as aforesaid; and We to hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of Our Displeasure, all Our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without Our especial Leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained.

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[1] On Oct. 13, 1763, the Earl of Halifax wrote to the Attorney General, inquiring "as to the means which should be used to nullify the doubtfulness of a paragraph in His Majesty's proclamation, which makes it appear that only those officers who served both at Louisbourg and Quebec were entitled to grants of land, such not being His Majesty's intention. *Calendar of Home Office Papers, 1760-1765.* No. 1036.

[2] Of.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Land within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said *Indians* as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the *Indians*, to the great Prejudice of Our interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said *Indians;* in order therefore to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the End that the *Indians* may be convinced of Our Justice, and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent; We do with the Advice of Our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase from the said *Indians* of any Lands reserved to the said *Indians*, within those Parts of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlements; but that if, at any Time, any of the said *Indians* should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for Us, in Our Name, at some Publick Meeting or Assembly of the said *Indians* to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colonies respectively, within which they shall lie; and in Case they shall lie within the Limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the Use and in the Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that Purpose: And We do by the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said *Indians* shall be free and open to all Our Subjects whatever; provided that every Person, who may incline to trade with the said *Indians*, to[1] take out a Licence for carrying on such Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of Our Colonies respectively, where such Person shall reside; and also give Security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any Time think fit, by Ourselves, or by Our Commissaries to be appointed for this Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the Said Trade; And We do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors Commanders in Chief of all Our Colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate Government as Those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries to grant such Licence, without Fee or Reward, taking especial care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited, in case the Person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as those employed in the Management and Direction of *Indian* Affairs within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the Use of the said *Indians*, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever, who, standing charged with Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice; and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under proper Guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take their Tryal for the same.

Given at Our Court at St. Jame's the Seventh Day of *October*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Three. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

GOD *Save the* KING.

I DO, in Obedience to His Majesty's Command give this publick Notice to all Persons residing within my Jurisdiction, (being that Country justly Claiemed by the *Six Nations*, their Allies and

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[1] Do.

Dependants) that I will, to the Utmost of my Power, cause the same to be observed: And I do strictly enjoin all such Persons to pay due Obedience thereto.

GIVEN *under my Hand and Seal at Arms*, at Johnson-Hall, *the 24th Day of* December 1763, *in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD, *of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland; King, *Defender of the Faith*, and so forth.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

GOD *Save the* KING.

By Order of *Sir William Johnson.*
Witham Marsh, Secry. for Indian Affairs.

At the earnest Request of the Algonkins
I put my name to this

JOHN JOHNSON[1]

GOD *Save the* KING.

A DECLARATION

Contemporary Copy[2]

The Declaration or Mr. Tadeau to Major Henry Gladwin and Captain James Grant[3] at Major Gladwins[4] House in *Detroit on the 24th. Decr. 1763* —

Saith, that in a Council with Pondiac composed of the following Principal Inhabitants Vizt. *Navarre, Sicotte, Campeau Currie*, and Frank *Meloshe* some time about the latter end of June or beginning of July 1763 Sicotte told Pondiac that they could not

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[1] Statement and signature in John Johnson's hand.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[3] Captain James Grant of the 40th regiment.

[4] Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gladwin, commandant at Detroit. Gladwin was made Lieut. Col. Sept. 17, 1763.

Sometime ago, and that *George Klock* a Person of an infamous Character at Conajohare had made it his business to procure the Signing of it by several persons, the greater part of whom I know to be his Relations & creatures, his own Name is erased at the head of Men whom he persuaded thereto (as I am Informed) on promises of reward, & getting them Commissions wh the Ignorant People readily beleived. I have however sent for the two officers complained of, and shall transmit you my further enquirys therein. I am with due respect

Dear Sir

Your most obedient & most Humble Servant

Wm. JOHNSON

The Honble
Lieut Govr COLDEN
[Indorsed]
24th Decr 1763
Sir Wm JOHNSON'S Letter

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Decbr 30th 1763

Dear Sir

Yesterday I was favoured with your letter of the 19th Inst in answer to mine of the 5th

I have received particular information of all the late Transactions at the *Detroit* as well from the officers, as from one of the Mohawks (whom with others I sent there to be of any service in their power) who is Just returned from thence charged with several Belts &ca to me.

As the cheif Cause of the Hostilities committed by the Indians was intended to procure themselves redress of some wrongs, and to obtain a better treatment, together with occasional gifts or rewards for the admitting Posts in their Country, I am of opinion their offers of Peace arise principally from an expectation that they will for the future obtain their desired Ends, which they could not get by any other means than by haveing recourse to Arms. for this reason I conclude they have made their late offers, and I likewise beleive they would abide by their promises, if we for the future gratify their expectations; but I am fully convinced they will never preserve peace long, on any other terms. They know their own strength & Scituation too well to be as yet apprehensive of our resentment, & they will never want Amunition whilst the French can supply them by the variety of communications open to y^{e} Western Indians, & beyond our power to shut.

The Five Nations have had no occasion to alter their behaviour w^{h} as it has saved y^{e} Communication & the Frontiers of this part of the Province Justly entitled them to all necessary Supplys for themselves more they did not require nor are they so well affected to these Nations who have made War upon us, as to give them Amunition even tho they had it. Indeed the Indians are verry chary of powder & altho they often waste it whenever they have plenty (w^{h} has not been since Canada Surrendered) yet they are not so weak as to part with it to others, besides they have never had more from us than a verry bare Sufficiency, often expended before their hunt^{g} Season was near over. If therefore they should be denied Amunition, it would imediately confirm them in the Sentiments w^{h} greatly contributed to produce the defection of the rest, & would counteract all my endeavours to remove that too generall opinion, for the Suspecting their sincerity would make them become dangerous Enemies & of this, I have had repeated experience.

I wrote you pritty fully in mine of the 24th by which you will see the difficulties which may arise in punishing y^{e} *Chenussios* and the advantages which will attend our turning our Arms against the rest of our Enemies, w^{h} will equally answer the important purpose of giveing them a just Idea of our Abilities & Resentment.

As I am well acquainted with the Inclinations of the freindly Indians, I know the lengths they are to be trusted on the Article of Amunition, of which I am certain they will make no bad use, it is an Article so hard to be procured here, that I have not had it in my power to give them what I knew they stood in the greatest need of, and the Trade being now over they can have little, if any, from that Quarter, altho I must confess the danger they run from the attachment to w^h^ we have hitherto own the Safety of these parts, sufficiently merits such a return from Us as will shew them that they are not loosers by their fidelity.

From what I have heard from the Senecas, as well as from the good disposition of the rest, I should be induced to hope that these Frontiers might enjoy a state of Tranquility at least for a time, but as this must be verry uncertain (especially if the Peace offered by the Senecas is not accepted of) I apprehend the two Companys for these Frontiers may be not amiss, but I fear they cannot easily be raised at this time as I have offered the Warrants to Several who declined accepting of them, by reason of the lowness of the officers Pay, and the Bounty now offered in Albany &ca for raising Men for other Service. M^r^ Ten Eycks son has sent me the Warrant you gave him as his Mother, he says would not agree to his Serveing. Be assured Sir I shall give you imediate Notice in case there appears a prospect for compleating them, as well as give you any further intelligence w^h^ may come to my knowledge worthy your information and I have a particular pleasure in assureing you how much I am

Dear Sir
Your most obedient & most Humble Servant
W^m.^ JOHNSON

The Honb^le^ Lieut. Gov^r^ COLDEN

From Daniel Horsmanden Recommending James Graham, Jr. to Be Licensed to Practice in the Supreme Court

[1763]

Sir,

The Bearer M^r^ James Graham Jun^r^, as I have acquainted your Honor, has applyed to me to recommend him for a License to practice as an Attorney of the Supreme Court. I have endeavoured to have some of

Heads for Coll. Bradstreets Inspection

1st. It will be neceſsary on seeing the Indians to addreſ them with affability. & make a short speech to them, expreſsing his satisfaction at seeing so many of them aſsembled, wish them always to act such a part, & remember their engagem lately entered into with me, whereby they have gained cred & that it will not fail to endear them to the English &ca this the Inds. will think much of, & the neglect of it howe trifleing it may appear will produce a discontent amgt. them

2d. To see that they are properly cloathed, & arme also victualled plentifully. with a Dram likewise Morng & Even which ye. Officers will see done, if ordered by You.—

3d. That as the Indians have their own particula customs, & have been used to frequent councils &c from th beginning, they may frequently expreſs a desire to speak to the Commanding Officer, on which occasion, if they are so-times indulged with a patient hearing they will act wth. great ardour & Spirit. ———

4th. That whenever any unexpected or sudden movemen is made, they may be always told of it in form, & some reaso aſsigned for so doing, this is of the highest importance, & can safely be neglected, the French used often to consult them if they differed in sentiments, the French gave reasons for the designs, if they agreed, the French artfully told them, that th thanked them for their advice, wh they were determined to fo

5th. That the length of the Boats, especially in Lake Erie where there are high & short Seas frequently, may endanger the backs, to prevent wh., it is proposed, that the boats be form like the Birch Canoes, with good Poles the length of ye Bo on which let the provisions &ca. rest, & the boats will be infinitely stiffer, & abler to stand the short Seas.— and as the Beach of the Lakes are very unsafe from ye sudden winds wh. rise there, the Rivers or Creeks are the safest Landing, 6th On a Supposition that the Army goes by ye South Side of Lake Erie, and that Coll Boquet be to act in concert, an Express might be sent from Prisque Isle to Fort Pitt ——— from Cayuhaga River, a Body of Indians, & light Troops to go against the Delawares & Shawanese &ca liveing on the Muskingum River & its Branches, might do great execution. ———

From Sandusky River, a Body of light Troops & the Indians might be sent with a good prospect of Success to the great plains of Scioto where the Major part of the Enemy are assembled, and I believe ready to fly at the approach of a body of Troops and Indians. —— Sandusky seems the best place for carrying on any thing agst them Nations, and is the Road by wh our Indians all along expected to proceed agst the Delawares & Shawanese.

7th It will be of much Service to shew kindness to the Cheif Warriors of Each Nation, whom (if approved of) the Indian Officers will point out. ——— or introduce.

8th Also some provisions to be delivered at ye Royal Blockhouse at Oneida Lake for the use of ye Oneida & Tuscarora Indians, whose Familys will want it much in their Absence. & is expected by them. ———

Fighting Men of ye Six Nations.

Senecas in all	500	
Cayougas	150	
Onondagas	200	
Conoseragas	30	
Tuscaroras	70	
Onidas	150	
		1400
With the Senecas 100 Delawers		100
At and near Auquaga about 100 M..iond..s		100
No. side Ontario Lake Messagas		150
Delawers upon & near the Muskinham		250
Shawanes at Scioto		350
On the Plains of Scioto of different & now known by the name of the five Nations		60
		2460

2460
2500

The number that could collect at Detroit in ten days

Outawas	220
Chipawes	350
Potawatamies	450
Sakes	50
Hurons of Detroit	40
Do. of San Duskey	200
Meames	350
Peans	250
Masquetams	200
	1930

At La Bay

Menomeneys	120
Pueons	360
Sax	300
Foxes	320
	1100

The [illegible] inhabiting the great plains to the westward of ye [illegible] said to be 30,000

The Chipewas & others surrounding Lake Superiour some say 10,000 & others say twice that number.

To the southward of the Miamis to the Illiones.

Kickaupoos	300
Masquetans	100
Peankeshaw	100
Outanous	350
Illiones	300

names & number unknown upon the Banks of the Mississippie in general as also inland but their numbers are said to be great,

but [illegible] on the back of our settlements to the southward.

[illegible] not [illegible]

Endorsed, List of Indians

This transcript was made [illegible] The original, written in lead-pencil c1764? is very faint, and in a few places illegible. The endorsement is in Schuyler's hand.

Fighting Men of ye Six Nations

Senecas in all	800	
Cayougas	150	
Onondagas	200	
Conosaragas	30	
Tuscaroras	70	
Onidas	150	1400
With the Senecas 100 Delawares		100
At and near Oughquaga ~~[illegible]~~ about 100 Mahicanders		100
No. Side Ontario Lake Missisagis		150
Delawares upon Ohio Bay Muskingham		290
Shawanese at Scioto		350
On the Plains of Scioto of different & now known by the name of the five nations		60
		2410

2210

2300

The number that could collect at Detroit in ten days

Outawas	220	At La Bay		
Chipewas	85	Minomineys	120	
Pottawatamies	450	Puans	360	
Sakes	50	Sacs	300	
Hurons of Detroit	80	Foxes	370	1100
Do. of Sandusky	100			
Miamies	250			
~~[illegible]~~ Peans	250			
Masquitans	200			
	2535			

The Sioux Inhabiting the great Plains to the [illegible] of ye Foxes said to 30,000

[illegible] & others surrounding [illegible] said 10,000 & others say above that number

To the southward of the Miamis to the Illinois

Kickapoos	200
Musquatons	110
Peankishaw	100
Ouiatanous.	250
Illinois.	700

Nations & number unknown upon the Banks of the Mississippi in general & also inland but their numbers are said to be great.

[illegible]

[illegible]

List of Indians

List of Indians 1764

Senecas	843
Cayugas	187
Onondagos	213
Tuscaroras	117
Oneidas	227
Mohawks	48
Total Six nations	1635
Delawares residing with the Six nations	131
Missasagas on the north side of Lake Ontario	110
Delawares upon the Susquehanna computed at about	250
Shawanoes computed at about	400

Of the following nations the following number may convene at Detroit in ten days after notice given

Ottawaes about	220
Chippeways	450
Potawatimies	450
Sakies	60
Hurons of Detroit	80
Hurons of Sandusky	200
Miamies	250
Pians	230
Masquetans	200
Total	2140

SCHUYLER PAPERS

At La Baye and its vicinity

Menominies ------	120
Puans ------	360
Sacs ------	300
Foxes ------	320
Total ----	1100

The Sioux inhabiting the great plains to the westward of the Foxes are said to be very numerous. some assert that they can collect fighting men 30.000 this is little probable —

The Chippeways and others bordering on Lake Superior and the waters running into that Lake are computed at ---- 10000

but little dependance can be made on such computations as the Indians always exaggerate their numbers

The number stated for the [illegible] is nearly Just —

Acc. of
Indians

1764

Abraham	60 years old	
his Wife	57 ✓	
His adopted son P	30 ✓	
Peters wife	25 ✓	
Peters son	7	
another son	5	
another son	3	
a Girl at the Breast		
Johannes Crygen	57 ✓	
his wife	48 ✓	
His son a Boy of	12	still at home
another son	9	still at home
his Daughter	17	here
a son ~~Daughter~~ of another Son	7	here
~~another Daughter~~	2	
Lawrence	56 ✓	
his wife	50 ✓	
a son	13	
a daughter	10	
	56	

SCHUYLER PAPERS.

Lieut Roberts

1764

January 2d. On this day the Chiefs of the lower Mohocks met at Johnson Hall on Business. when assembled in Council, Sir William made them acquainted with what had passed at the late general Meeting with the Six Nations, they being then in the Woods on their Hunt. ——— They then returned Sir William many thanks for communicating what passed between him, and the Six Nations, and seemed much pleased thereat, particularly at his telling them that the Five Nations seemed determined to punish the Shawanese, and Delawares. ——— Abraham their Chief, and Speaker, with a Belt, desired Sir William to give attention to what he was going to say. — viz.t

Brother.

As we are sensible of your Regard for us, and of your hearty Endeavors at all times to promote Peace, and a good Understanding between the King's Subjects, and the Indians, which alone has hitherto been the sole means of this part of the Country being preserved by your keeping the several Nations, yet our friends, from following the Example of the rest, in order to enable you to continue those good Purposes, and preserve the Country from destruction, we shall now discover to you a piece of Intelligence lately received by some of our People (two of whom are now present,) from the Onondaga, called Redhead, and a Seneca, called Silverheels, viz.t that there was a design, and Scheme laid by the several Nations to destroy you, and the Mohock River Inhabitants early in the Spring before the Snow was quite off the Ground, — that said two Indians did then desire us to move away into the Woods with our Women, Children and Effects. — they further added that in order to put their Scheme into Execution, two or three Indians were to lodge in each House who were to murder the Families. ——— Sir William thanked them for the Intelligence, and told them he would guard against any such Attempt, and defeat their Designs, if any such they had. —

Same day two Chenussios arrived here to acquaint Sir William that above 20 of their Nation were on their way to his House, and would be there in two days. —

Sir William sent them immediately back with a String of Wampum, desiring they would not come down until he had heard from the General, which he expected in a few days. —

5th. — The two Chenussio Messengers whom Sir William had dispatched to stop their People arrived with two more, and told him that the Chiefs of their Nation (being this side of Conjohare Castle, when the Messengers met them) were so desirous to deliver him what they were charged with, they were determined to proceed, and would be here at tomorrow. — ——— Yesterday above thirty Onondagas from Susquahanna arrived here, — also three Oneidas who were sent to acquaint Sir William that a good many of their Nation, and some of the Tuscaroras would be with him in two or three Days, on Business. —

10th. — The Oneidas to the Number of 130, and 25 Tuscaroras sent their Chiefs to Congratulate Sir William on his Recovery from his late Indisposition, which they did in the most affectionate manner, when Waddory with three Strings of Wampum condoled for the many Losses sustained by the English since the Commencement of Hostilities. —

Sir Wm

dice public affairs & tend to divert the Attention of the Ministry from many important Objects of public Concern.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Johnson Hall, Jan. 2-31, 1764.

January 2^{d}, 1764

On this day the Chiefs of the lower Mohocks met at Johnson Hall on Business. when assembled in Council, Sir William made them acquainted with what had passed at the late general Meeting with the Six Nations, they being then in the Woods on their Hunt. — They then returned Sir William many thanks for communicating what passed between him, and the Six Nations, and seemed much pleased thereat, particularly at his telling them that the Five Nations seemed determined to punish the Shawanese, and Delawares. — Abraham their Chief, and Speaker, with a Belt, desired Sir William to give attention to what he was going to say. — viz^{t}.

Brother.

As we are sensible of your Regard for us, and of your hearty Endeavors at all times to promote Peace, and a good Understanding between the King's Subjects, and the Indians, which alone has hitherto been the sole means of this part of the Country being preserved by your keeping the several Nations, yet our friends, from following the Example of the rest, in order to enable you to continue those good Purposes, and preserve the Country from destruction, we shall now discover to you a piece of Intelligence lately received by some of our People (two of whom are now present) from the Onondaga, called *Red Head*, and a Seneca, called *Silverheels*, viz^{t} that there was a design, and Scheme laid by the several Nations to destroy you, and the Mohock River Inhabitants early in the Spring before the Snow was quite off the Ground, — that said two Indians did then desire us to move away into the Woods with our Women, Children and Effects. — they further added that in order to put their Scheme into Execution, two or three Indians were to lodge in each house who were to murder the Families. — Sir William thanked them for the Intelligence, and told them he would guard against any such attempt, and defeat their Designs, if such they had. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

Same day two Chenussios[1] arrived here to acquaint Sir William that above 20 of their Nation were on their way to his House, and would be there in two days. —

Sir William sent them immediately back with a String of Wampum, desiring they would not come down until he had heard from the General, which he expected in a few days. —

5th. — The two *Chenussios* Messengers whom Sir William had dispatched to Stop their People arrived with two more, and told him that the Chiefs of their Nation (being this side of Conjohare Castle, when the Messengers met them) were so desirous to deliver him what they were charged with, they were determined to proceed, and would be here as tomorrow. — Yesterday above thirty Onondagas from Susquahanna arrived here, also three Oneidas who were sent to acquaint Sir William that a good many of their Nation, and some of the Tuscaroras would be with him in two or three days, on Business. —

10th. — The Oneidas to the Number of 130, and 25 Tuscaroras sent their Chiefs to Congratulate Sir William on his Recovery from his late Indisposition, which they did in the most affectionate manner when *Waddori* with three Strings of Wampum condoled for the many Losses sustained by the English since the Commencement of Hostilities. —

Sir William thanked them very kindly, and told them that if able, he would Speak to them the next day. —

Same day Sir William Sent *Addeinghquanorun* al. *Thomas* an Oneida & *Sarrehoana* a Conjahare Sachim with a Belt of

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[1] Principal tribe of the Senecas.

Wampum to Oghquagoe desiring them once more to collect all those living along the Susquahannah River (who have not been any ways concerned in the present Hostilities) and settle them at Oghquagoe, or thereabouts until the troubles were over, or if they chose to settle at Oneida for that time that it would be agreeable to him. —

A Belt black & white. —

P. M. The Chenussio Deputies sent to know when Sir W^m^. would be ready to hear what they were charged with; to which he answered by Cap^t^. Montour, that if his Health would admit, he would hear them the next day. —
11^th^. — The Chenussio Deputies were sent for to the Room where Sir W^m^. lay ill, and their Speaker *Kanadyorah* addressed him as follows. — viz^t^.

Brother Gorah Warraghijagey.

We are sent by our nation to let you know that they are desirous of Peace now with you, and are sorry for what they have done, which they were in a manner forced into by the Western Indians, who determined to destroy all the Posts in the Indian Country as far as Oswego. We looking upon our selves in danger both ways, that is to say, from the Western Indians, if we did not engage, and assist them, and on the other hand as our Liberty, and everything dear was at Stake by the many Forts in our Country, determined to Stave off the Evil, or dye in the Attempt. — if you will now, overlook what is past, we shall live friends for the future. —

A Belt —

To which Sir William answered. —

You Deputies of Chenussio.

Your late Conduct has been so vile, and unnatural that a mere acknowledgement thereof, and bare Promise of Amendment for the time to come, will not, I am certain be looked upon by the General as any Satisfaction; wherefore I must tell you that unless a proper Attonement be made for the Blood of our People, which you so unjustly Spilled, the General will take such Revenge as the Heniousness of the Crime deserves. — until that is done, and matters properly settled, you are not to expect, or think of receiving the least favor from us, nor any Trade with our People

Kept their Belt which is to be returned with the General's Answer —

17th. — Onoghsoghte a Seneca Chief with 20 others from Kanadassegey arrived here, and delivered to Sir Wm. an Englishman who had lived in that Nation near two Years, and then told him that he was purposely come to See his great friend Sir William. and to hear what the Chenussios Should Say, as he much doubted their Sincerity, they having declared that they would murder Sir William at the present Meeting, and had pitched upon two Men for that purpose, whom he then named. — he further added, that if Sir William went against any Nation of the Ottowas &c in the Spring, he would with three men Join him. — He further said that two Deserters from Niagara who were taken by the Chenussios, when Hunting, on being asked whether Warraghijagey, i. e. Sir William would make Peace with them, or not, they answered he never would, but that he laid Plot to call all the Nations early in the Spring to a Meeting, by which time the Army would be in Motion to cut them off. —

Sir William thanked him for the News he had told him, as also for the Offers of Service he had made him, and assured him that what the Deserters had told the Chenussios, was an absolute falsehood, and desired they would not credit what such Villains reported. —

18th. — On this day the Chenussios departed without a Penn'orth of any kind of presents. — the White man who was among them having made off, Sir William sent Constables after him to apprehend him. — Same day the Oneida, and Tuscarora Chiefs being met Spoke as follows. —

[1]Present —
G: Johnson Esq^{r}.
Dep^{y} Ag^{t}.
John Butler Esq^{r}.
Interp^{r}. —

Brother.—

It appears to us of *Oneida*, *Tuscarora*, and *Ganughsaragey* that the Lord appointed this day for the good Work now in hand, and we thank him for this Opportunity afforded us of meeting together. — We are now met to assure you of our late firm Resolution taken, and to open our hearts, and Minds to you, which as Christians we look upon our selves under an Obligation to do, and that is that we are firmly resolved, and determined as long as we live to abide by the first Engagements entered into by our Forefathers, viz^{t}. to be of one mind, one Heart, one Blood, and that whoever hirts the one, the other was to feel, and resent it. — The Reason of our coming to this Resolution, is, the little knowledge of Christianity we have acquired from you, and we look upon it our Duty to stand by those from whom we received so great a Benefit, rather than listen to those Nations who may be working Evil, and disturbing the Peace of the Country: and be assured that should any bad Proposals be made to us by any Indian Nation whatever, or their *Ax* offered to us, we will not accept of it, but tread upon it with Disdain, and Should anything good for the Benefit of us all be proposed by the other Nations, we will hearken to it, and Join in it, all which you Shall without Delay be made acquainted with, as we shall conceal nothing good, or bad from you. — Brother, we once more assure you that we are all firmly determined to hold fast the *Covenant Chain* with you, and to Share the same Fate with you be it what it will.

Then they all Stood up, wished the King long Life, and Success, Sir W^{m}. the same, and all shook hands with him to Confirm what they had said and gave a Belt. —

A Belt. —

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[1] In margin at this point.

Brother. —

As we have Opened our Hearts and Minds to you, and let you know our Resolutions to stand by our Brethren the English, we expect, and hope that you will protect our Possessions, and not suffer any of our Lands to be taken from us; to which end we beg that you will give us a Writing that may be kept by us, and another by you, which may prevent any Persons from Depriving us of the Same: then we shall be convinced of our Brethern's Uprightness, and Regard for us. — We also beg that there may be an Interpreter stationed at Fort Stanwix and another at Fort Brewerton[1] which will entirely prevent any Disputes arising between our Brethren, and us, and enable us to give the commanding Officers any Intelligence worth his knowing. — Lastly we entreat we may be allowed a Smith to work for us at Fort Stanwix, which will greatly oblige all our Nation. — Here Ended.

desiring to have their Axes, Arms, and other Utensils mended, wch. was Complied with. —

20th. — The Indians again Assembled.
Present—Sir William Johnson Bart.
Guy Johnson Esquire Depy Agt.
John Butler Esqr. Interpr. —

Sir William condoled with the Oneidas on the death of two of their People lately deceased, and covered their Graves with black Strouds,[2] after which at the Indians Request he appointed *Ariawackka* to be a chief Warrior of the Tribe of the Turtle, and *Aghsaweatha* chief Warrior of the Tribe of the Bear in their Nation, after which he addressed them as follows —

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[1] At the outlet of Oneida lake in present Oswego county.

[2] Stroud, where these woolen goods were made, is a borough of Gloucestershire in England on the banks of Stroud Water, thirty miles northeast of Bristol. It was then, as now, the center of the woolen manufacturing industry in Gloucestershire.

Brethⁿ. of Oneida, Tuscarora, & Ganughsaragey.

I am well pleased with what you last declared to me touching your Resolutions, and friendship for your Brethren the English. — It gives me pleasure to find that you become sensible of the Benefits of Christianity, and express so much Gratitude towards those who have instructed you therein, as well as the Obligation you are under to Stand by us on that Account. — The *Great Spirit* who delights in the Conversion of the Heathen, will certainly expect that you attach your selves strongly to those People who have out of Compassion for your Souls, converted you to the right way, and he will assuredly reward your Fidelity to us with Supreme Happiness hereafter, as well as that of any other Nation who convinced of the Ignorance in which they have lived, shall speedily embrace the Christian Religion, and live in Peace, and friendship with us who are the Followers of Jesus Christ, as on the contrary you may be assured he will severely punish all those stubborn People who shall continue in their Original willfull Ignorance, and without Reason make War upon his People, the Professors of Christianity. —

From you who have wisely embraced our Faith much therefore is expected, and I sincerely wish that you will so far consider your Interest in this World and your Happiness in the next, as never to forget the old Agreement entered into between our People, and *Yours*, but Zealously, and unanimously support your Brethren in the Punishment of those perfidious People, who contrary to faith, and the most solemn Treaties have engaged us in a War against them. — I therefore exhort you to be unanimous in your Resolutions, and despise (as they justly deserve) any evil Proposals, which our Enemies may make, and continue to give me all necessary Information of their evil Designs, as well as be in readiness to assist your Brethren whenever you may be called upon for that Purpose. ——

A Belt. —

Brethern. ——

You need be under no Apprehensions concerning your Lands, or Possessions after what I' have lately informed you of his Majestys *Royal Proclamation*, commanding that no Lands whatsoever should be taken from you, nor any Purchase attempted to be made, but with your Consents in a publick Meeting of each Nation; and as I am getting Copies of that Proclamation, printed,[1] so soon as they are ready, I shall send one to your Nation (as well as to the rest) for your satisfaction on that head. —

As a Proof of my Regard for, and Attention to the Interests of all well disposed Indians, I shall take what you say concerning the two Interpreters, into Consideration, and shall appoint such, if proper Persons can be found for that Service; and against the Spring I shall procure a Smith as you desire, for all which Indulgences I expect you will approve yourselves deserving by a strict Adherence to your Promises. —

Sir William then acquainted them in the most favourable manner of the Murder of the *Conostoga* Indians by some Rash indiscreet People, at which the Government of Pennsylvania was so enraged, that the Governor thereof Issued a Proclamation offering £600. for the apprehending the Ringleaders, so as that they might be brought to condign Punishment, thereby to prevent any thing of that kind being attempted for the future. — After Sir William had Ended they gave several Shouts of Approbation, then returned him many thanks for the wholesome advice he gave them, also for the Appointment of the Warriors, or Chieftains *Anawacka*, and *Aghsawetha*, the former of the *Turtle*, the latter of of the *Bear* Tribe. —

Sir William, after giving the Chieftains a long Discourse on military Matters, particularly concerning the Command necessary for them to carry, told them all that he would the next day give the Chieftains the proper Marks of Distinction. — he also recommended to the young men a proper Subordination, after which he gave to the whole a small Present of Clothing against the Severity of the Season, & ordered them Rum &c & then parted.

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[1] See printed document in *Johnson Papers*, 10:976-85.

23d. — Sir William called the Cayugas, and Onondagas of Otseningo together, and after telling them the many fruitless Tryals he had made, to prevent the Indians now in Arms, taking that rash Step, acquainted them he was now determined to act another part, therefore desired that all those who were friends to the English along the River Susquahannah would from henceforth be ready to act the part he should desire from them, and that in such Case they would always be esteemed by their Brethern

Gave a Warriors Belt —

They answered immediately, that they hoped (from their former Conduct during the War, and the many assurances of their Attachment given since) Sir William had not any doubt of their complying with whatever he should require of them, — then, Sir Wm. ordered them some Clothing, a little Amunition &c for which they returned many thanks, as also for getting their Arms, Axes, &c repaired. —

24th. — Sir William sent for the chief Warriors, and Sachems of Oneida to come to his Room, and after giving them all the Admonition he thought proper, then delivered to them a large Warrior's Belt of 3300 Wampum to excite them to War, and to enable him to replace *Kanodack*, a very principal Sachem, and Warrior of Onondaga for whom he was much concerned. — they then told Sir William that they would next Morning take into Consideration what he proposed to them, and desired he would allow them to meet privately in one of his largest Rooms, which as soon as agreed to, they departed, and went to their Quarters.—

25th. — Sir William sent three Strings of Wampum by *Onoghrio* of *Karaghiyiadiro* to acquaint the Six Nations of the Murder of the Conostoga Indians, lest it might me misrepresented to them.—- After giving some Clothing to four of them, and their assuring him of their delivering the Message faithfully, they set off for the Six Nation Country. —

The same day, the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Ganughsaragey[1] Indians together with 52 Warriors met in Council, and after unanimously agreeing to what Sir William proposed the day before, they sent for him to hear their Answer, which was, that they all had heartily agreed to his Request, and would as soon as they got home, make ready, and go against any of the Enemy Indians he should direct; — then they took up the War Belt, which they had painted red, and feathered for that Purpose, and sung their War Song with great Spirits. — The Oneida Speaker first begun his Dance, and every Tribe did the same, which being ended, Sir William thanked them for the Attachment shewn thereby, and the readiness with which they agreed to his Request. — then ordered a Barrell of Cyder, and a Runlet of Rum to their Camp to drink the Kings Health, and a large Roll of Tobacco, & told them he wd. give a little Clothing for their Women, and Children, and some Ammunition for the Warriors, — and parted for the night. —

26th. — Sir William delivered them Clothing, Paint, Ammunition for a Party of one Hundred, who were to go out. —

27th. & 28th. — They spent in drinking, and feasting, and Dancing their War Dance. —

29th. — They delivered in their Numbers by a Parcel of red painted Sticks from every Tribe. — then received Provisions, and Money for their Journey, and set off acquainting Sir Wm. that they Expected to be ready to proceed against one of the Delaware, or Shawanese Towns in 12 days time. — then Six Onondagas, who came from their Nation, waited on Sir Wm., who after delivering their Message he ordered them some Clothing, at the Same time telling them, he expected they would be as ready to answer his Call whenever desired, which they promised Sincerely. — Same day, two Indians arrived who were sent by above 100 *Oqhquagoes* from *Cherry Valley*, to acquaint Sir William they would be with him the next day. —

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[1] Kanasowaga or Kanaghseragy, a Tuscarora castle. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, pp. 110-11.

Same day Seven Schoares waited on Sir William about Land affairs, letting him know at the same time that they had appointed *Joseph* al *Attrewaghti* a young man to be their Headman. —

Sir Wm. gave them Advice concerning their Land, which satisfied them, also one of his *Majesty's Proclamations,* thereby to convince them of the Care that was taken of their Interest. — Sir Wm. also approved of the Choice they had made of a Chieftain, to whom he gave a proper Lesson on the Occasion, and promised the usual marks of Distinction [*on the Occasion*][1] in a few days, — then Ordered them some Ammunition, Paint, Liqour &c — and gave them an Order on Major Vander-Heydon[2] of Albany for Clothing for their Women, and Children, also some Money to defray their Journey, & then Parted.

30th. — Four Onondagas, arrived in five days from their Castle, at Johnson Hall, to acquaint Sir William that they came to him purposely to beg that he would Consider their Poverty, being prevented from their Hunting for some time past, on account of the Commotions amongst their neighboring Nations. —

Sir Wm. answered them he was allways pleased to See those who were firm Friends to the English, and, that, as he was sensible of the truth of what they said, and not doubting of their acting a proper part when called upon, he would consider their present Distress, and give them a little Clothing —

31st. — Sir William gave them Clothing, & an Order for some Ammunition & then parted. —

Same day the Mohock Sachims to the Number of 45 arrived here, when Sir William acquainted them with what had passed between him, and the Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Ganughsarageys, which gave them all much pleasure, and Satisfaction. — He then acquainted them of the murder of the Conostogoe Indians in the most favorable light, at which they were much concerned, imagening it would be their own fate one day, or another. — Then delivered them a Belt in behalf of the *Oneidas, Tuscaroras,* and *Ganughsarageys* desiring they would leave off their wicked doings, such as listning to *Wizards*, or the like, and live like friends, and Christians together, as they now resolved to do. —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

[2] David Van Der Heyden, Albany merchant and officer of the Albany County militia.

A Belt. —

Lastly Sir William desired they would provide two good trusty Indians to carry Letters to Detroit for which they should have 100 Dollars. — They Returned Sir William thanks for acquainting them with what had passed at the late Meeting, and promised next Tuesday to let him know who they would pitch upon to go with the Letters &c.—

FROM JOHN R. HANSEN

Copy[1]

Schoharie, Capt. Thos. Eckkers, Feby 1st, 1764.

HONOURED SIR:

After Lt. Coll. Van Derhyden's[2] mustering my Men, I immediately march'd for this Place where I arrived with my Men 28th of January, and have proceeded persuant to your Order in getting the Men quartered in the most convenient Manner with the Advice of the Justices and Cap^{ts} of Militia.

I have since sent one of my L^{ts} to the uppermost Part of *Scohare* with a Command of 16 Men, which was judged most necessary, whom I have order'd to be station'd in the best Manner the Situation of that Part would permitt off.

The remainder 34 Men I have with Advice quartered within a Mile hereabout, if there shou'd be any Occation to send out Scouting Parties there's no Possibility of getting any Snow Shoes, at this Place, if they shou'd be wanted.

I am, Honoured Sir,
Yours at Command

To the Hon^{ble}
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

JOHN R. HANSEN.[3]

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[1] Printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, p. 238; see *Johnson Calendar*, p. 203; the original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel David Vanderheyden of the Albany county militia.

[3] John R. Hansen, captain of a militia company.

1764

January 2d. On this day the Chiefs of the lower Mohocks met at — Johnson Hall on Business. when assembled in Council, Sir William made them acquainted with what had passed at the late general Meeting with the Six Nations, they being then in the Woods on their Hunt. —— They then returned Sir William many thanks for communicating what passed between him, and the six Nations, and seemed much pleased thereat, particularly at his telling them that the Five Nations seemed determined to punish the Shawanese, and Delawares. —— Abraham their Chief, and Speaker, with a Belt, desired Sir William to give Attention to what he was going to say. — viz.

Brother.

As we are sensible of your Regard for us, and of your hearty Endeavors at all times to promote Peace, and a good Understanding between the Kings Subjects, and the Indians, which alone has hitherto been the sole means of this part of the Country being preserved by your keeping the several Nations, yet our friends from following the Example of the rest, in order to enable you to continue those good Purposes and preserve the Country from destruction, we shall now discover to you a piece of Intelligence lately received by some of our People (two of whom are now present) from the Onondaga, called Redhead, and a Seneca, called Silverheels, viz. that there was a Design, and Scheme laid by the several Nations to destroy you, and the Mohock River Inhabitants early in the Spring before the Snow was quite off the Ground, — that said two Indians did then desire us to move away into the Woods with our Women, Children and Effects. — they further added that in order to put their Scheme into Execution, two or three Indians were to lodge in each house who were to murder the Families. —— Sir William thanked them for their Intelligence, and told them he would guard against any such Attempt, and defeat their Designs, if any such they had. —

Same day two Chenussios arrived here to acquaint Sir William that above 20 of their Nation were on their way to his House, and would be there in two days. ——

Sir William sent them immediately back with a String of Wampum, desiring they would not come down until he had heard from the General, which he expected in a few days. —

5th. — The two Chenussio Messengers whom Sir William had dispatched to stop their People arrived with two more, and told him that the Chiefs of their Nation (being this side of Canajohare Castle, when the Messengers met them) were so desirous to deliver him what they were charged with, they were determined to proceed, and would be here to morrow. — —— Yesterday above thirty Onondagas from Susquahanna arrived here, — also three Oneidas who were sent to acquaint Sir William that a good many of their Nation, and some of the Tuscaroras would be with him in two or three Days on Business. —

10th. — The Oneidas to the Number of 130, and 25 Tuscaroras sent their Chiefs to Congratulate Sir William on his Recovery from his late Indisposition, which they did in the most affectionate manner, when Waddon with three Strings of Wampum condoled for the many Losses sustained by the English since the Commencement of Hostilities. —

Sir Wm

1764 (57)

January 2d

On this day the Chiefs of the lower Mohawks met at Johnson Hall on Business, when assembled in Council, Sir William made them acquainted with what had passed at the late general Meeting with the six Nations, they being then in the Woods on their Hunt. ——— They then returned Sir William many thanks for communicating what passed between him, and the six Nations, and seemed much pleased thereat, particularly at his telling them that the Five Nations seemed determined to punish the Shawanese, and Delawares. ——— Abraham their Chief, and Speaker, with a Belt, desired Sir William to give Attention to what he was going to say — viz.

Brother.

As we are sensible of your Regard for us, and of your hearty Endeavours at all times to promote Peace, and a good Understanding between the King's Subjects, and the Indians, which alone has hitherto been the sole means of this part of the Country being preserved by your keeping the several Nations, yet our friends, from following the Example of the West, in order to enable you to continue those good Purposes, and preserve the Country from destruction, we shall now discover to you a piece of Intelligence lately received by some of our People (two of whom are now present) from the Onondaga called Red Head, and a Seneca, called Blueheads, viz. that there was a design, and Scheme laid by the several Nations to destroy you, and the Mohawk River Inhabitants early in the Spring before the Snow was quite off the Ground, — that said two Indians did then desire us to move away into the Woods with our Women, Children and Effects. — they further added that in order to put their Scheme into Execution, two or three Indians were to lodge in each House who were to murder the Families. —— Sir William thanked them for the Intelligence, and told them he would guard against any such Attempt, and defeat their Designs, if any such they had.

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Sir William sent them immediately back with a String of Wampum, desiring they would not come down until he had heard from the General, which he expected in a few days. —

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1764.

January — Sir William thanked them very kindly, and told them that if able, he would speak to them the next day. —

Same day Sir William sent Addenghquanorun ad. Thomas an Oneida & Sarrehouna a Conyahare Sachem with a Belt of Wampum to Oghquagoe desiring them once more to collect all those living along the Susquahanna River (who have not been any ways concerned in the present Hostilities) and settle them at Oghquagoe, or thereabouts until the troubles were over, or, if they chose to settle at Oneida for that time that it would be agreeable to him. —

A Belt black & white.

6 P.M. The Chenussio Deputies sent to know when Sir Wm. would be ready to hear what they were charged with; to which he answered by Capt. Montour that if his health would admit, he would hear them the next day. —

11th. — The Chenussio Deputies were sent for to the Room where Sir Wm. lay ill, and their Speaker Kanadyorah addressed him as follows. — viz

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We are sent by our nation to let you know that they are desirous of Peace now with you, and are sorry for what they have done, which they were in a manner forced into by the Western Indians, who determined to destroy all the Posts in the Indian Country as far as Oswego. We looking upon our Selves in danger both ways, that is to say, from the Western Indians, if we did not engage and assist them; and on the other hand as our Liberty, and every thing dear was at Stake by the many Forts in our Country, determined to Stave off the Evil, or dye in the Attempt. if you will now overlook what is past, we shall live friends for the future. —

A Belt —

To which Sir William answered. —

You Deputies of Chenussio.

Your late Conduct has been so vile, and unnatural that a mere acknowledgement thereof, and bare Promise of Amendment for the time to come, will not, I am certain be looked upon by the General as any Satisfaction; wherefore I must tell you that unless a proper Atonement be made for the Blood of our People, which you so cruelly Spilled, the General will take such Revenge as the heinousness of the Crime deserves. — until that is done, and matters properly settled, you are not to expect, or think of receiving the least favor from us, nor any Trade with our People

Kept their Belt which is to be returned with the General's Answer. —

17th. — Onoghwaghte a Seneca Chief with 20 others from Kanadasegey arrived here, and delivered Jn° Brown — an Englishman who had lived in that Nation near two Years, and then, told him that he was purposely come to see his good friend Sir William, and to hear what the Chenussios should say, as he much doubted their Sincerity, they having declared that they would murder Sir William at the present Meeting, and had pitched upon two Men for that purpose, whom he then named. — he further added, that if Sir William went against any

1764.

January. Sir William thanked them very kindly, and told them that if able, he would speak to them the next day.

Same day Sir William sent Addonghquanorun al. Thomas an Oneida & Sarrehoana a Conajohare Sachem with a Belt of Wampum to Oghquagoe desiring them once more to collect all those living along the Susquahanna River (who have not been any ways concerned in the present hostilities) and settle them at Oghquagoe, or thereabouts until the troubles were over, or if they chose to settle at Oneida for that time that it would be agreeable to him.

A Belt black & white.

P.M. The Chenussio Deputies sent to know when Sir Wm would be ready to hear what they were charged with; to which he answered by Capt. Montour that if his health would admit, he would hear them the next day.

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To which Sir William answered.

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Your late Conduct has been so vile, and unnatural that a mere acknowledgement thereof, and bare Promise of Amendment for the time to come, will not, I am certain be looked upon by the General as any satisfaction; wherefore I must tell you that unless a proper Atonement be made for the Blood of our People, which you so cruelly Spilled, the General will take such Revenge as the heinousness of the Crime deserves. — until that is done, and matters properly settled, you are not to expect, or think of receiving the least favor from us, nor any Trade with our People.

Kept their Belt which is to be returned with the General's Answer.

17th. — Onoghwaghtea a Seneca Chief with 20 others from Kanadasegey arrived here, and delivered Sr Wm Scott — an Englishman who had lived in that Nation near two Years, and then told him that he was purposely come to see his good friend Sir William, and to hear what the Chenussios should say, as he much doubted their Sincerity, they having declared that they would murder Sir William at the present Meeting, and had pitched upon two Men for that purpose, whom he then named — he further added that if Sir William went against any

From Gen. Thomas Gage

NEW YORK Janry 10th 1764.

Sir,

I had the Honer to receive your Letter inclosing the Advice of the Council respecting the Indians sent from Philadelphia, late last Night. I have sent Orders to the officer Commanding the escort to return with them, unless he shall be far advanced towards this City. In that Case to halt, till I send some Companys of the Royal American Regt. to relieve Him. I expect the Americans here to Day, and they may escart the Savages back to Philadelphia, which will save Montgomery's Regt. a double March. I am with great Regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
THOs GAGE

Honble Govr COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Janry 12th 1764

Dear Sir

A great Indisposition under which I have laboured for some Days, and from which I am not yet recovered, prevented my answering your Favour of the 28th Ulto. sooner.

In my Letter of the 30th Ulto. I gave you my Sentiments on the Reasons which induced the Indians to propose an Accomodation, as also concerning the Article of Amunition, representing that none received any but those on whose Confidence I might perfectly rely, and to whom a Refusal might prove of dangerous Consequence, and that even the Trifle of Amunition which these received was too little, and too much valued by them to part with. In my Letter of the 24th Ulto. I acquainted you with the Occasion of my having been visited by the 5 Nations, accompanied by some Seneca Deputies.

Last Week arrived here several of the Senecas on the same Errand as before, whom I acquainted that I was not as yet authorized to treat with them on Terms of Peace, they were followed by the five Nations amounting to near 300 who came to repeat their Offers of taking such Steps against our Enemies as I should direct, to which I have answered them in the best Manner I could. But these Senecas having come contrary to my Desire, and not being desirous to give any Satisfaction farther than a Promise of assisting us against the rest I have accordingly dismissed them untill I hear from General Gage. I however apprehended a White Man now amongst them, and who was formerly delivered up, but went back to the Indians, and has had the Treachery as I am informed to act against Us in the late Operations of our Enemies, particularly at Niagara Carrying Place. I shall therefore commit him to Jail.

The Generality of People have certainly great Reason to be irritated against the Indians and I am glad to find such a Spirit of Alertness as you express amongst them, tho' I fear they will not find it an easy Matter to punish those Who realy deserve it, and the falling upon those yet our friends, and who are consequently not aware of any such Design would I apprehend be very imprudent as well as disagreeable to you, since it must inevitably involve us in a general Quarrel; the general Thirst for Revenge, so justly raised amongst our People may without proper Instructions direct itself to a wrong Quarter, as was lately the Case in Pensylvanias to Prevent which as well as to promote the Success of all the hearty Volunteers I must observe that the greatest Part of our Enemies are removed a great Way up the Cayouga or Tohiccon Branch of Susquehanna; Those of Wawiloosin (our friends) are gone chiefly to Philadelphia, and the rest are removed to Chughnot on the Susquehanna, so that our Enemies chiefly reside, from Tohiccon up that Branch viz^t Singsink, Passiguaghgung &ca. The Meeting with these our Enemies is very uncertain, as they have not made any long Residence at any Place since the Commencement of Hostilities, but the Indians of Kanestio, a Village between Chenussio and Fort Augusta who are chiefly Renegadoes of profligate Fellows from several Nations, and who murdered the two Traders in Nov$^{r.}$ 1762 are very proper Objects of our Resentment and have been Principals in carrying on Hostilities.

I heartily wish that whatever party goes out may be able to strike such a Blow, as will give the Indians in general a good Opinion of our Abilities, but to give any hopes of Success in my Opinion it will be necessary that they should at least consist of 400 Men and those expert and well qualified for the Service acquainted with the Woods, and furnished with Snow Shoes, and all other necessary Articles. The distressing and annoying the Enemy during the Winter if well conducted must prove very usefull, I am now preparing some parties of Trusty Indians for that purpose of which I hope the General will approve.

As the Trade by Reason of the War hath been at an End for some time, I apprehend it will not be thought adviseable to grant any Passes Till Matters are better settled, whenever that may happen I am humbly of Opinion that you will judge necessary the Traders should give Security for their fair dealings, and also be permitted to trade at the principal Outposts only, as Fort Stanwix, Ontario, Niagara &c. At these Posts they will be in the most Security, and their Conduct can be best enquired into, which if justly blameable, and so represented by the Commanding Officer, they may forfeit their Recognizance, for the indulging them in a Liberty of trading in the Indians Country or at their Castles, will allways produce Complaints from the latter of Frauds and Extortion, as well as render the Traders liable to be murdered and their Effects seized on any future Quarrel which may happen.

With some Difficulty I have got Persons to accept of the Warrants for raising the 2 Companies for the Security of this Frontier, and I am just now informed they are allmost compleated with good Men. I shall accordingly have them mustered and report to you thereon.

As Lieut. Johnson who by His Majestys Proclamation is entitled to a Grant of Land is desirous to know the Limits within which you consider the same may be granted, I must request the Favour of your informing me on that head, also your Directions concerning the Steps he is to take therein, and whether he is entitled to his Share as a Captain of Provincials in 1756 or is to abide by his Title as Lieut. of the Independ^{t} Companies

I am with very perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
W$^{m.}$ JOHNSON

P.S. I have great Reason to apprehend that many mercenary Persons inhabiting along this River sell Amunition and other Articles to the Senecas. I could heartily wish you would interpose your Authority to prevent the like for the future.

The Hon^{ble} L^{t} Gov^{r} COLDEN
&c

From Gen. Thomas Gage

NEW YORK Jan^{ry} 19th 1764.

Sir,

I have this Moment received a Letter from Governor Bernard, with his Assembly's Answer to his Speech, relative to my Requisition of Men. From something I have heared before concerning this Matter, I imagine that Assembly mean to say that in their wars they never received any assistance from the Neighbouring Provinces; and that the present Troubles do not affect them. As they never received assisstance, they don't think themselves obliged to give any. I inclose you the Governor's Letter with the address for your Perusal; which you will please to return me. I am with great Regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble Serv^{t}.
THO^{s}. GAGE

The Hon^{ble} L^{t} Gov^{r} COLDEN

1764.

January. Sir William thanked them very kindly, and told them that if able, he would Speak to them the next day.

Same day Sir William sent Addanghquanorun als. Thomas an Oneida & Sarrehoana a Conyahare Sachem with a Belt of Wampum to Oghquagoe desiring them once more to collect all those living along the Susquahannah River (who have not been any ways concerned in the present Hostilities) and settle them at Oghquagoe, or thereabouts until the troubles were over, or if they chose to settle at Oneida for that time that it would be agreeable to him. —

A Belt black & white.

P M. The Chenussio Deputies sent to know when Sir Wm. would be ready to hear what they were charged with; to which he answered by Capt. Montour that if his Health would admit, he would hear them the next day. —

11th. The Chenussio Deputies were sent for to the Room where Sir Wm. lay ill, and their Speaker Kanadyorah addressed him as follows. — viz

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We are sent by our nation to let you know that they are desirous of Peace now with you, and are sorry for what they have done, which they were in a manner forced into by the Western Indians, who determined to destroy all the Posts in the Indian Country as far as Oswego. We looking upon our selves in danger both ways, that is to say, from the Western Indians, if we did not engage, and assist them; and on the other hand as our liberty, and every thing dear was at Stake by the many Forts in our Country, determined to Stave off the Evil, or dye in the Attempt. — if you will now overlook what is past, we shall live friends for the future.

A Belt

To which Sir William answered. —

You Deputies of Chenussio.

Your late Conduct has been so vile, and unnatural that a mere acknowledgement thereof, and bare Promise of Amendment for the time to come, will not, I am certain be looked upon by the General as any Satisfaction; wherefore I must tell you that unless a proper Atonement be made for the Blood of our People, which you so unjustly Spilled, the General will take such Revenge as the Heinousness of the Crime deserves. — until that is done, and matters properly settled, you are not to expect, or think of receiving the least favor from us, nor any Trade with our People

Kept their Belt which is to be returned with the General's Answer. —

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any Nation of the Ottowaes &c in the Spring, he would with three men Join him. — He further said that two Deserters from Niagara who were taken by the Chenussios, when Hunting, on being asked whether Warraghiyagey, i.e. Sir William would make Peace with them, or not, they answered he never would, but that he laid a Plot to call all the Nations early in the Spring to a Meeting, by which time the Army would be in Motion to cut them off. —

Sir William thanked him for the News he had told him, as also for the Offers of Service he had made him, and assured him that what the Deserters had told the Chenussios, was an absolute falshood, and desired they would not credit what such Villains asserted. —

18th On this day the Chenussios departed without a Pennyworth of any kind of Presents. — the White man who was among them having made off, Sir William sent Constables after him to apprehend him. —— Same day the Oneida, and Tuscarora Chiefs being met spoke as follows. —

Brother. —

Present — G. Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agt. John Butler Esqr. Interpr.

It appears to us of Oneida, Tuscarora, and Ganughsaragey that the Lord appointed this day for the good Work now in hand, and we thank him for this Opportunity afforded us of meeting together. —— We are now met to assure you of our late firm Resolution taken, and to open our hearts, and Minds to you, which as Christians we look upon our selves under an Obligation to do, and that is that we are firmly resolved, and determined as long as we live to abide by the first Engagements entered into by our Forefathers, viz. to be of one mind, one Heart, one Blood, and that whoever hurts the one, the other was to feel, and resent it. — the Reason of our coming to this Resolution, is, the little Knowledge of Christianity we have aquired from you, and we look upon it our Duty to stand by those from whom we received so great a Benefit, rather than listen to those Nations who may be working Evil, and disturbing the Peace of the Country: and be assured that should any bad Proposals be made to us by any Indian Nation whatever, or their Axe offered to us, we will not accept of it, but tread upon it with Disdain, and should anything good for the Benefit of us all be proposed by the other Nations, we will hearken to it, and join in it, all which you shall without Delay be made acquainted with, as we shall conceal nothing good, or bad from you. —— Brother, we once more assure you that we are all firmly determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain with you, and to share the same Fate with you be it what it will.

Then they all stood up, wished the King long life, and Success, Sir Wm. the same, and all shook hands with him to confirm what they had said and gave a Belt. ——

A Belt.

Brother. —

As we have Opened our Hearts, and Minds to you, and let you know our Resolution to stand by our Brethern the English we expect, and hope that you will protect our Possessions, and not suffer any of our Lands to be taken from us; to which end we beg that you will give us a Writing that may be kept by us, and another by you, which may prevent any Persons from Depriving us of the same: then we shall be convinced of our Brethern's Uprightness, and Regard for us. —— We also beg that there may be an Interpreter stationed at Fort Stanwix and another at Fort Brewerton which will entirely prevent any Disputes arising between

our

1764

any Nation of the Westward in the Spring, he would with these men join them. — He further said that two Deserters from Niagara now were taken by the Chenussios, when Hunting, on being asked whether [illegible] Sir William would make Peace with them, or not, they answered he never would, but that he had Orders to call all the Nations early in the Spring to a Meeting, by which time the Army would be in Motion to cut them off. —

Sir William thanked him for the News he had told him, as also for the Offers of Service he had made him, and assured him that what the Deserters had told the Chenussios, was an absolute falshood, and desired they would not credit what such Villains offered. —

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Then they all Stood up, wished the King long life, and Sung, Sir Wm. the same, and all Shook hands with him to Confirm what they had Said and gave a Belt. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

As we have Opened our Hearts, and Minds to you, and let you know our Resolution to Stand by our Brethren the English, we expect, and hope that you will protect our Affairs, and not suffer any of our Lands to be taken from us; to which end we beg that you will give us a Writing that may be kept by us, and another by you, which may prevent any Persons from Depriving us of the Same. Then we shall be convinced of our Brethren's Uprightness, and Regard for us. — We also beg that there may be an Interpreter stationed at Fort Stanwix, and another at Fort Brewerton which will entirely prevent any Disputes arising th

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our Brethren, and us, and enable us to give the Commanding Officers any Intelligence worth his knowing. — Lastly we entreat we might be allowed a Smith to work for us at Fort Stanwix, which will greatly Oblige all our Nation. — Then ended, desiring to have their Axes, Arms, and other Utensils mended, wch. was complied with.

20th.
The Indians again Assembled

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
Guy Johnson Esquire Depy. Secy.
John Butler Esqr. Interpr.

Sir William condoled with the Oneidas on the death of two of their People lately deceased, and covered their Graves with black Strouds, after which at the Indians Request he appointed Orrawadika to be a chief Warrior of the Tribe of the Turtle, and Aghsaweatha chief Warrior of ye. Tribe of the Bear in their Nation, after which he addressed them as follows.

Brethn. of Oneida, Tuscarora, & Ganughsaragey.

I am well pleased with what you last declared to me touching your Resolutions, and friendship for your Brethren the English. — It gives me pleasure to find that you become sensible of the Benefits of Christianity, and express so much Gratitude towards those who have instructed you therein, as well as the Obligations you are under to stand by us on that Account. — The Great Spirit who delights in the Conversion of the Heathens, will certainly expect that you attach yourselves strongly to those People who have out of Compassion for your Souls, converted you to the right way, and he will assuredly reward your Fidelity to us with Supreme Happiness hereafter, as well as that of any other Nation who convinced of the Ignorance in which they have lived shall heartily embrace the Christian Religion, and live in Peace, and friendship with us who are the followers of Jesus Christ, as on the contrary you may be assured he will severely punish all those ill bred People who shall continue in their Original wilful Ignorance, and without Reason make War upon his People the Professors of Christianity.

From you who have wisely embraced our Faith much therefore is expected, and I sincerely wish that you will so far consider your Interest in this World and your Happiness in the next, as never to forget the old Agreement entered into between our People and Yours, but Zealously, and unanimously support your Brethren in the Punishment of those perfidious People, who contrary to Faith, and the most solemn Treaties have engaged us in a War against them. — I likewise exhort you to be unanimous in your Resolutions, and despise (as they justly deserve) any evil Proposals, which our Enemies may make, and continue to give me all necessary Information of their evil Designs, as well as be in readiness to assist your Brethren whenever you may be called upon for that Purpose.

A Belt.

Brethren. —

You need be under no Apprehension concerning your Lands or Possessions after what I have lately informed you of his Majestys Royal Proclamation, commanding that no

Lands;

(60)

1764
January

our Brethren, and us, and enable us to give the Commanding Officers any Intelligence worth their knowing. — Lastly we entreat we may be allowed a Smith to work for us at Fort Stanwix, which will greatly Oblige all our Nation. — Here ended, desiring to have their Axes, [illegible], and other Utensils mended, wch was Complied with.

20th.
Present

The Indians again Assembled

Sir William Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esquire Depy Agt
John Butler Esqr Interpr

Sir William condoled with the Oneidas on the death of two of their People lately deceased, and covered their Graves with black Strouds, after which at the Indians Request he appointed Ariawadiha to be a chief Warrior of the Tribe of the Turtle, and Aghsaweatha chief Warrior of the Tribe of the Bear in their Nation, after which he addressed them as follows.

Brethn of Oneida, Tuscarora, & Ganughsaragey

I am well pleased with what you last declared to me touching your Resolutions, and friendship for your Brethren the English. — It gives me pleasure to find that you become sensible of the Benefits of Christianity, and express so much Gratitude towards those who have instructed you therein, as well as the Obligations you are under to Stand by us on that Account. — The Great Spirit who delights in the Conversion of the Heathens, will certainly expect that you attach your selves strongly to those People who have out of Compassion for your Souls, converted you to the right way, and he will assuredly reward your Fidelity to us with Supreme Happiness hereafter, as well as that of any other Nation who convinced of the Ignorance in which they have lived shall speedily embrace the Christian Religion, and live in Peace, and friendship with us who are the Followers of Jesus Christ, as on the contrary you may be assured he will severely punish all those Stubborn People who shall continue in their Original willful Ignorance, and without Reason make War upon his People the Professors of Christianity.

From you who have wisely embraced our Faith much therefore is expected, and I sincerely wish that you will so far consider your Interest in this World, and your Happiness in the next, as never to forget the old Agreement entered into between our People, and Yours, but Zealously, and unanimously support your Brethren in the Punishment of those perfidious People, who contrary to faith, and the most solemn Treaties have engaged us in a War against them. — I therefore exhort you to be unanimous in your Resolutions, and despise (as they justly deserve) any evil Proposals, which our Enemies may make, and continue to give me all necessary Information of their evil Designs, as well as be in readiness to assist your Brethren whenever you may be called upon for that Purpose.

A Belt.

Brethren.

You need be under no Apprehensions concerning your Lands or Possessions after what I have lately informed you of his Majestys Royal Proclamation, commanding that no
Lands

Lands whatsoever should be taken from you, nor any Purchase attempted to be made, but with your Consents in a publick Meeting of each Nation; and as I am getting Copies of that Proclamation printed, so soon as they are ready, I shall send one to your Nation (as well as to the rest) for your satisfaction on that head.

As a Proof of my Regard for, and Attention to the Interests of all well disposed Indians, I shall take what you say concerning the two Interpreters, into Consideration, and shall appoint such, if proper Persons can be found for that Service; and against the Spring I shall procure a Smith as you desire, for all which Indulgences I expect you will approve yourselves deservingly by a strict Adherence to your Promises. ———

Sir William then acquainted them in the most favorable manner of the Murder of the Conostoga Indians by some Rash indiscreet People, at which the Government of Pennsylvania was so enraged, that the Governor thereof Issued a Proclamation offering £600.. for the apprehending the Ringleaders, so that they might be brought to condign Punishment, thereby to prevent anything of that kind being attempted for the future. ——— After Sir William had ended they gave several Shouts of Approbation, then returned him many thanks for the wholesome Advice he gave them, also for the Appointment of the Warriors, or Chieftains Anawacka, and Aghsawetha, the former of the Turtle, the latter of the Bear Tribe. —

Sir William, after giving the Chieftains a long Discourse on Military Matters, particularly concerning the Command necessary for them to carry, told them all that he would the next day give the Chieftains the proper Marks of Distinction. — he also recommended to the young men a proper Subordination, after which he gave to the whole a small Present of Clothing against the Severity of the Season, & ordered them Rum &c. interspersed

23d. — Sir William called the Cayugas, and Onondagas of Otseningo together, and after telling them the many fruitless Tryals he had made, to prevent the Indians now in Arms, taking that rash Step, acquainted them he was now determined to act another Part, therefore desired that all those who were friends to the English along the River Susquahannah would from henceforth be ready to act the part he should desire from them; and that in such Case they would always be esteemed by their Brethren

Gave a Warriors Belt

They answered immediately that they hoped (from their former Conduct during the War, and the many Assurances of their Attachment given since) Sir William had not any doubt of their complying with whatever he should require of them. ——— then, Sir Wm. ordered them some Clothing, a little Ammunition &c. for which they returned many thanks, as also for getting their Arms, &c. repaired. —

24th. — Sir William sent for the chief Warriors, and Sachems of Oneida to come to his Room, and after giving them all the Admonition he thought proper, then delivered to them a large Warriors Belt of 3300 Wampum to excite them to War, and to enable him to replace Kanadack, a very principal

Indian

1764

January — Lands whatsoever should be taken from you, not any Purchase attempted to be made, but with your Consents in a publick Meeting of each Nation: and as I am getting Copies of that Proclamation printed, so soon as they are ready, I shall send you them, as well as to give you further satisfaction on that head. —

As a Proof of my Regard for, and Attention to the Interests of all well disposed Indians, I shall take what you say concerning Traders and Trading into Consideration, and shall appoint such, if proper Persons can be found for that Service, and against the Spring [illegible] as you desire, for all which Indulgences I expect you will approve yourselves deserving by a strict Adherence to your Promises. —

Sir William then acquainted them in the most favourable manner of the Murder of the Conestogoe Indians by some of the [illegible], at which the Government of Pennsylvania was so enraged, that the Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation offering £600 — for the apprehending the Ringleaders, so that they might be brought to condign Punishment, thereby to prevent anything of that kind being attempted for the future. — After Sir William had ended they gave several Shouts of Approbation, then returned him many Thanks for the unusual Care he gave them, also for the Appointment of the Warriors, & Chieftains Anawachas, and [illegible] the former of the Turtle, the latter of the Bear Tribe. —

Sir William after giving the Chiefs &c a long Discourse on military Matters, particularly concerning the Command necessary for them to carry, told them all that he would the next day give the Chiefs &c the proper Marks of Distinction. — He also recommended to the young men a proper Subordination, after which he gave the whole a small Present of Clothing against the Severity of the Season, & ordered them Rum to their satisfaction.

23d. — Sir William called the Cayugas, and Onondagas of Otsiningo together, and after telling them the many fruitless Steps he had made to prevent the Indians near [illegible], fearing that such Steps, acquainted them he was now determined to act another part, therefore desired that all the Indians even from the Lakes along the River Susquahannah would from thence still be employed [illegible] drive from them; and that in such Case they would always be esteemed by their Brethren

Gave a Warriors Belt

They answered immediately that they hoped (from their former Conduct during the War, and the many Assurances of their Attachment given since) Sir William had not any doubt of their complying with whatever he should require of them. — Then Sir Wm ordered them some Clothing, a little Ammunition &c for which they returned many thanks, as also for getting their Arms, Spears repaired. —

24th. — Sir William sent for the chief Warrior, and Sachems of Oneida to come to his Room, and after giving them all the Admonitions he thought proper, then delivered them a large [illegible] of 3000 [illegible] to excite them to [illegible], and [illegible] place [illegible], a very [illegible]

1764.
January

Lands whatsoever should be taken from you, nor any Purchase attempted to be made but with your Consents in a publick Meeting of each Nation; and as I am getting Copies of that Proclamation printed, so soon as they are ready, I shall send [illegible] by your Nations as well as to others, for your Satisfaction on that head.

As a Proof of my Regard for, and Attention to the Interests of all well disposed Indians, I shall take what you say concerning Traders &c into Consideration, and shall appoint such, if proper Persons can be found for that Service; and against [illegible] as you desire, for all which Indulgences I expect you will approve yourselves deservingly by a strict Adherence to your Promises.

Sir William then acquainted them in the most favourable manner of the Murder of the Conestoga Indians by some Rioters in several Places, at which the Government of Pensylvania was so angry, that the Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation offering £600.. for the apprehending the Ringleaders, so that they might be brought to condign Punishment, which he hopes will prevent any thing of that kind being attempted for the future. ——— After Sir William had ended they gave several Shouts of Approbation, then returned him many thanks for the wellcome Advice he gave them, also for the Appointment of the Warriors of the following Anowaraha, and Ogistawerita, the former of the Turtle, the latter of the Bear Tribe.

Sir William after giving the Chiefs a long Discourse on military Matters, particularly concerning the Command necessary for them to carry, told them all that he would the next day give the Chiefs the proper Marks of Distinction. — He also recommended to the young men a proper Subordination, after which he gave the whole a small Present of Cloathing against the Severity of the Season, & ordered them Rum to their Satisfaction.

23d. Sir William called the Cayugas, and Onondagas of Owenagotogha, and after telling them the many fruitless Speeches he had made to prevent the Indians now in Arms, taking that rash Step, acquainted them he was now determined to act another Part, therefore desired that all the Indians even from the Lake along the River Susquahanna would from thence forth be ready to act the Part he should desire from them, and that in such Case they would always be esteemed by their Brethren

Gave a Warriors Belt

They answered unanimously that they hoped (from their former Conduct during the War, and the many Assurances of their Attachment given since) Sir William had not any Doubt of their complying with whatever he should require of them. ——— Then, Sir Wm. ordered them some Cloathing, a little Ammunition &c for which they returned many thanks, as also for getting their Arms &c repaired.

24th. Sir William sent for the Chief Warriors, and Sachems of Oneida to come to his Room, and after giving them all the Admonitions he thought proper, then delivered them a large Wampum Belt of 3000 Wampum to enable them to [illegible], and to consult how to replace Kanadasi, a very [illegible]

1764

January — Sachem, and Warriour of Onondaga for whom he was much concerned. —— they then told Sir William that they would next Morning take into Consideration what he proposed to them, and desired he would allow them to meet privately in one of his largest Rooms, which as soon as agreed to, they departed, and went to their Quarters. —

25th — Sir William sent three Strings of Wampum by Onoghrio of Kanaghsyadero to acquaint the Six Nations of the Murder of the Conestoga Indians, lest it might be misrepresented to them. — After giving Cloathing to four of them, and their assuring him of their delivering the Message faithfully, they set off for the Six Nation Country. —

The same day, the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Canughsaragey Indians together with 52 Warriors met in Council, and after unanimously agreeing to what Sir William proposed the day before, they sent for him to hear their Answer, which was, that they all had heartily agreed to his Request, and would, as soon as they got themselves ready, and go against any of the Enemy Indians he should direct; — then they took up the War Belt, which they had painted red, and feathered for that Purpose, and sung their War Song with great Spirit. —— The Oneida Speaker first begun his Dance, and every Tribe did the same; which being ended, Sir William thanked them for the Attachment shewn thereby, and the readiness with which they agreed to his Request. — Then ordered a Barrell of Cyder, and a Runlet of Rum to their Camp to drink the Kings Health, and a large Roll of Tobacco, & told them he would give Clothing for their Women, and Children, and some Ammunition for the Warriors, and parted for the night. —

26th — Sir William delivered them Clothing, Paint, Ammunition for a Party of one Hundred, who were to go out. —

27th & 28th — They spent in drinking, and feasting, and Dancing their War Dance. —

29th — —— They delivered in their Numbers by a Bundle of red painted Sticks from every Tribe. — then received Provisions, and Money for their Journey, and set off acquainting Sir Wm that they expected to be ready to proceed against one of the Delaware, or Shawanese Towns in 12 days time. — then the Onondagas who came from their Nation, waited on Sir Wm, who after delivering their Message he ordered them some Clothing, at the same time telling them, he expected they would be as ready to answer his Call whenever desired which they promised sincerely. — Same day two Indians arrived who were sent by about 100 Oghquagoes, from Cherry Valley, to acquaint Sir William they would be with him the next day. —

Same day Seven Senecas waited on Sir William about Land affairs, letting him know at the same time that they had appointed Joseph als Atterawaghte a young man to be their Headman. —

Sir Wm gave them Advice concerning their Land, which satisfied them, also one of his Majestys Proclamations thereby to convince them of the Care that was taken of their Interest. — Sir Wm also approved of the Choice they had made of a Chief Man, to whom he gave a proper Address on the Occasion, and promised the usual marks of Distinction on the Chiefs in a few days, — then Ordered them some Ammunition, Paint, Liquor &c. — and gave them an Order on Messrs Vandenheyden of Albany for Clothing for their Women, and Children, also some Money to defray their Journey, & then parted —

four

1764

January — Sachem, and Warrior of Onondaga for whom he was much concerned. —— they then told Sir William that they would next Morning take into Consideration what he proposed to them, and desired he would allow them to meet privately in one of his largest Rooms, which as soon as agreed to, they departed, and went to their Quarters. —

25th — Sir William sent three Strings of Wampum by Onoghsino of Kanaghsyadiro to acquaint the Six Nations of the Murder of the Conestoga Indians, lest it might be misrepresented to them. — After giving some Clothing to four of them, and their assuring him of their delivering the Message faithfully, they set off for the Six Nation Country. —

The same day the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Canughsaragey Indians together with 52 Warriors met in Council, and after unanimously agreeing to what Sir William proposed the day before, they sent for him to hear their Answer, which was, that they all had heartily agreed to his Request, and would, as soon as they got home, make ready, and go against any of the Enemy Indians he should direct, — then they took up the War Belt, which they had painted red, and feathered for that Purpose, and sung their War Song with great Spirit. —— The Oneida Speaker first began the Dance, and every Tribe did the same, which being ended, Sir William thanked them for the Attachment shewn thereby, and the readiness with which they agreed to his Request. — then ordered a Barrel of Cyder, and a Puncheon of Rum to their Camp to drink the King's Health, and a large Roll of Tobacco, & told them he would give Clothing for their Women, and Children, and some Ammunition for the Warriors, and parted for the night. —

26th — Sir William delivered them Clothing, Paint, Ammunition for a Party of one Hundred, who were to go out. —

27th & 28th — They spent in drinking, and feasting, and Dancing their War Dance. —

29th — They delivered in their Numbers by a Bundle of Red painted Sticks from every Tribe. — then received Provisions, and Money for their Journey, and set off acquainting Sir Wm that they expected to be ready to proceed against one of the Delaware, or Shawanese Towns in 12 days time. — then Six Onondagas who came from their Nation, waited on Sir Wm, who after delivering their Message he ordered them some Clothing, at the same time telling them, he expected they would be ready to act with the rest whenever desired, which they promised sincerely. — Same day two Indians arrived who were sent by above 100 Oghquagoes from Cherry Valley, to acquaint Sir William they would be with him the next day. —

Same day seven Schohares waited on Sir William about Land Affairs, letting him know at the same time that they had appointed Joseph and Ahrowaghte a young man to be their Headman. —

Sir Wm gave them Advice concerning their Land, which satisfied them, also one of his Majesty's Proclamations thereby to convince them of the Care that was taken of their Interest. — Sir Wm also approved of the Choice they had made of a Chieftain, to whom he gave a proper Lesson on the Occasion, and promised the usual marks of Distinction on the Occasion in a few days, — then Ordered them some Ammunition, Paint, Liquor &c — and gave them an Order on Major Vandelheyden of Albany for Clothing for their Women, and Children, also some Money to bear their Journey, & then parted. —

four

1764

January — Sachems, and Warriors of Onondaga, for whom he was much concerned. —— they then told Sir William that they would next Morning take into Consideration what he proposed to them, and desired he would allow them to meet privately in one of his largest Rooms, which as soon as agreed to, they departed, and went to their Quarters. —

25th. — Sir William sent three Strings of Wampum by Onoghrio of Kanaghsyadiro to acquaint the Six Nations of the Murder of the Conestoga Indians, lest it might be misrepresented to them. — After giving some Clothing to four of them, and their aſsuring him of their delivering the Meſsage faithfully, they set off for the Six Nation Country. —

The same day the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Ganughsaragey Indians together with 52 Warriors met in Council, and after unanimously agreeing to what Sir William proposed the day before, they sent for him to hear their Answer, which was, that they all had heartily agreed to his Request, and would, as soon as they got home, make ready, and go against any of the Enemy Indians he should direct; — then they took up the War Belt, which they had painted red, and feathered for that Purpose, and sung their War Song with great Spirit. —— the Oneida Speaker first begun his Dance, and every Tribe did the same, which being ended, Sir William thanked them for the Attachment shewn thereby, and the Readineſs with which they agreed to his Request. —— then ordered a Barrell of Cyder, and a Runlet of Rum to their Camp to drink the Kings Health, and a large Roll of Tobacco, & told them he wd a little Clothing for their Women, and Children, and some Ammunition for the Warriors, — and parted for the night. —

26th — Sir William delivered them Clothing, Paint, Ammunition for a Party of one hundred, who were to go out. —

27th & 28th — —— They spent in drinking, and feasting, and Dancing their War Dance. —

29th. — —— They delivered in their Numbers by a Parcel of red painted Sticks from every Tribe. — then received Provisions, and Money for their Journey, and set off acquainting Sir Wm that they expected to be ready to proceed against one of the Delaware, or Shawanese Towns in 12 days time. — then Six Onondagas, who came from their Nation, waited on Sir Wm, who after delivering their Meſsage he ordered them some Clothing, at the same time telling them, he expected they would be as ready to answer his Call whenever desired, which they promised sincerely. — —— Same day two Indians arrived who were sent by above 100 Oghquagoes from Cherry Valley, to acquaint Sir William they would be with him the next day. —

Same day seven Schoarees waited on Sir William about Land affairs, letting him know at the same time that they had appointed Joseph al. Attrewaghte a young man to be their Headman. —

Sir Wm gave them Advice concerning their Land, which satisfied them, also one of his Majesty's Proclamations, thereby to convince them of the Care that was taken of their Interest. —— Sir Wm also approved of the Choice they had made of a Chieftain, to whom he gave a proper Leſson on the Occasion, and promised the usual marks of Distinction on the Occasion in a few days, — then Ordered them some Ammunition, Paint, Liquor &c. — and gave them an Order on Major VanderHeyden of Albany for Clothing for their Women, and Children, also some Money to defray their Journey, & then parted

four

1764 30th January. Four Onondagas, arrived in five days from their Castle, at Johnson Hall, to acquaint Sir William that they came to him purposely to beg that he would Consider their Poverty, being prevented from their Hunting for some time past, on account of the Commotions amongst their neighbouring Nations. ——

Sir Wm answered them he was allways pleased to see those who were firm Friends to the English, and that, as he was sensible of the truth of what they said, and not doubting of their acting a proper part when called upon, he would consider their present Distress, and give them a little Clothing.

31st. Sir William gave them Clothing & an Order for some Ammunition & they parted.

Same Day the Mohock Sachims to the Number of 45 arrived here, when Sir William acquainted them with what had passed between him, and the Oneidas, Tuscarores & Ganughsarageys which gave them all much pleasure, and Satisfaction. — He then acquainted them of the murder of the Conestogoe Indians in the most favorable light, at which they were much concerned, imagining it would be their own fate one day, or another. —— Then delivered them a Belt in behalf of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Ganughsarageys desiring they would leave off their wicked doings, such as listning to Wizards, or the like, and live like friends, and Christians together, as they are resolved to do. —

A Belt. —

Lastly Sir William desired they would provide two good trusty Indians to carry Letters to Detroit for which they should have 100 Dollars. —— They Returned Sir William thanks for acquainting them with what had passed at the late Meeting, and promised next day to let him know who they would pitch upon to go with the Letters &c. ——

February 1st. Eighty four Oghquagoes with their Chiefs arrived here, when they came into the Council Room, Adam their chief Sachim congratulated Sir William on his Recovery in the most friendly manner, assuring him that on their being told by the Messengers he sent to their Country of his Indisposition they were quite down cast, and disheartned, as his Death would be the greatest Loss to them, and all the Nations in their Alliance for many reasons which they gave. —

3 Strings. —

Then said Speaker with the Strings condoled our several Losses since the Commencement of Hostilities, and wiped away all the Blood which had stained their Council Room here &c. —

3 Strings. —

d.d 2d 3. — Thomas King with above arrived here, went into the Council Room, and performed the same Ceremony in the most friendly manner, after which they received Provisions, & went to their Camp

4th. — Sir William sent for all the Indians, and when met in Council, he returned them thanks for their friendly, and hearty Congratulations &c. — Gave three Strings. —

Sir William, then acquainted them with the Murder of the Conestoga Indians in the most favorable manner he could, and with a large black Belt of Wampum covered their Grav and removed their Grief, which being over, he told them he was ready to hear what they had offer, on which Adam, als Oddyughtikunorum, chief Sachim of Oghquago, spoke as follo

1764
30th January. Ten Onondagas, arrived in five days from their Castle at Onondaga, to acquaint Sir William that they came to him purposely to beg that he would Consider their Poverty, being prevented from their Hunting for some time past, on account of the Commotions amongst their neighbouring Nations.—

Sir Wm answered them he was always pleased to hear they were firm friends to the English, and that, as he was sensible of the truth of what they said, and not doubting of their acting a proper part when called upon, he would consider their present Necessity, and give them a little Clothing.

31st. Sir William gave them Clothing & an Order for some Ammunition & they parted.

Same Day the Mohawk Indians to the Number of 45 arrived here, when Sir William acquainted them with what had passed between him, and the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, & Aughquagoes which gave them all much pleasure, and satisfaction. — He then acquainted them of the Murder of the Conestogoe Indians in the most favorable light, at which they were much concerned, imagining it would be their own fate one day, or another. — Then delivered them a Belt in behalf of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Aughquagoes desiring they would leave off their evil doings, such as believing Wizards, or the like, and live like friends, and Brothers together, as they were resolved to do.

A Belt.

Lastly Sir William desired they would provide two good trusty Indians to carry Letters to Detroit for which they should have 100 Dollars. — They Returned Sir William thanks for acquainting them with what had passed at the late Meeting, and promised in a few days to let him know who they would pitch upon to go with the Letters, &c. —

February 1st. Eighty four Oghquagoes with their Chiefs arrived here, when they came into the Council Room, Adam their chief Sachim congratulated Sir William on his Recovery in the most friendly manner, assuring him that on their being told by the Messengers he sent to their Country of his Indisposition they were quite down cast, and disheartned, as his Death would be a great loss to them, and all the Nations in their Alliance for many Reasons which they gave.

3 Strings.

Then said Speaker with the Strings condoled our several Losses since the Commencement of Hostilities, and wiped away all the Blood which had stained their Council Room here &c.

3 Strings.

d.d 2d & 3. Thomas King with above [illegible] arrived here. went into the Council Room, and performed the same Ceremony in the most friendly manner, after which they received Provisions, & went to their Quarters.

4th. Sir William sent for all the Indians, and when met in Council, he returned them thanks for their friendly, and hearty Congratulations &c.

Gave three Strings.

Sir William then acquainted them with the Murder of the Conestoga Indians in the most favorable manner he could, and with a large black Belt of Wampum covered their Graves and removed their Grief, which being over, he told him he was ready to hear what they had to offer, on which Adam, als [illegible], chief Sachim of Oghquago spoke

TO THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall, Febry 3^{d}. 1764

DEAR SIR —

I had the pleasure of your Excellencys letter of the 23^{d}. Ulto. and it gives me no small Satisfaction to find that the French are to cede all Louisiana, to the King of Spain. the latter will be a much less dangerous Enemy than the former, and have less influence over the Indians, so that I consider the news of y^{e}. greatest importance. —

I am now makeing up a large party to go against *Kanestio,* which is a numerous Nest of Villains composed cheifly of Senecas, Shawanese, & a few Delawares, when the Indians are once entered, it will inevitably become their own Quarrel, and effectually break the Union w^{h}. alone we have to dread. —

The Officers & Woodsmen shall be imediately procured, I propose haveing a Capt^{n}. at 10^{s} Cur^{cy}. and a Lieu^{t}. or two at 8^{s} ꝑ Diem Each (they had formerly 10^{s}. St^{rg}., & Lieu^{ts}. 5^{s}) and the Woodsmen at 4^{s} Curr^{cy}. ꝑ day, finding themselves in provision, Arms, Snow-Shoes & everry article Amunition excepted, for which I must apply to your Excellency, as well as for what y^{e}. Indians will necessarily require, it being too great an Expence to purchase it at the prices of this Country. —

I have received information that one *Lawrence Blasius* a German Taylor who is an Inhabitant of Conajohare has persuaded two Young Indians of that place to go with him to England, and they are now in New York, on which Acctt. y^{e}. Indians have complained to me requesting they may by all means be prevented from going, as they apprehend, & I beleive rightly that 'tis a design of one George Klock who has already bred great distrubance amongst them by forming Parties & seduceing them to give private Grants of Lands. I submit to your Excellency w^{t}. is best to be done in that case. —

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[1] In William L. Clements Library.

Whilst M^{r}. Croghan resided at Fort Pitt all the Accompts in that Quarter were sent by him to the General, so that I was at a loss from whom I should receive Vouchers, but shall now write about those of M^{r}. M^{c}.Kee[1] as You direct, altho the People to whom the Money is due must be a long while out of it, before we hear from the Detroit. —

In my last I took the liberty of proposing Some Matters in case of an Accommodation wth. the Indians and I heartily wish they may in some measure correspond with your Sentiments on that Subject. —

I am with y^{e}. most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant

His Excellency GENR^{L}. GAGE —

W^{M}. JOHNSON

INDORSED:

S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.
Feb^{ry}. 3^{d}. 1764.
received Feb^{y}. 11th. —
answ^{d}. —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[2]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 1-4, 1764*]

February 1st. —

Eighty four Oghquagoes with their Chiefs arrived here, when they came into the Council Room, *Adam* their chief Sachim congratulated Sir William on his Recovery in the most friendly manner, assuring him that on their being told by the Messengers he sent to their Country of his Indisposition, they were quite down cast, and disheartned, as his Death would be the greatest Loss to them, and all the Nations in their Alliance for many reasons which they gave. —

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[1] Alexander McKee, assistant deputy at Fort Pitt.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

3 Strings. —

Then said Speaker with the Strings condoled our several Losses since the Commencem^t. Hostilities, and wiped away all the Blood which had stained their Council Room here &c —

3 Strings. —

2^d. & 3^d. — Thomas King with above arrived here, went into the Council Room, and performed the same Ceremony in the most friendly manner, after which they received Provisions, & went to their Camp.

4^th. — Sir William sent for all the Indians, and when met in Council, he returned them thanks for their friendly, and hearty Congratulations, &c. —

Gave three Strings. —

Sir William, then acquainted them with the Murder of the *Conostoga* Indians in the most favorable manner he could, and with a large black Belt of Wampum covered their Graves, and removed their Grief, which being over, he told them he was ready to hear what they had to offer, on which *Adam*, al *Addyngh'-kah'norum*, chief Sachim of *Oghquago*, spoke as follows

Broth^r. Gorah Warraghijagey.

Please to give attention to what we are going to say. — We shall begin from the time we received your Belt, desiring us to keep a good *Look out*, and watch the Enemies Motions. On their arrival, we the Sachims assembled, and took the proper

Steps for that Purpose, and missed no Opportunity of acquainting you with all the News we could learn of the Enemies Designs, which we hope proved of Use to you. — Latterly, our Bretheren the Nanticokes called us to a Meeting at their Place *Otseningo*,[1] which gave us much Pleasure, expecting something good from the Result thereof. — On our Journey thither we met a Party of Warriors returning from the Inhabitants, viz^t. 6 Onondagas, and 5 Cayugas from Chughnut,[2] and Otseningo, to whom we spoke, and desired that they would leave off such wicked Doings for the future, as it was determined upon by their Nations. — When we came to the Meeting, the Nanticoks spoke in a very friendly manner, and told us the reason of their calling us there, was to consider of proper Persons to accompany the Onondagas &c to England, — also to consider of a proper place for the Wialoosing Indians to settle, they being at present in the way of the Enemy, which gave concern lest any thing bad should befall them: — they therefore agreed to settle them at Chughnut &c, so as to be nearer to them, and out of the way of Temptation, as well as danger. — At said Meeting *Erka Raokare*, a Cayuga, who was out with a Party against the English, made an Acknowledgement of his Error, — said that the Devil got the better of him, and that he was now heartily sorry for what he had done, and begged, they, the other Nations would forgive him, and plead his Excuse to his Brethren the English, to which they answered that it would come with more Propriety from himself. —

Then returned Sir William's Belt.

Brother. —

On receiving your last Belt, and Message sent us by a Mohock & Oneida Indian, desiring us to remove from the Neighbourhood of those bad People who were near us, we were then just ready to set off for your House, and we gave it in charge to the

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[1] Chenango, near Binghamton, N. Y.

[2] An Indian village on the Susquehanna river in Broome County, N. Y.

Onondaga our neighbour to follow your Directions, and desired that they would go round all the Settlements in them parts, and tell all those who were friends to the English, to remove, and come up the River higher amongst the well disposed, which he promised us he would do, and we now hear he is coming with a great number to you. — Amongst the rest, some who were concerned in commencing Hostilities, are now disposed to Repent, and ask Forgiveness, namely, a few Cayugas, and Onondagas, who, once, went out to Revenge the Loss of some of their Nation killed last Summer, back of Virginia. —

Brother. —

We are much obliged to you for the great Regard you have shewn for our Safety, by advising us to remove at this troublesome time to our friends at Oneida, where we would not be so much exposed to the Resentment of your, and our Enemies. — We return you many thanks for the same, and beg you will not take amiss our not complying therewith. — Our Reasons are these. Should we remove now, we must leave every thing behind us to the Mercy of an incensed foolish People, who, as they look upon us entirely in your Interest, and daily charge us with it, doubtless would immediately destroy our Settlement, Cattle, Grain &c, so that when the troubles were over, we should Return naked, and destitute of every Comfort, which by our Industry, we now enjoy. for the above mentioned reasons we do not think it prudent to quit our Place, which is dear to those who were born there, and whose friends lye there. — Thus circumstanced, and being determined to stand by you, we have to beg our Brother, that he would afford us some Protection where we are, such as Building us a little Fort — some men to cover our old People, and Children, whilst our Young Men are against our Enemies. — this Request we hope you will not think unreasonable, as we have been allways your firm friends, and intend ever to continue such. — Should our Request meet with Compliance, we would in such case beg to have People from *Schohare*, and Cherry Valley, with whom we are acquainted, posted there; — Indeed, Brother, we are of Opinion, that our Place should rather be kept up, & secured, than abandoned, as it is a good Barrier to Scohare, Cherry Valley, and the Mohock River; how'er should our Request be thought improper, and you still insist on our removing to Oneida, we shall comply, although it will be a great Loss to us, and, indeed, what we never expected. — We submit the whole to you, being determined to live, and dye Friends. —

A Belt.—

Brother. —

We with pleasure acquaint you that our Warriors have lately spoke to us their Sachims with these Strings as follows, viz^t. — Sachims & Chiefs, — Your Example of Piety has entirely, reclaimed us, insomuch, that we are to assure you we shall quit the immoderate use of Liquor, and other Vices, and be entirely directed by your Councils, and as we know that you are firmly attached to our Brethren the English, you may now command us to act such a Part, as will be agreeable to them, and you Shall find us ready at a Word. —

Four Strings. —

Brother. —

With this Belt, our Women spoke as follows to our Warriors — Brethren, Friends, & Warriors, — We, with the greatest pleasure, have heard your Resolutions, for which we return you our hearty thanks, and have only to recommend to you a strict Observance of them. — We, on our parts give up our Children, Husbands, Brothers &c for ever to the Disposal of our *Brother*, and friend Warraghijagey, and hope they will be ever ready to follow, and observe his directions, and shall conclude with desiring that, when he sends you on Service, you will exert yourselves, *and act like Men*, and true Brothers. — Their Number is, in all, 162. —

A Belt. —

Isaac the Minister spoke with a Belt as follows — viz^t.

Brother. —

The King, on seeing some of the Indian Speeches which were sent to him formerly, thought well of them, and considered, that if the Indians had the advantage of Letters, they would be a wiser, and better People, on which he encouraged it by sending a Missionary to the Mohocks, who were the first who began to learn Letters, and Religion. — his Majestys Regard for the Souls of the ignorant Indians gave me, and all the well disposed the greatest pleasure, and filled us with Gratitude for so much goodness shewn to us. — I made it my Business, as soon as I had an Opportunity, to learn Letters, and as much of the Christian Religion, as I possibly could, and have endeavored all in my power to spread it amongst our People. The Success I have had, gives me the greatest satisfaction, which, added to your opening the Road of Peace, and Welfare, gave me so much Comfort, in *our* having an Opportunity of improvement of Soul, and Body, particularly, as you then appointed proper Men to manage our worldly affairs also. — in my Labours I find much difficulty, as many who are Babtized, and profess themselves Christians, still follow Evil, and the Path to Heaven seems so shut up to them, that they do not regard the Ten Commandments. — I am now come along with *those* whom I instruct, to see that they behave well, and Shall do the same as they return, and shall endeavor to reclaim them as long as I live; for I am determined to follow the Words of Jesus Christ as near as I can, which are, that we should instruct the Ignorant agreeable to his Word, not exceed it, nor fall short of it, nor alter it, which if we did, we should suffer. but as one Person may not be able to perform the necessary Duties, we think proper to appoint these *four* anew, in order to try which is the properest, and best qualified for that Service. — (Then presented them to Sir William, also two Preachers, — then Quoted some parts of Scripture, and said he had no mercenary Views as most of them have)" then added, that it gave him, and the Sachims great Concern to hear of their People coming so often to trouble Sir W^{m}. without their knowledge, wherefore desired him to give them a *Signal*, such as a written Paper with his Seal affixed thereto, which their Chief would keep and only send it when any Person, or Persons were by the Consent of their Councellors sent on Business, which would be a means of preventing Impositions. — he then declared on behalf of all the Sachims, that several Irregularities committed at times, were done without knowledge, or Approbation. — then concluded with returning thanks for the Instruction afforded them, and hope he w^{d}. Continue gratefull for so great a Good.

A Belt. —

Brother. —

During the War between you, and the French, I was much troubled in mind, lest they should get the upper hand, as I Considered then we Should lose our Religion, and Possessions; the former was more precious to me than anything else; nothwithstanding I never had a thought of quitting my Habitation or Flock. — when the War was ended so successfully, it gave me all Pleasure, as does now your Recovery, which I Consider as the greatest Happiness; for Should you dye, as we hear had like to be the Case, we would be like a Scattered Flock without a Shepherd. — Wherefore I am now determined to live and dye at my own place, as it seems to me to be agreeable to you, and all my Bretheren, who from different parts, come to our Country. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We have now only to acquaint you that our Nephews, who always lived under our Wing at Oghquagoe, have now taken a Resolution to become Christians, which gives us much pleasure, and hope it will be agreeable to you. —

Three Strings. —

Sir William told them in Answer, that he had with much Pleasure heard what they had Said, and that as soon as he considered of an answer, he would deliver it to them. —

Sunday 29th January 1764.

The Governor sent the following Letter this Morning by Expreſs to Captn William Murray Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Troops at Carlisle viz.

Philada 29th Jany 1765.

Sir,

Some time ago several daring Tumults & insurrections in the County of Lancaster obliged me to apply to His Excellency Genl Gage for the aid of His Majesty's Regular Troops in this Province to support the civil Authority in the Execution of the Laws whereupon he was pleased to favour me with the inclosed Order to the Officer commanding His Majesty's Forces at Carlisle dated the 6th Instant directing and requiring him to pay due Obedience to all such Orders as I should judge neceſsary to transmit to him to effect the above mentioned Purpose. I was in hopes I should not have had occasion to exert the power the General has put into my hands, but the publick Security & the preservation of his Majesty's peace now lays me under the disagreeable neceſsity of doing it, and of desiring that you will immediately on the receipt hereof March with all His Majesty's Forces under your Command with the greatest Expedition down to the Burrough of Lancaster where you are to take Quarters in the Barracks & there remain till you shall receive my further Orders, holding yourself always in readineſs to march from thence to such places and on such Services as the preservation of the publick peace may make it neceſsary for me to require of you.

I am Sir

Your most Obedt humble Servt

John Penn

To Captain William Murray
Commandr of his Majesty's Troops at Carlisle

At a Council held at Philada on Thursday the 2nd February 1764.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutent Governor &ca

William Logan
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
Thomas Cadwalader
Richard Penn
Esqrs

The Consideration of the Aſsembly's Meſsage of the 20th January last was resumed, and the Council was of opinion that a Compliance with the advice therein given by the Aſsembly of sending for the Sheriff and Coroner of Lancaster and the Magistrates of that Burrough to give the best Information that could be obtained of the Persons concerned in the late Riots in the said County would be attended with many ill Consequences, and instead thereof were unanimously of opinion that it would be more adviseable for the Governor to give Instructions to some Justice or Justices of Lancaster County in whose Prudence and discretion he can most confide, at the ensuing Court at Lancaster to examine upon Oath the Sheriff and Coroner, & any others respecting their knowledge of the Authors and Perpetrators of the late Murders committed on the Indians there, and to do this with all poſsible Secrecy.

The Council further advised the Governor on this occasion, to desire the Aſsembly by a Meſsage, to frame a Bill for establishing a Militia within this Province, as being the most effectual means of preserving the publick Peace & of suppreſsing all Tumults and Inſurrections which for the future may arise to disturb the good Order of Government and endanger the public Security.

The following Meſsage was accordingly prepared, read and approved & the Secretary was ordered to carry the same to the House.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen,

I find great difficulty in settling, on the footing of Law, & on the principles of the English Constitution, the Orders proper to be given to the Commanding Officer of the three Companies of Royal Americans, sent here by General Gage, to support the civil Power, as rules for his own Conduct and Government of the Soldiers, in case the Indians, now under their protection, should be attacked, and an Attempt made to murder them. At the same time that I wish to preserve these poor Creatures, by all the means in my power, I would not, in the Orders I give for that end, be guilty of the least Infraction of the Laws. A Doubt has arisen whether any Orders I can give to the regular Troops to make use of Force and Violence against his Majesty's Subjects, though riotously aſsembled, with an intent to kill the Indians, will be a legal justification for their shedding of Blood in opposing and preventing the design, till the civil power has first been called in, & in vain endeavoured to suppreſs the Tumult.

In so tender and important a Case, I would rather err on the cautious side, and to remove all doubts, request you will seriously consider this matter immediately, and that by a short Law, you will for a time extend to this Province the riot Act of the first of George the first, or make such other Provision, to remove the present difficulty, as you shall judge most proper

February 2nd 1764. — John Penn

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter from Sir William Johnson dated the 20th January 1764 which was read and follows in these words vizt.

Johnson Hall

Pennsylvania 1764

Johnson Hall January 20th 1764

Sir,

I have had the honour of your Letters of the 31st Ultimo and 5th of this inst together with the inclosures, and I heartily congratulate you on your arrival to your Government, wishing your appointment may prove to your entire Satisfaction.

The steps you have taken for discovering those rash Offenders were certainly very judicious as well as highly necessary and I am hopefull they may be attended with success for bringing them to Justice.

I apprehended that after their first Offence in murdering the Six Indians of Conestogo, their mistaken resentment would have ended & even that first act was sufficient to create much uneasiness amongst all the Indians, but their last public insult on the Law and the Government itself certainly demands the most strict enquiry as well as the severest punishment.

You may be assured I shall use every argument with the Six Nations the unfavourable ideas which they must certainly entertain of such a proceeding as well as to satisfy them that your Government highly disapproves of it & will severely punish the Offenders; but I am aware of their Sentiments on the subject & greatly apprehensive it will stagger the affections of the five hitherto well affected Nations, who consider the Indians of your Government as connected with them and under their protection, and as the Murdered have been all along peaceably inclined, the friendly Indians in these parts may be induced to doubt our faith and sincerity towards themselves from the unhappy fate of our late Friends in Pensilvania which will cause them to expect the same treatment whenever it is in our power to destroy them. — This I fear may greatly check the Ardor they have lately expressed to me of assisting us against our Enemies, and even Spirit up many to obtain revenge within your Government.

The threats which the Riotous parties have since thrown out that they would destroy the Indians in the Neighbourhood, and under the protection of Philadelphia, savours so much of Madness that I cannot account for them; your gratifying the Indians request thereon, of coming home, must therefore appear pleasing to them, but I have just received a Letter from Lieut. Governor Colden informing me "That the Council have "advised him not to admit them into this Province" this will probably prevent me from seeing them, and I heartily wish their return back may not expose them to fresh insults which would certainly occasion a general defection.

Several deputies from the Enemy Senecas have been lately with me here, making some friendly offers of peace, but I am convinced that nothing but a good treatment accompanied with occasional favours will ever ensure a lasting peace from the Jealous Sentiments which our Enemies entertain of the English, and the presents the French had accustomed them to for the toleration the Indians afforded them in their Country, insomuch that any future neglect on our parts will immediately produce a discontent, and apprehension of our designs which will inevitably occasion a renewal of hostilities, so that a peace made with these people without proper subsequent steps to remove these Jealousies and establish a good Opinion with the Indians is always liable to be violated to the great detriment of Trade & the certain destruction of the Frontier Inhabitants with their Dwellings, and the expence in which the Crown must be involved to suppress such devastations will certainly amount to a much greater sum (independant of the loss the Provinces must sustain) than would conciliate the affections of the Indians & enable us to extend our Settlements and Trade with the utmost Security. —

I heartily wish that the Law you have proposed may be agreed to by the Assembly, as it appears to me highly necessary and essential as well to the Credit as the safety of the Province. —

I am with great Esteem,

Sir, your most Obedt, humble Servt:

The Honble Lt Govr Penn. — Wm Johnson. —

The Council advised the Governor to write to the Magistrates of Berks & Lancaster Counties to send him the earliest intelligence they may receive of the Designs and Motions of the Rioters.

Philadelphia 4th February 1764.

Sir,

Several reports having lately prevailed that a large Body of armed Men are assembling themselves on the Frontiers of Lancaster County, with an intention to come to this City and put to death the friendly Indians who are under the Protection of this Government, and now guarded by a Detachment of the Kings regular Troops; I do hereby require you to make as early & strict enquiry as you can, concerning the truth of those Reports, and, in case you hear or know that any such Riotous Party is actually on the Road & coming here, or if you receive any certain Intelligence of their assembling for that purpose, forthwith to dispatch an Express to me with a Letter giving me Notice of the same, that I may take the necessary measures in time to prevent the Execution of so wicked & dangerous an Undertaking.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servt:

John Penn.

To Thomas Forster } Adam Reed } 19d Lancasr County

James Read } Jonas Seely } 229d Berks County.

Friday 3. February 1764

The Governors Message to the Assembly agreed on Yesterday was carried to the House by the Secretary this forenoon. —

At 6 o'Clock P.M. two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and presented for his Honour's Concurrence a Bill entituled "An Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters," which the Governor took into his immediate Consideration, and having approved thereof, he went directly to Mr Charles

Norris's

such Orders as I should judge necessary to transmit to him, to effect the above mentioned Purpose. I was in hopes I should not have had occasion to exert the power the General has put into my hands, but the publick Security & the preservation of His Majesty's Peace now lays me under the disagreeable necessity of doing it, and of desiring that you will, immediately on the receipt hereof, March with all His Majesty's Forces under your Command, with the greatest Expedition, down to the Burrough of Lancaster, where you are to take Quarters in the Barracks, & there remain till you shall receive my further Orders, holding yourself always in readiness to march from thence to such places and on such Services as the preservation of the Publick Peace may make it necessary for me to require of you.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ humble Serv$^{t.}$
"JOHN PENN.

"To Captain William Murray, Command^{r} of His Majesty's Troops at Carlisle."

At a Council held at Philad$^{a.}$ on Thursday, the 2nd February, 1764.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieuten$^{t.}$ Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew,
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, Esq^{rs}
Lynford Lardner, Richard Penn,

The Consideration of the Assembly's Message, of the 20th January last, was resumed, and the Council was of opinion that a Compliance with the advice therein given by the Assembly of sending for the Sheriff and Coroner of Lancaster, and the Magistrates of that Burrough, to give the best Information that could be obtained of the Persons concerned in the late Riots in the said County, would be attended with many ill Consequences, and instead thereof, were unanimously of opinion, that it would be more advisable for the Governor to give Instructions to some Justice or Justices of Lancaster County, in whose Prudence and discretion he can most confide, at the ensuing Court at Lancaster, to examine upon Oath the Sheriff and Coroner & any others, respecting their knowledge of the Authors and Perpetrators of the late Murders committed on the Indians there, and to do this with all possible Secrecy.

The Council further advised the Governor on this occasion to desire the Assembly, by a Message, to frame a Bill for establishing a Militia within this Province, as being the most effectual means of preserving the Publick Peace & of suppressing all Tumults and Insurrections, which for the future may arise to disturb the good Order of Government, and endanger the Public Security.

The following Message was accordingly prepared, read and approved, & the Secretary was ordered to carry the same to the House.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I find great difficulty in settling, on the Footing of Law, & on the principles of the English Constitution, the Orders proper to be given to the Commanding Officer of the three Companies of Royal Americans, sent here by General Gage, to support the civil Power, as rules for his own Conduct and Government of the Soldiers, in case the Indians now under their protection should be attacked, and an Attempt made to murder them At the same time that I wish to preserve these poor Creatures, by all the means in my power, I would not, in the Orders I give for that end, be guilty of the least Infraction of the Laws. A Doubt has arisen whether any Orders I can give to the regular Troops to make use of Force and Violence against his Majesty's Subjects, though riotously assembled, with an intent to kill the Indians, will be a legal justification for their shedding of Blood in opposing and preventing the design, till the civil power has first been called in, & in vain endeavoured to suppress the Tumult.

"In so tender and important a Case, I would rather err on the cautious side, and to remove all doubts, request you will seriously consider this matter immediately, and that by a short Law, you will for a time extend to this Province the riot Act of the first of George the first, or make such other Provision to remove the present difficulty, as you shall judge most proper.

"JOHN PENN.

"February 2d, 1764."

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The Governor laid before the Board a Letter from Sir William Johnson, dated the 20th January, 1764, which was read, and follows in these words, viz^{t}:

"JOHNSON HALL, January 20th, 1764.

"Sir:

"I have had the honour of your Letters of the 31st Ultimo, and 5th of this inst., together with the inclosures, and I heartily congratulate you on your arrival to your Government, wishing your appointment may prove to your entire Satisfaction.

"The steps you have taken for discovering those rash Offenders, were certainly very judicious, as well as highly necessary, and I am hopeful they may be attended with success for bringing them to Justice.

"I apprehended, that after their first Offence in murdering the Six Indians of Conestogo, their mistaken resentment would have ended, & even that first act was sufficient to create much uneasiness amongst all the Indians, but their last public insult on the Law, and the Government itself, certainly demands the most strict enquiry, as well as the severest punishment.

"You may be assured, I shall use every argument with the Six Nations, the unfavorable ideas which they must certainly entertain of such a proceeding, as well to satisfy them that your Government highly disapproves of it, & will severely punish the Offenders; but I am aware of their Sentiments on the Subject, & greatly appresensive it will stagger the affections of the five hitherto well affected Nations, who consider the Indians of your Government as connected with them, and under their protection, and as the Murdered have been all along peaceably inclined, the friendly Indians in these parts may be induced to doubt our faith and sincerity towards themselves, from the unhappy fate of our late Friends in *Pennsylvania*, which will cause them to expect the same treatment whenever it is in our power to destroy them. This, I fear, may greatly check the Ardor They have lately expressed to me of assisting us against our Enemies, and even Spirit up many to obtain revenge within your Government.

"The threats which the Riotous parties have since thrown out, that they would destroy the Indians in the Neighbourhood, and under the Protection of *Philadelphia*, savours so much of Madness, that I cannot account for them; your gratifying the Indians request thereon, of coming to me, must, therefore, appear pleasing to them, but I have just received a Letter from Lieut. Governor Colden, informing me "That the Council have advised him not to admit them into this Province." This will probably prevent me from seeing them, and I heartily wish their return back may not expose them to fresh insults, which would certainly occasion a General defection.

"Several deputies from the Enemy, Senecas, have been lately with me here, making some friendly offers of Peace, but I am convinced that nothing but a good treatment, accompanied with occasional favours, will ever ensure a lasting peace, from the Jealous sentiments which our Enemies entertain of the English, and the presents the French had accustomed them to, for the toleration the Indians afforded them in their Country, insomuch that any future neglect on our parts will immediately produce a discontent and apprehension of our designs, which will inevitably occasion a renewal of Hostilities; so that a Peace made with these people, without proper subsequent steps to remove these Jealousies and establish a good Opinion with the Indians, is always liable to be violated, to the great detriment of Trade, & the certain destruction of the Frontier Inhabitants with their dwellings, and the expence in which the Crown must be involved to suppress such devastations, will certainly amount to a much greater sum (independant of the loss the Provinces must sustain), than would conciliate the affections of the Indians, & enable us to extend our Settlements and Trade with the utmost Security.

"I heartily wish that the Law you have proposed may be agreed to by the Assembly, as it appears to me highly necessary, and essential, as Well to the Credit as the safety of the Province.

"I am with great Esteem, Sir,
"Your most Obedt. humble Servt.,
"WM. JOHNSON.

"The Honble Lt. Govr. Penn."

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The Council advised the Governor to write to the Magistrates of Berks & Lancaster Counties, to send him the earliest intelligence they may receive of the Designs and Motives of the Rioters.

"PHILADELPHIA, 4th February, 1764.

"Sir:

"Several reports having lately prevailed that a large Body of armed Men are assembling themselves on the Frontiers of Lancaster County, with an intention to come to this City, and put to death the friendly Indians who are under the Protection of this Government, and now guarded by a detachment of the King's regular Troops, I do hereby require you to make as early & Strict enquiry as you can, concerning the Truth of those Reports, and, in case you hear or know that any such Riotous party is actually on the Road, & coming here, or if you receive any certain Intelligence of their assembling for that purpose, forthwith to dispatch an Express to me with a Letter giving me Notice of the same, that I may take the necessary measures in time to prevent the Execution of so wicked & dangerous an undertaking.

"I am, Sir,
"Your very humble sevt.
"JOHN PENN.

"To Thomas Foster, Adam Reed, Esqrs., Lancasr. County.
"James Reed, Jonas Seely, Esqrs., Berks County."

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Friday, 3rd February, 1764.

The Governor's Message to the Assembly, agreed on Yesterday, was carried to the House by the Secretary this forenoon.

At 6 o'Clock P. M. two members of Assembly waited on the Governor, and presented for His Honour's Concurrence A Bill en-

1764
30th January. Four Onondagas, arrived in five days from their Castle at Onondaga, to acquaint Sir William that they came to him purposely to beg that he would Consider their Poverty, being prevented from their Hunting for some time past, on account of the Commotions amongst their neighbouring Nations. —

Sir Wm answered them he was always pleased to see those who were firm Friends to the English, and that, as he was sensible of the truth of what they said, and not doubting of their acting a proper part when called upon, he would consider their present Distress, and give them a little Clothing.

31st. Sir William gave them Clothing & an Order for some Ammunition & they parted.

Same Day the Mohock Indians to the Number of 45 arrived here, when Sir William acquainted them with what had passed between him, and the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, & Skaghquanoghronos, which gave them all much pleasure, and satisfaction. — He then acquainted them of the Murder of the Conestogoe Indians in the most favorable light, at which they were much concerned, imagining it would be their own fate one Day, or another. —— Then delivered them a Belt in behalf of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Kanughsaragos desiring they would leave off their wicked doings, such as listening to Wizards, or the like, and live like friends, and Brothers together, as they were resolved to do.

A Belt.

Lastly Sir William desired they would provide two good trusty Indians to carry Letters to Detroit for which they should have 100 Dollars. —— They Returned Sir William thanks for acquainting them with what had passed at the late Meeting, and promised in a few Days to let him know who they would pitch upon to go with the Letters &c. ——

February 1st. Eighty four Oghquagoes with their Chiefs arrived here, when they came into the Council Room, Adam their chief Sachim congratulated Sir William on his Recovery in the most friendly manner, assuring him that on their being told by the Messengers he sent to their Country of his Indisposition they were quite down cast, and disheartned, as his Death would be the greatest loss to them, and all the Nations in their Alliance for many reasons which they gave.

3 Strings.

Then said Speaker with the Strings condoled our several losses since the Commencement of Hostilities, and wiped away all the Blood which had stained their Council Room here &c.

3 Strings.

2d & 3d. Thomas King with above [illegible] here, went into the Council Room, and performed the same Ceremony in the most friendly manner, after which they received Provisions, & went to their Camp.

4th. Sir William sent for all the Indians, and when met in Council, he returned them thanks for their friendly and hearty Congratulations &c. .. Gave three Strings.

Sir William, then acquainted them with the Murder of the Conestoga Indians in the most favorable manner he could, and with a large black Belt of Wampum covered their Grave and removed their Grief, which being over, he told them he was ready to hear what they had to offer, on which Adam, a [illegible] Indian, chief Sachim of Oghquago, spoke as fol-

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February (1. Brothr. Gorah Warraghyagey.

Please to give attention to what we are going to say. — We shall begin from the time we received your Belt, desiring us to keep a good Look out, and watch the Enemies Motions. On their arrival, we the Sachems assembled, and took the proper Steps for that Purpose, and missed no Opportunity of acquainting you with all the News we could learn of the Enemies Designs, which we hope proved of Use to you. — Latterly, our Brethren the Nanticokes called us to a Meeting at their Place Otseningo, which gave us much Pleasure, expecting something good from the Result thereof. — On our Journey thither we met a Party of Warriors returning from the Inhabitants, vizt. 6 Onondagas, and 5 Cayugas from Chugnut, and Otseningo, to whom we spoke, and desired that they would leave off such wicked Doings for the future, as it was determined upon by their Nations. When we came to the Meeting, the Nanticoks spoke in a very friendly manner, and told us the reason of their calling us there, was to consider of proper Persons to accompany the Onondagas &c. to England, — also to consider of a proper place for the Wialoosing Indians to settle, they being at present in the way of the Enemy, which gave concern lest anything bad should befall them: — they therefore agreed to settle them at Chugnut &c, so as to be nearer to them, and out of the way of Temptation, as well as danger. — At said Meeting Scha Kaskare, a Cayuga, who was out with a Party against the English, made an Acknowledgement of his Error, said that the Devil got the better of him, and that he was now heartily sorry for what he had done, and begged they, the other Nations would forgive him, and plead his Cause to his Brethren the English, to which they answered that it would come with more Propriety from himself. —

Then returned Sir William's Belt.

Brother. — On receiving your last Belt, and Message sent us by a Mohock & Oneida Indian, desiring us to remove from the Neighbourhood of those bad People who were near us, we were then just ready to set off for your House, and we gave it in Charge to the Onondaga our neighbour to follow your Directions, and desired that they would go round all the Settlements in them Parts, and tell all those who who were friends to the English, to remove, and come up the River higher amongst the well disposed, which he promised us he would do, — and we now hear he is coming with a great number to you. — Amongst the rest, some who were concerned in commencing Hostilities, are now disposed to Repent, and ask Forgiveness, namely, a few Cayugas, and Onondagas, who, once, went out to Revenge the Loss of some of their Nation killed last Summer, back of Virginia. —

Brother. — We are much obliged to you for the great Regard you have shewn for our Safety, by advising us to remove at this troublesome time to our friends at Oneida, where we would not be so much exposed to the Resentment of your, and our Enemies. — We return you many thanks for the same, and beg you will not take amiss our not complying therewith. — Our Reasons are these. Should we remove now, we must leave every thing behind us to the Mercy of an incensed foolish People, who, as they look upon us entirely in your Interest, and daily charge charge us with it, doubtless would immediately destroy our Settlement, Cattle, Grain &c, so that when the troubles were over, we should Return naked, and destitute of every Comfort, which by our Industry, we now enjoy. for the above mentioned reasons we do not think it prudent to quit our Place, which is dear to those who were born there, and whose friends lye there. — Thus circumstanced, and being determined to stand by you, we have to beg our Brother, that he would afford us some Protection where we are; such as Building us a little Fort — some Men to cover our old People, and Children, whilst our Young Men are against our Enemies. — this Request we hope you will not think unreasonable, as we have been always your firm friends, and intend ever to continue such. — Should our Request meet with Compliance, we would in such case beg to have People from Schohare, and Cherry Valley, with whom we are acquaint posted there; — Indeed, Brother, we are of Opinion, that our Place should rather be kept up & secured, than abandoned, as it is a good Barrier to Scohare, Cherry Valley, and the Mohock River; however should our Request be thought improper, and you still insist on our removing to Oneida, we shall comply, although it will be a great Loſs to us, and, indeed, what we never expected. — We submit the whole to you, being determined to live, and dye Friends. — A Belt. —

Brother. — We with pleasure acquaint you that our Warriors have lately spoke to us their Sachims with these Strings as follows, viz. — Sachims & Chiefs, — Your Example of Piety has entirely reclaimed us, insomuch, that we are to assure you we shall quit the immoderate use of Liquor, and other Vices, and be entirely directed by your Councils, and as we know that you are firmly attached to our Brethren the English, you may now command us to act such a Part, as will be agreeable to them and you shall find us ready at a Word. — Four Strings. —

Brother. — With this Belt, our Women spoke as follows to our Warriors — Brethren, Friends, & Warriors, — We, with the greatest pleasure, have heard your Resolutions, for which we return you our hearty thanks, and have only to recommend to you a strict Observance of them. — We, on our parts give up our Children, Husbands, Brothers &c. for ever to the Diſposal of our Brother, and friend Warraghijagey, and hope they will be ever ready to follow, and observe his directions, and shall conclude with desiring that, when he sends you on Service, you will exert yourselves, and act like Men, and true Brothers. —— Their Number is, in all, 162. — A Belt. —

Isaac the Minister spoke with a Belt as follows — viz.

Brother. — The King, on seeing some of the Indian Speeches which were sent to him formerly, thought well of them, and considered, that if the Indians had the advantage of Letters, they would be a wiser, and better People, on which he encouraged it by sending a Miſsionary to the Mohocks, who were the first who began to learn Letters, and Religion. — His Majestys Regard for the Souls of the ignorant Indians, gave me, and all the well Diſposed the greatest pleasure, and filled us with Gratitude for so much goodneſs shewn to us. — I made it my Buſineſs, as soon as I had an Opportunity, to learn Letters, and as much of the Christian Religion, as I poſsibly could, and have endeavored all in my power to spread it amongst our People. The Succeſs I have had, gives me the greatest satisfaction, which, added to your opening the Road of Peace, and Welfare, gave me so much Comfort, in our having an Opportunity of improvement of Soul, and Body, particularly, as you then appointed proper Men to manage our worldly affairs also. — in my Labours I find much Difficulty, as many who are Baptized, and

profeſs

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profess themselves Christians, still follow Evil, and the Path to Heaven seems so shut up to them, that they do not regard the Ten Commandments. — I am now come along with those whom I instruct, to see that they behave well, and shall do the same as they return, and shall endeavor to reclaim them as long as I live; for I am determined to follow the Words of Jesus Christ as near as I can, which are, that we should instruct the Ignorant agreeable to his Word, not exceed it, nor fall Short of it, nor alter it, which if we did, we should suffer. but as one Person may not be able to perform the necessary Duties, we think proper to appoint these four anew, in order to try which is the properest, and best qualified for that Service. — (Then presented them to Sir William, also two Preachers, — then Quoted some parts of Scripture, and said he had no mercenary Views as most of them have) then added, that it gave him, and the Sachims great Concern to hear of their People coming so often to trouble Sir Wm. without their Knowlege, wherefore desired Him to give them a Signal, such as a written Paper with his Seal affixed thereto, which their Chief would keep and only send it when any Person, or Persons were by the Consent of their Councellors sent on Business, which would be a means of preventing Impositions. — he then declared on behalf of all the Sachims, that Several Irregularities committed at times, were done without Knowlege, or Approbation. — then concluded with returning thanks for the Instruction afforded them, and hoped he wd. Continue gratefull for so great a Good.

A Belt.

Brother. — During the War between you, and the French, I was much troubled in mind, lest they should get the upper hand, as I considered then we should lose our Religion, and Possessions; the former was more precious to me than any thing else; notwithstanding I never had a thought of quitting my Habitation or Flock. — when the War was ended so Successfully, it gave me all Pleasure, as does now your Recovery, which I consider as the greatest Happiness; for should you dye, as we hear had like to be the Case, we would be like a Scattered Flock without a Shepherd. — Wherefore I am now determined to live, and dye at my own place, as it seems to me to be agreeable to you, and all my Brethren, who from different parts come to our Country. —

A Belt.

Brother. — We have now only to acquaint you that our Nephews, who always lived under our Wing at Oghquagoe, have now taken a Resolution to become Christians, which gives us much pleasure, and hope it will be agreeable to you. —

Three Strings.

Sir William, told them in Answer, that he had with much Pleasure heard what they had Said, and that as soon as he considered of an answer, he would deliver it to them. —

6th. — Three Indians from Otseningo arrived here, who were sent by the Sachims of that and Several other Villages on the River Susquahannah, and its Branches to acquaint Sir Wm. that there were near 300 Indians from them parts, on their way hither, and begged he would send one of his Officers to provide Provisions for them at Cherry Valley, and Mr. Fry's, which being promised them, they returned to their Party. —

Same day Sir William sent Capt. Butler to Cherry Valley for the above Purpose, with Directions to forbid all Tavern & Ale house Keepers along that road, selling them any Liquor

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profess themselves Christians, still follow Evil, and the Path to Heaven seems so shut up to them, that they do not regard the Ten Commandments. I am now come along with those whom I instruct, to see that they behave well, and shall do the same as they return, and shall endeavor to instruct them as long as I live; for I am determined to follow the Words of Jesus Christ as near as I can, which are, that we should instruct the Ignorant agreeable to his Word, not exceed it, nor fall short of it, nor alter it, which if we did, we should suffer. but as one Person may not be able to perform the necessary Duties, we think proper to appoint these four anew, in order to try which is the properest, and best qualified for that Service. — (then presented them to Sir William, also two Preachers, — then Quoted some parts of Scripture, and said he had no mercenary Views as most of them have) then added, that it gave him, and the Sachems great Concern to hear of their People coming so often to trouble Sir Wm without their Knowledge, wherefore desired him to give them a Signal, such as a written Paper with his Seal affixed thereto, which their Chief would keep and only send it when any Person, or Persons were by the Consent of their Counsellors sent on Business, which would be a means of preventing Impositions. — he then declared on behalf of all the Sachems, that several Irregularities committed at times, were done without knowledge, or Approbation. — then concluded with returning thanks for the Instructions afforded them, and hoped he wd. Continue gratefull for so great a Good.

A Belt. —

Brother. — During the War between you, and the French, I was much troubled in mind, lest they should get the upper hand, as I considered then we should lose our Religion, and Possessions; the former was more precious to me than anything else; notwithstanding I never had a thought of quitting my Habitation or Flock. when the War was ended so Successfully, it gave me all Pleasure, as does now your Recovery, which I consider as the greatest Happiness; for should you dye, as we hear had like to be the Case, we would be like a scattered Flock without a Shepherd. — Wherefore I am now determined to live, and dye at my own place, as it seems to me to be agreeable to you, and all my Brethren, who from different parts come to our Country. —

A Belt. —

Brother. — We have now only to acquaint you that our Nephews, who always lived under our Wing at Oghquagoe, have now taken a Resolution to become Christians, which gives us much pleasure, and hope it will be agreeable to you. —

Three Strings. —

Sir William told them in Answer, that he had with much Pleasure heard what they had said, and that as soon as he considered of an answer, he would deliver it to them. —

6th. — Three Indians from Otseningo arrived here, who were sent by the Sachems of that and several other Villages on the River Susquahannah, and its Branches to acquaint Sir Wm that there were near 300 Indians from these parts, on their way hither, and begged he would send one of his Officers to provide Provisions for them at Cherry Valley, and Mr. Frey's, which being promised them, they returned to their Party. —

Same day Sir William sent Capt. Butler to Cherry Valley for the above Purpose with Directions to forbid all Tavern and Ale house Keepers along that Road, selling them any Liquor

The —

FROM FRANCIS WADE

A. L. S.[1]

Philad^a Feby 6th, 1764.

SIR:

Your Fav^r of the 5th Jan^y. was handed me a few Days ago, which I should have answered before now but being in continual Alarms on account of a Numb^r of People comeing from the Frontiers in Arms with an Intent to murder all the Indians in this City and under the Protection of this Government, but the Oposition they met with by most Part of the Inhabitants being in a Posture of Defence obliged them to return as they came, excepting two, which was apointed to lay some Grievances before the Government.

[ ] tice [ ] at you mention of Monture
[ ] into be a worthless Chase, as to what
[ ] ing the orders of Welles & Wades
[ ] is verry agreeable to my brother
[ ] at his return which will be
[ ] he intends doing himselfe the
[ ] it [ ] you, your proposals respecting
[ ] land I shall take particular
[ ] known to such as I think will
[ ]eant there is no famelys that I h[ ]
[r]e is numbers Expected next su[ ]
[ ]ant when I wrote is gone back to [ ]
[ ] this province, I should be glad to know
[ ]ld be agreeable I should make it publick [ ]
[ ]l Vessels from home with passengers [ ]
When I make no doubt [ ]

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[1] The first paragraph is the extract printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, p. 239; the remaining text is from the damaged letter of the Johnson manuscripts in New York State Library, formerly reported as destroyed. See summary in *Johnson Calendar*, p. 204.

of the proposals, I sh[ ]
the negro man got saf[ ]
I am now to Acknowlege [ ]
mine & my famelys happiness [ ]
the greatest Cheerfulness [ ] Joy [ ]
& your famely & believe men [ ]
Sincerity —

FR[ANCIS WADE]

P S the most material [news]
from this is that the present [ ]
the greatest Variance on Accou[ ]
& find Isral much reflected [ ]
to have the agreeable news [ ]
with the Indians as at pres[ ]
to almost all trade with the [m]
if any Commands this way, [ ]
a particular pleasure in Serv[ ]
the pleasure to inform you of [ ]
famely by geting a young heir [ ]

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 6-7, 1764*]

6th. — Three Indians from Otseningo arrived here, who were sent by the Sachims of that and several other Villages on the River Susquahannah, and its Branches to acquaint Sir Wm. that there were near 300 Indians from them parts, on their way hither, and begged he would send one of his Officers to provide Provisions for them at Cherry Valley, and Mr. Fry's,[2] wch. being promised them, they returned to their Party. —

Same day Sir William sent Capt. Butler[3] to Cherry Valley for for the above Purpose, with Directions to forbid all Taverns

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Hendrick Frey of Canajoharie.

[3] Captain John Butler.

& Ale house keepers along that road, selling them any Liquor.

the 7th. — The Oghquagoes being all assembled, Sir William addressed them as follows. — viz^{t}.

Present—Cap^{t}. Dan^{l}. Claus } Dep^{y}. Ag^{ts}. —
Cap^{t}. Guy Johnson }
Cap^{t}. Henry Montour - Interp^{r}. —

Brethren of Oghquagoe. —

It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have attended to what I recommended by my Belt desiring you to be watchful, and I cannot but thank you for the Intelligence w^{ch}. you have transmitted from time to time in consequence thereof, as also for the Steps you took to put a Stop to the Enemies Partys, and restore Peace. — You have likewise behaved wisely in refusing to plead the Excuse of any Indians, who were falsely induced to act against us; and as our troubles are not yet over, I send this Belt back with you, and expect you will continue to act the same part you have hitherto done. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

You did very right in recommending it to the Onondaga your neighbour to call in all the friendly Indians (agreeable to my Belt) who were scattered, and mixt with our Enemies below your Settlement, and I hope it will be attended with Success, which will prove a strengthning to your selves: but I can by no means approve of the Return of the Cayugas, and Onondagas who have acted against us: such People cannot be safely confided in by you, nor admitted into your Band of Friendship 'till proper Satisfaction be made for their Depredations. —

Brethren. —

When I lately desired you to remove to *Oneida*, I did it for your better Security, but as you have represented the Disadvantage it would be to you, I cannot but agree in Opinion with respect to your Stay, which I hope may not be attended with any Risque, as I apprehend our Enemies will shortly have too much to do at home. — With regard to building a Fort for your Protection, I know it cannot possibly be done within sufficient time to answer any such purpose, neither could a Garrison be sent with sufficient Expedition, but I have no doubt but I shall be able to take such Measures as may be conducive to your Security without any further assistance, and in the mean time I Recommend it to you to be very watchful of the Enemies Motions. —

A Belt.—

Brethren. —

I am very happy in finding that the pious Example of your Sachims & Chiefs has contributed to the Reformation of your Young Men, and that they are now convinced of the folly of their former Vices, and determined to lead a new Life. — This Declaration of theirs, with their Promises of a steady Attachment to the English shall always be cultivated to the utmost of my power, and their Steps directed by me to such matters, as shall be most conducive to your own Happiness. —

Returned their Strings.

Brethren. —

The wise Advice, and Admonition which your Women lately gave your Warriors, as it is a Proof of their Sagacity, and cordial Esteem for the English, shall always be considered in the most friendly manner by me, and they may be always assured, I shall ever consider their Welfare as my own, and employ their Warriors in the best manner for securing Peace, and Prosperity to them. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

I am glad you have not forgot the good Opinion entertained of you by the great *Kings of England*, and that the same has had so happy an effect as to encourage you to embrace, and promote the Christian Religion; and I am happy in finding you have taken such unwearied pains for that Purpose, and made such good Use of the Road of Peace which I made. — I am greatly obliged to you, *Isaac* for your good Services, — let nothing discourage you from prosecuting so great a Work, but continue to promote the glorious Work of Christianity, and be not deterred that all are not alike desirous to be instructed; in the fullness of time they may become good Christians, and remember that *Jesus* himself had to do with many stubborn People devoted to Impiety, and vice, so that the more difficulties you have to struggle with, the greater will your Reward be hereafter —

I am well pleased that you have made choice of *four* such good Assistants. — I heartily approve of their Appointment, and wish they may act such a Part, as will redound to their own Credit, and the Happiness of your People. —

You have wisely considered the Impropriety of many of your People coming here, without being properly authorized by your Chiefs. — I much approve of your Proposal concerning the Writing, and shall give you a Paper to be deposited with your Chief, and given out to such persons only as Shall be Sent to me on publick Affairs, which I shall consider as their *Credential*, and treat them accordingly. —

I am glad that any Irregularities, which some of your People may have committed appear so disagreeable to your Sachims, and I earnestly recommend it to them to prevent the like hereafter to the utmost of their power, nothing doubting, but, that People who are so full of Gratitude for the Benefits they have received from the English, will continue to live with them on Terms of the Strictest Friendship. —

A Belt. --

Then addressing *Isaac* in particular —

Brethren. —

I am glad to find that neither the War, nor any other Difficulties occasioned you to abandon your Flock. — You now see the happy Effect of your Perseverance. — You are no longer in danger of losing your Religion, and need [not] be under any Apprehensions of the French. — The Satisfaction you express at my Recovery I consider as a Proof of your great Regard, and you may rely on my Devoting myself to the Publick, and the Interests, and Prosperity of all well affected deserving Indians. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

I am glad to hear that your Nephews at Oghquagoe have resolved to become Christians. You see the good Effects of Piety, and Example; and I hope you will Cultivate them in their Resolutions, which will be for your own Advantage. —

3 Strings. —

Brethren.

The publick spirited Behavior of your Brethren of Oneida, who are now at my desire going out in a large Body against our Enemies, will, I expect, have a good effect upon your Warriors. and I can have no doubt, that as they have put themselves under my directions, they will readily, and immediately follow the laudable Example before them, and this I recommend to your Consideration, as a matter of the highest Importance, which will set your behavior in the most favorable light before your Brethren, the English, and be a means of convincing them of the Reality of your repeated Professions.

Gave the War Belt, and Ended.

On which *Adam* their chief Sachim stood up, took the War Belt in his hands, shew'd it to the Warriors, and after exhorting them, and repeating the many Violences, and Murders committed on their Brethren, the English by the Enemy Indians, desired they would make use of their Brothers *Ax* to purpose, and therewith punish their Enemies; then handed it to a chief Warrior, named Kayendarungo, who immediately rose up, and Sung his War Song, therein expressing his great Regard for the English, and that he would not lay down the Ax Sir William gave them, until his Enemies were crushed. &c — Then *Kanadyora* Adam's Son chief of the Party of *Oghquagoe* took it up, and sung his War Song, & so it went round. — After which, Sir William thanked them for the great regard they shewed for him, and their Brethren, by their readiness in taking up the Hatchet against his Majesties Enemies, and after an encouraging Speech made by him to the Sachims, and Warriors, ordered them a Plenty of Punch &c. — then told them that he intended Clothing, and fitting out the Warriors the next day, in order to overtake the Party already marched to Oneida, and after that was done, would give some Clothing to their Sachims, old People, Women, and Children, then broke up for that time, being 10 o' the Clock at night. —

FROM JOHN DUNCAN

A. D. S.

[*Schenectady*] *Feby. 9th, 1764*

[ ]
[ ] favr. of the 7th. Inst. only, Just now have
[ ]alf Hogshd. which is more Safer than
[ ] other things. Am heartily Sorry the things
[ ], but assure you no time was lost by me
[ ] Phyn arrived, and hope soon to have a ful
[ ]orn when I can with More Certainty
[ ] favr. me with their Custom, and Shall particularly
[ ] Serve you, as Such Custom is well worth Not[ ]
[ ] hope Soon to have intirely in my power to
[ ] a better footing, as many things bot. here are
[ ] Scarce;
[ ] the pleasure to inform you that the Company
[ ] home, only Miss Macomb who is Still m[ ]
[ ] Duncan is well recover'd she Joins Me & re[ ]
[ ] in best respects to you &c &c and Am [ ]
Dr. Sir

Your ever Obliged Humble servt.

JOHN DUNCAN

INSTRUCTIONS TO HENRY MONTOUR

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Feb. 9, 1764*]

Sir William Johnson delivered a Paper of Instructions to Capt. Henry Montour bearing Date the 9th. of this Month of which the following is a Copy.—

Instructions for Capt. Henry Montour —

You are to take this Party of Indians, and Woodsmen under your Command, and Care, and with the greatest dispatch, Secrecy, and Circumspection march them against the Enemy Indians, living at *Kanestio* whom you are to use all means to destroy, also their Villages, Magazines, &c. —

On your March to that Place. you are to tell all the Friend Indians you meet, or see, that it is my desire, and I expect that they will afford you all the Assistance in their Power towards Executing said Design. —

In case you find by your Scouts, and Advanced Parties that the Indians of Kanestio are fled, or so much on their Guard as to be able to defeat your design, you are then to fall upon any of the next Villages of the Enemy, and totally destroy them if possible.—

You will always keep up a good Understanding between the Indians of your Party, and the *Whites;* and should any Sachims, or other Indians of any Nation whatever take upon them to Stop, or discourage your Design, you are to tell them from me, that I cannot look upon them as friends, but will resent such a Conduct as it deserves, for which purpose, you are to Carry this Belt of Wampum to Speak to them therewith. —

You are to keep a good *Look out* on your Return, as well as in going there, so as to prevent the least Surprize, or Disaster,

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

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February the 7th.

The Oghquagoes being all assembled, Sir William addressed them as follows. — viz.

Present — Capt. Danl. Claus } Dept. Agts.
Capt. Guy Johnson }
Capt. Henry Montour Interpr.

Brethren of Oghquagoe. —

It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have attended to what I recommended by my Belt desiring you to be watchful, and I cannot but thank you for the Intelligence wh.— you have transmitted from time to time in Consequence thereof, as also for the Steps you took to put a Stop to the Enemies Partys, and restore Peace. — You have likewise behaved wisely in refusing to plead the Excuse of any Indians, who were falsely induced to act against us. and as our Troubles are not yet over, I send this Belt back with you, and expect you will continue to act the same part you have hitherto done. ——

A Belt. —

Brethren. — You did very right in Recommending it to the Onondaga your Neighbour to call in all the Friendly Indians (agreeable to my Belt) who were scattered, and mixt with our Enemies below your Settlement, and I hope it will be attended with Success, which will prove a Strengthning to your selves: but I can by no means approve of the Return of the Cayugas, and Onondagas who have acted against us: such People cannot be safely confided in by you, nor admitted into your Band of Friendship 'till proper Satisfaction be made for their Depredations. —

Brethren. — When I lately desired you to remove to Oneida, I did it for your better Security, but as you have represented the Disadvantage it would be to you, I cannot but agree in Opinion with respect to your Stay, which I hope may not be attended with any Risque, as I apprehend our Enemies will shortly have too much to do at home. ——— With regard to building a Fort for your Protection, I know it cannot possibly be done within sufficient time to answer any such Purpose, neither could a Garrison be sent with sufficient Expedition, but I have no doubt but I shall be able to take such Measures as may be conducive to your Security without any further Assistance, and in the mean time I Recommend it to you to be very watchful of the Enemies Motions. —

A Belt. &c. —

Brethren. — I am very happy in finding that the Pious Example of your Sachims & Chiefs has contributed to the Reformation of your Young Men, and that they are now convinced of the folly of their former Vices, and determined to lead a new Life. — This Declaration of theirs, with their Promises of a steady Attachment to the English shall always be cultivated to the utmost of my Power, and their Steps directed by me to such matters, as shall be most Conducive to your own Happiness. —

Returned their Strings.

Brethren. — The wise Advice, and Admonition which your Women lately gave your Warriors, as it is a Proof of their Sagacity, and Cordial Esteem for the English, shall always be

considered

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considered in the most friendly manner by me, and they may be always assured, I shall ever consider their Welfare as my own, and employ their Warriors in the best manner for securing Peace, and Prosperity to them. —

A Belt. —

Brethren —

I am glad you have not forgot the good Opinion entertained of you by the great Kings of England, and that the same has had so happy an effect as to encourage you to embrace, and Promote the Christian Religion; and I am happy in finding you have taken such unwearied Pains for that Purpose, and made such good Use of the Road of Peace which I made. — I am greatly obliged to you, Isaac for your good Services. — let nothing discourage you from Prosecuting so great a Work, but continue to Promote the glorious Work of Christianity, and be not deterred that all are not alike desirous to be instructed: in the fullness of time they may become good Christians, and remember that Jesus himself had to do with many Stubborn People devoted to Impiety, and Vice, so that the more difficulties you have to Struggle with, the greater will your Reward be hereafter —

I am well pleased that you have made choice of four such good Assistants. — I heartily approve of their Appointment, and wish they may act such a Part, as will redound to their own Credit, and the Happiness of your People. —

You have wisely considered the Impropriety of many of your People coming here, without being properly authorized by your Chiefs. — I much approve of your Proposal concerning the Writing, and shall give you a Paper to be deposited with your Chiefs, and given out to such Persons only as shall be sent to me on Publick Affairs, which I shall consider as their Credential, and treat them accordingly. —

I am glad that any Irregularities, which some of your People may have committed appear so disagreeable to your Sachims, and I earnestly recommend it to them to prevent the like hereafter to the utmost of their Power, nothing doubting, but, that People who are so full of Gratitude for the Benefits they have received from the English, will continue to live with them on Terms of the Strictest Friendship. —

A Belt. —

Then addressing Isaac in particular —

Brother. —

I am glad to find that neither the War, nor any other Difficulties occasioned you to abandon your Flock. — You now see the happy Effect of your Perseverance. — You are no longer in Danger of losing your Religion, and need be under any Apprehensions of the French. — The Satisfaction you express at my Recovery I consider as a Proof of your great Regard, and you may rely on my Devoting myself to the Publick, and the Interests, and Prosperity of all well affected deserving Indians. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

I am glad to hear that your Nephews at Oghquagoe have resolved to become Christians. You see the good Effects of Piety, and Example; and I hope you will Cultivate them in their Resolutions, which will be for your own Advantage. —

3 Strings. —
Belts —

1764

February Brethren.

The publick spirited Behavior of your Brethren of Oneida, who are now at my desire going out in a large Body against our Enemies, will, I expect, have a good effect upon your Warriors, and I can have no doubt, that as they have put themselves under my directions, they will readily, and immediately follow the laudable Example before them, and this I recommend to your Consideration, as a matter of the highest Importance, which will set your Behavior in the most favorable light before your Brethren, the English, and be a means of Convincing them of the Reality of your repeated Profeſsions.

Gave the War Belt, and ended.

On which Adam their chief Sachim stood up, took the War Belt in his hands, shew'd it to the Warriors, and after exhorting them, and repeating the many Violences, and Murders committed on their Brethren, the English by the Enemy Indians, desired they would make use of their Brothers Ax to purpose, and therewith punish their Enemies; then handed it to a chief Warrior, named Kayendarungo, who immediately rose up, and sung his War Song, therein expreſsing his great Regard for the English, and that he would not lay down the Ax Sir William gave them, until his Enemies were crushed &c. — then Kanadyora Adam's Son chief of the Party of Oghquago took it up, and sung his War Song, & so it went round. — After which, Sir William thanked them for the great regard they shewed for him, and their Brethren, by their readineſs in taking up the Hatchet against his Majesties Enemies, and after an encouraging Speech made by him to the Sachims, and Warriors, ordered them a Plenty of Punch &c. — then told them that he intended Clothing, and fitting out the Warriors the next day, in order to overtake the Party already marched to Oneida, and after that was done, would give some Clothing to their Sachims, old People, Women, and Children, then broke up for that time, being 10 o the Clock at night. —

10th On this day, Sir William sent by five Onondagas, a Meſsage to their Nation, acquainting them that, he had receiv'd the General's Answer to the Chenuſsios Speech, wch. was, that, if they were sincerely inclined to Peace, and would make such Satisfaction as the General expected, they might send two or three of their Chiefs down with their final Resolutions.

Three Strings.

11th & 12th Sir William Clothed all the Warriors &c. ———— same day Capt Butler returned from Cherry Valley with sevl. Indians from Okeningo, and said the rest would be here on the morrow, except 30 who went back on Sir William's Meſsage to them, vizt. that he would not hear of any Offers from them, with regard to Peace, but from the Sachims of their Nation.

13th Aſerundungas an Oneida Chief arrived here with a few more from Okeningo, and acquainted Sir William that there were 140 on their way hither, and

on

and also to dispatch an Indian, or two with a White man to me immediately with an Account of your Success. —

When you Return with the Party to *Oneida*, you will then Consult with the Chiefs, whether prudent for the Warriors to come down immediately, or not. — I am of Opinion they should not leave their Castles after their Return, before they find what Effect this Enterprize will have on the other Nations. —

Given under my Hand &c

W. J. —

INSTRUCTIONS TO DANIEL CLAUS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Feb. 10, 1764*]

Sir William delivered the Paper of Instructions to Daniel Claus Esquire Dep^y. Agent for Indian Affairs of which the following is a Copy. — bear^g. Date the 10^th. of this M^th.

You are to repair immediately to Montreal, and on your Arrival there, you are to call a Meeting of the sev^l. Nations in Canada to whom you will communicate the several Particulars I have directed you. —

You will particularly inform them of the Offers of Peace, made by the Nations about Detroit, of their having lost near 100 of their People, and the great Necessity to which they are Reduced. —that they have delivered up all the Prisoners &c they had amongst them, and offered to make any Concessions. —

That the *Chenussios* have likewise made repeated Offers of Peace, but that they did not appear as yet sufficiently satisfactory, for which reason it is uncertain how affairs will be terminated with them. —

That the Shawanese, and Delawares have not yet asked for Peace, but seem determined to Continue the War for which reason they not only deserve, but will meet the Severest Treatment, until they recover their Senses — that for this purpose, I have now sent out a large Body, consisting of Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, with some Mohocks, and a few white Men in order to fall upon them, and that I expect they the Indians of Canada will exert themselves on this Occasion, and follow so laudable an Example, which will prove a means of assuring us of their Sincerity, and Gratitude for our Friendship, and of Securing to them all the Indulgences and friendly treatment which we can afford them. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

So soon as You can procure any Partys to go against the Enemy, you will furnish them with Passes, and Recommend them to Come hither armed, with all Expedition

And you will from time to time, as Occasions may require, hold Conferences with, and infuse a Spirit of Loyalty, and Attachment to the English, into the Chiefs of the sev^{l}. Nations, cautioning them against attending to the artful Insinuations of the Enemy. — And you are so soon as you have held your Meeting with the sev^{l}. Nations to Communicate to me the Result thereof, as also to transmit from time to time a Circumstantial Account of your Transactions in Canada. —

You are also to make them acquainted with the Murder of the Conestoga Indians in the properest manner. —

Lastly — You are to deliver the large black Belt which I send with you, painted to *Asserego*, and *Sughsanageghta*, and tell them my Concern for the Loss of their friend *Lotteridge*[1] whom I expect they will replace soon. — After all is over, make a War Feast; and that properly. —

Given under my Hand &c —

To Cap^{t}. DAN^{L}. CLAUS }
Deputy Ag^{t}. for Canada }

W: J —

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[1] Captain John Lottridge of the Indian service who disappeared in November 1763, and was supposed to have been drowned.

1764 (29)

February Brethren.

The publick spirited Behaviour of your Brethren of Oneida, who are now at my desire going out in a large Body against our Enemies, will I expect have a good effect upon your Warriors, and I can have no doubt, that as they have put themselves under my directions, they will readily, and immediately follow the laudable Example of them, and this I recommend to your Consideration, as a matter of the highest Importance, which will set your Behaviour in the most favorable light before your Brethren the English, and be a means of convincing them of the Reality of your professions of Friendship.

Gave the War Belt, and ended.

On which Adam their chief Sachem stood up, took the War Belt in his hands, shew'd it to the Warriors, and after exhorting them, and repeating the many Violences, and Murders committed on their Brethren the English by the Enemy Indians, desired they would make use of their Brothers Belt to purpose, and therewith punish their Enemies, then handed it to a chief Warrior, named Kayenderungo, who immediately rose up, and sung his War Song, therein expressing his great Regard for the English, and that he would not lay down the Ax Sir William gave them, until the Enemies were crushed &c. — Then Kanadyora Adam's son Chief of the Party of Oghquage took it up, and sung his War Song, & so it went round. — After which Sir William thanked them for the great Regard they shewed for him, and their Brethren, by their readiness in taking up the Hatchet against his Majesty's Enemies, and after an encouraging Speech made by him to the Sachems, and Warriors, ordered them a Plenty of Drink &c. — then told them that he intended Cloathing and fitting out the Warriors the next day, in order to overtake the Party already marched to Oneida, and after that was done, would give some Cloathing to their Sachems, old People, Women, and Children, then broke up, at that time being 10 o'the Clock at night. —

10th — On this day, Sir William sent, by five Onondagas, a Message to their Nation, acquainting them that he had received the General's Answer to the Chenussios Speech, which was, that, if they were sincerely inclined to Peace, and would make such Satisfaction as the General expected, they might send two or three of their Chiefs down with their final Resolutions. —

Three Strings. —

11th & 12th — Sir William Cloathed all the Warriors &c. ——— Same day Capt. Butler returned from Cherry Valley with sev.l Indians from Otseningo, and said the rest would be here on the Morrow, except 30 who went back on Sir William's Message to them, viz.t that he would not hear of any Offers from them, with regard to Peace, but from the Sachims of their Nation;

13th — Asserundungas an Oneida Chief arrived here with a few more from Otseningo, and acquainted Sir William, that there were 140 on their way hither, and

on

1764
February.

Brethren.

The publick spirited Behavior of your Brethren of Oneida, who are now at my desire going out in a large Body against our Enemies, will I expect have a good effect upon your Warriors, and I can have no doubt, that as they have put themselves under my directions, they will readily, and immediately follow the laudable Example of them, and this I recommend to your Consideration, as a matter of the highest Importance, which will set your Behavior in the most favorable light before your Brethren the English, and be a means of convincing them of the Reality of your repeated Professions.

Gave the War Belt and ended.

On which Adam their chief Sachim stood up, took the War Belt in his hands, shew'd it to the Warriors, and after exhorting them, and repeating the many Violences, and Murders committed on their Brethren the English by the Enemy Indians, desired they would make use of their Brothers Belt to that purpose, and therewith punish their Enemies, then handed it to a chief Warrior, named Kayendarungo, who immediately rose up, and sung his War Song, therein expressing his great Regard for the English, and that he would not lay down the Ax Sir William gave them, until the Enemies were crushed &c. — then Kanadyora Adam's Son chief of the party of Oghquago took it up, and sung his War Song, & so it went round. — After which, Sir William thanked them for the great Regard they shewed for him, and their Brethren, by their readiness in taking up the Hatchet against his Majesty's Enemies, and after an encouraging Speech made by him to the Sachims, and Warriors, ordered them a Plenty of [illegible] — then told them that he intended Clothing and fitting out the Warriors the next day, in order to overtake the party already marched to Oneida, and after that was done would give some Clothing to their Sachims, old People, Women, and Children, then broke up for that time, being 10 o'the Clock at night. ——

10th. On this day, Sir William sent, by five Onondagas, a Message to their Nation, acquainting them that he had received the General's Answer to the Chenussios Speech, wh. was, that, if they were sincerely inclined to Peace, and would make such Satisfaction as the General expected, they might send two or three of their Chiefs down with their final Resolutions.

Three Strings.

11th & 12th. Sir William Clothed all the Warriors &c. ——— Same day Capt. Butler returned from Cherry Valley with sevl. Indians from Otseningo, and said the rest would be here on the Morrow, except 30 who went back on Sir William's Message to them, viz. that he would not hear of any Offers from them, with regard to Peace, but from the Sachims of their Nation;

13th. Agerundungas an Oneida Chief arrived here with a few more from Otseningo, and acquainted Sir William, that there were 140 on their way hither, and

on

New York Feby 13th 5/1764

My Lord

As I know not that Sir William Johnson writes by this opportunity, I think it proper to communicate a paragraph of his letter to me, dated the 27th of last month It is in the following words.

"I am just now parting with a large number of Indians, from whose behaviour I have reason to expect a happy result. I assure you, it would scarcely be imagined, how sanguine they are, & how desirous their young men appear, to go against our enemies. The Chenessios are a very proud people, & I do not expect much concession from them. The delivering up some of their Ringleaders, which would be a reasonable Demand, will, I apprehend hardly be agreed to. The French, who were at the bottom of this affair, deserve to have their conduct strictly inquired into. The Jesuits are a dangerous society, which heartily wish may be abolished. Their sions in Canada would endow a Bishoprick, as well as small provision for several protestant Missionaries. The utility of such a foundation appears to me very evident in that

Country

Right Honorable
Earl of Halifax

country, where I think it would greatly promote the Interest of his Majesty, & soon increase the number of his protestant subjects. So far Sir William writes

I shall only presume to make a few remarks for your Lordships consideration.

The Indians every where are in great want of Ammunition, & are now sensible, they can not as formerly be supplied by the French, or otherwise than by us

The Indian nations are a mere mob, directed by popular leaders, who are governed by their passions with a violent inclination to war, & easily instigated to revenge, which is the Characteristic passion of Savages.

No friendship with such people can be depended on while they are under no fear of punishment.

The Chenussios (the largest tribe of the Senekas) have don the most mischief, have been guilty of the greatest cruelties, without any provocation on our part, but only by the instigation of the French while in possession of Niagara in their neighbourhood. The Chenussios were the principal inciters of the other nations into the late insurrection: & yet these people as part of the Five nations have continually received presents of us, from the first settlement of the English in this country to the present time. They still continue haughty & insolent & therefor may most properly be made an example to others of punishment. & probably this alone may be sufficient

Many think it most prudent to set one Indian nation to punish another as this may be don with the least expence & without loss of Christian lives; but it must be attended with great uncertainty, while it depends on the humour of Savages & cannot be so effectual on the minds of other nations 27

The Indians at this time will make any promises that they may be supplied with arms & ammunition: & yet I doubt much that the Five Nations can be persuaded to turn their arms against the Cherokees.

The setting one Indian nation against an other feeds & cherishes the fierce & cruel spirit of the Savages & while that spirit remains they will be always mischievous. If they can be entirely restrained from war for some years their fierceness will subside, & they may take themselves solely to hunting & planting, & thereby become most usefull.

I am of Opinion that a general Peace may at this time be made with the Indians by only receiving them on their actual submission. If this be thought eligible, steady measures for preserving peace become necessary & for securing the frontiers & traders from insults & rapine.

I flatter my self that your Lordship will excuse my writing my private thoughts, as Indian affairs for many years have been the object of my thoughts & your Lordship is at so great a distance

The Battalion of five companies, which the Assembly of this Province enabled me to raise has been compleat for some time past, & is now posted in the Mohawks country to keep open the communication between Oswego & Albany

I am with the highest respect & humble submission
My Lord

Your most obedient &
faithfull servant
Cadwallader Colden

1764
February Brethren.

The publick spirited Behaviour of your Brethren of Oneida, who are now at my desire going out in a large Body against our Enemies, will, I expect, have a good effect upon your Warriors, and I can have no doubt, that as they have put themselves under my directions, they will readily, and immediately follow the laudable Example of them, and this I recommend to your Consideration, as a matter of the highest importance, which will set your behaviour in the most favorable light before your Brethren the English, and be a means of Convincing them of the Reality of your repeated Professions.

Gave the War Belt, and Ended.

On which Adam their chief Sachem stood up, took the War Belt in his hands, shew'd it to the Warriors, and after exhorting them, and repeating the many Violences, and Murders committed on their Brethren the English by the Enemy Indians, desired they would make use of their Brothers Axe to that purpose, and therewith punish their Enemies, then handed it to a chief Warrior, named Kayendarungo, who immediately rose up, and sung his War Song, therein expressing his great Regard for the English, and that he would not lay down the Axe Sir William gave them, until the Enemies were crushed &c. — Then Kanadyoree Adam's son Chief of the Party of Oghquago took it up, and sung his War Song, & so it went round. — After which Sir William thanked them for the great Regard they Shewed for him, and their Brethren by their readiness in taking up the Hatchet against his Majesties Enemies, and after an encouraging Speech made by him to the Sachems, and Warriors, ordered them a Plenty of [illegible] — then told them that he intended fitting and setting out the Warriors the next day, in order to overtake the Party already marched to Oneida, and after that was done would give some Clothing to their Sachems, old people, Women, and Children, then broke up for that time, being 10 o'Clock at night. ———

10th On this day, Sir William sent, by five Onondagas, a Message to their Nation, acquainting them that he had received the General's Answer to the Chenussios Speech, w.ch was, that, if they were sincerely inclined to Peace, and would make such Satisfaction as the General expected, they might send two or three of their Chiefs down with their final Resolutions.

Three Strings.

11th & 12th Sir William Clothed all the Warriors &c. ——— Same day Capt. Butler returned from Cherry Valley with sev.l Indians from Otseningo, and said the rest would be here on the Morrow, except 30 who went back on Sir William's Message to them, viz.t, that he would not hear of any Offers from them, with regard to Peace, but from the Sachems of their Nation.

13th Asserundungas an Oneida Chief arrived here with a few more from Otseningo, and acquainted Sir William, that there were 140 on their way hither, and

are

1764

February — on their Arrival would wait on him, and acquaint him with their business — being served with Liquor, Provisions, Tobacco, Pipes &c they went to their Encampment. —

16th — The Indians having arrived, Sir William sent for them to Come to the Council Chamber — being all assembled, they by their Speaker Seneca George went through the Ceremony of Condolance for the sevl. late losses sustained, and then congratulated Sir William on his Recovery from his severe fit of Sickness, returning the Great Spirit above their most hearty Thanks for prolonging his life, with many very friendly, and grateful Expressions on that head. — Sir William then Returned the Compliment by Condoling their their Losses, and thanking them for their great Regard always expressed & shewn for him, after which, he told them he was ready to hear what they had to say. which is as follows viz. —

At a Meeting held with the Nanticokes, Canoyes, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Mohicans living along the Susquahannah, in all 270 — At Johnson Hall 15th Feby. 1764. —

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Capt. John Butler Interpreter — with two Conajoharees & some Oghquagoes & Schoharees. —

Thomas King, Speaker stood up & addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey. —

Give Attention to what we are going to say. — I speak now on behalf of the Sachims of Onondaga living on the Susquahannah, and their Brethren the Senecas there. they have always been firm friends to you during the War, and after it was luckily ended in your favor, they expected to reap the Fruits of Peace, as General Amherst then told us he would preserve it for the future, which we were glad to hear. but Alas! it did not continue long before the Ax was again used. — We have only to assure you that the Sachims above mentioned, are still of the same way of thinking, and determined to live, and dye with their Brethren the English. — A Belt 10 Rows. —

Brother. — As our Sachims have declared our Sentiments, I am now to tell you that eight of our Young People offer you their Service, and you may employ them as you think proper. — A Belt 8 Rows. —

Brother — We beg your further Attention. We have to acquaint you that our Women & Children have approved of our Resolution, and recommended to our Sachims, and Warriors to act a proper Part, and follow such Directions as you may think proper to give them, as they entirely submit themselves to your disposal. — A Belt 7 Rows

Then the Speaker, with a Smile told Sir William, that as they were all now in his Power he might whip them when he thought proper, and concluded, saying that as their Speaker only, he could not ensure that what he delivered was true or not; but hoped it was. —

The Seneca [illegible]

1764

February — on their Arrival would wait on him, and acquaint him with their buſineſs — being Served with Liquor, Provisions, Tobacco Pipes, &c they went to their Encampment. —

16th — The Indians having arrived, Sir William sent for them to Come to the Council Chamber — being all aſsembled, they, by their Speaker Seneca George went through the Ceremony of Condolance for the Sevl. late Loſses sustained, and then congratulated Sir William on his Recovery from his severe fit of Sickneſs, returning the Great Spirit above their most hearty Thanks for prolonging his life. — with many very friendly, and grateful Expreſsions on that head. — Sir William then Returned the Complement by Condoling their their Loſses, and thanking them for their great Regard always expreſsed & shewn for him, after which, he told them he was ready to hear what they had to say. — which is as follows viz —

At a Meeting held with the Nanticoks, Canoyes, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Mohicans living along the Susquehannah, in all 270 — At Johnson Hall 16th. Feby. 1764 —

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Capt. John Butler, Interpretr. — wth. two Conajoharees, Some Oghquagas & Schoharees. —

Thomas King, Speaker Stood up, & addreſsed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey. —

Give Attention to what we are going to say. — I speak now on behalf of the Sachims of Onondaga living on the Susquahannah, and their Brethren the Senecas there. they have always been firm friends to you during the War, and after it was luckily ended in your favor, they expected to reap the Fruits of Peace, as General Amherst then told us he would preserve it for the future, which we were glad to hear. but Alas! it did not continue long before the Ax was again used. — We have only to aſsure you that the Sachims above mentioned, are still of the same way of thinking, and determined to live, and dye with their Brethren the English. — A Belt 10 Rows. —

Brother. — As our Sachims have declared our Sentiments, I am now to tell you that eight of our Young People offer you their Service, and you may employ them as you think proper. — A Belt 8 Rows. —

Brother — We beg your further Attention. We have to acquaint you that our Women, & Children have approved of our Resolutions, and recommended to our Sachims, and Warriors to act a proper Part, and follow such Directions as you may think proper to give them, as they entirely submit themselves to your disposal. — A Belt 7 Rows

Then the Speaker, with a Smile told Sir William, that as they were all now in his Power he might whip them when he thought proper, and concluded, saying that as their Speaker only, he could not ensure that what he delivered was true or not, but hoped it was. —

The Seneca George —

Then Seneca George stood up and spoke as follows —

Brother. — I speak for the Nanticooks, and Canoys, and beg your Attention. — Brothr, we have now heard the Resolutions of our Fathers the Onondaga, and Seneca our Neighbours which gives us much Pleasure. — You are sensible, Brothr. of our Situation, — that we were settled at Otsenningo by our Father the Onondaga, who gave us in charge to follow what was for our good, which you are also sensible we have hitherto done, and you know that we ha always Joined you in every Enterprize you were concerned in, and do now declare our Resolutions to follow the Example of our Father the Onondaga, and Seneca, and this we speak from our Hearts. —

A Belt 12 Rows. —

Brother — I speak now for the Warriors, Women & Children of the Nanticooks & Conoys, who desire me to assure you of their Approbation of what their Sachims delivered by the forme Belt, and of their Warriors determined Resolution to follow your Directions to which they are greatly encouraged by the Women & Children &c —

A black Belt of 7 Rows

Brother. — I beg your further Attention, and hope you will excuse our want of Languag being but as Children. ——— Brother, — As matters are now circumstanced, we thin it highly necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to collect those Indians living at Wialoosing &c — who are firm Friends, lest they suffer with the guilty; and by collecting all those we can, who are well disposed, we shall become strong, and able to Oppose our Enemies. and indeed, we dont know but they are there by this time, having sent for them some time ago; & so you shall be made acquainted therewith. —

A Belt 6 Rows, mixt wt. Whi

Thomas King spoke next for the Cayugas as follows. vizt. —

Brother — Although we are but few here, owing to your Ordering back such of our Young foolish People (who were on their way with us hither) as had once acted against your People last Fall, occasioned by the Passion they were in on hearing the Loss they sustained of several of their People killed in Virginia by the English; I, who was more cool, considered our Loss of Men to be owing to the daily Incursions made by the Delawares, Senecas &c into our Brethren's Country, & put a Stop to any more of our Nation following the Example &c, and they who were once out, on their Return were sorry for what they had done, and were coming hither with a full Resolution to make satisfaction, until hindered by you, as you said you would not hear, or see them, however, I determined to see you, and let you know the Affair, and do now in the Presence of all my Brethren assure you of Attachment for you, and my determined Resolution to follow your Directions, and though I am but with three men here, shall be ready at any time to strik those who have been the Occasion of our losses, namely, the Delawares, Senecas, and Shawanese. I am a Warrior, and have no Charge of Belts, wherefore hope you will look upon the Strings I gi and what I say with them to be as sincere as if spoke with a Belt. — 3 Strings, White. —

Brother, — Our Women are heartily pleased with our Resolution; and give their Consent that

we

1764
February.

We Warriors submit our selves to your Pleasure. — Three black Strings

Thomas King spoke for the Mohicons as follows.

Brother.

We the Mohicons have now heard the Resolutions of our Uncles, and Brethren, and doubt not the Sincerity of them: We hope that you are sensible of our Attachment to the English, with whom we have lived in friendship from the beginning; and you know that we have lost several of our Men in the late War in company with you. We are still determined to live and dye by our Brethren the English, and in order to convince you of the Sincerity of our Declarations, we now give up our selves, and Warriors to your Disposal, and this with the Approbation of all our Women. — You will make an Allowance for our Want of Eloquence, having lost our great Men, and Speakers, and have now, but these two present, namely, Aserego, als Abraham, and Jachom, who being but lately appointed, are not yet so well qualified to Act, or Speak, as we could wish.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Seneca George then spoke.

Brother.

Here is present an Indian born at Esopus, who having removed from thence to Otenningo nine Years ago, where he is happily seated, has resolved to make you a Present of his Lands there, being 8 Miles one way, and 7 another, and begs you will accept of it: he is also of the same Resolution with the rest in respect of following your Directions in any Enterprize you take in hand, or set him upon.

A Belt 6 Rows black & white wth. Squares.

Thomas King spoke next by desire of the Onondagas, & Senecas as follows viz.

Brother.

The Business we have now met upon is ended. Having declared our Resolutions to you, and given our selves up to your Disposal, we have only to assure you that we two Nations above mentioned are sincere, and hope the Rest are so; if not, let the Shame, and Blame fall upon those who fail, or break their Promise, they having each seperately spoke their Sentiments, must answer for themselves. — We have nothing more to say, but to wish you Life to put an end to those Troubles.

Sir William told them he had with much pleasure heard their several Declarations of Friendship, and Promises of Acting agreable to his directions, for which he returned them many thanks, and assured them of the satisfaction it would afford to all their Brethren the English. — then told them as it was 10 o'the Clock at night, he must defer answering them till the next Day, when he would give them Notice. — Then drank the King's Health, and Success to their Undertakings, and parted.

At a Meeting

Message to their Nation, acquainting them that he had received the General's Answer to the Chenussios Speech, w^ch^. was, that, if they were sincerely inclined to Peace, and would make such Satisfaction as the General expected, they might send two or three of their Chiefs down with their final Resolutions. —

Three Strings —

11th. & 12th. — Sir William Clothed all the Warriors &c. — Same day Capt. Butler[1] returned from Cherry Valley with sevl. Indians from *Otseningo*, and said the rest would be here on the morrow, except 30 who went back on Sir William's Message to them, vizt. that he wou'd not hear of any Offers from *them*, with regard to Peace, but from the Sachims of their Nations.

13th. — *Aserundungas* an Oneida Chief arrived here with a few more from *Otseningo*, and acquainted Sir William, that there were 140 on their way hither, and on their Arrival would wait on him, and acquaint him with their business — being served with Liquor, Provisions, Tobacco Pipes &c — they went to their Encampment. —

16th. — The Indians having arrived, Sir William sent for them to Come to the Council Chamber — being all assembled, they, by their speaker Seneca George went through the Ceremony of Condolance for the sevl. late losses sustained, and then congratulated Sir William on his Recovery from his severe fit of Sickness, returning the Great Spirit above their most hearty Thanks for prolonging his life, with many very friendly, and grateful Expressions on that head. — Sir William then Returned the Complement by condoling their losses, and thanking them for their great Regard always expressed, & shewn for him, after which, he told them he was ready to hear what they had to Say. — which is as follows. — vizt.

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[1] Captain John Butler.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 16-17, 1764*]

At a Meeting Held with the Nanticoks, Canoyes, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Mohicans living along the Susquahannah, in all 270 — At Johnson Hall 16th. Feby. 1764—

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Capt. John Butler, Interpretr — wth. two Conajohares,
& some Oghquagoes & Schohares. —

Thomas King, Speaker stood up, & addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghijagey. —

Give Attention to what we are going to say. — I speak now on behalf of the Sachims of Onondaga living on the Susquahannah, and their Brethren the Senecas there. they have always been firm friends to you during the War, and after it was luckily ended in your favor, they expected to reap the Fruits of Peace, as General Amherst then told us he would preserve it for the future, which we were glad to hear. but Alas! it did not continue long before the *Ax* was again used. — We have only to assure you that the Sachims above mentioned, are still of the same way of thinking, and determined to live, and dye with their Brethren the English. —

A Belt 10 Rows. —

Brother. —

As our Sachims have declared our Sentiments, I am now to tell you that eight of our Young People offer you their Service, and you may employ them as you think proper. —

A Belt 8 Rows —

Brother. —

We beg your further Attention. We have to acquaint you that our Women, & Children have approved of our Resolution, and recommended to our Sachims, and Warriors to act a proper Part, and follow such Directions as you may think proper to give them, as they entirely submit themselves to your disposal.

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

A Belt 7 Rows. —

Then the Speaker, with a Smile told Sir William, that as they were all now in his Power he might whip them when he thought proper, and Concluded, saying that as their Speaker only, he could not insure that what he delivered was true or not, but hoped it was. —

Then *Seneca George* stood up and spoke as follows —

Brother. —

I speak for the Nanticocks, and Canoys, and beg your attention. — Broth^r^., we have now heard the Resolutions of our Fathers the Onondaga, and Seneca our Neighbours which gives us much Pleasure. — You are sensible, Broth^r^. of our Situation, —that we were settled at Otseningo by our Father the Onondaga, who gave us in charge to follow what was for our good, which you are also sensible we have hitherto done, and you know that we have always Joined you in every Enterprize you were concerned in, and do now declare our Resolutions to follow the Example of our Father the *Onondaga*, and *Seneca*, and this we speak from our Hearts. —

A Belt 12 Rows. —

Brother. —

I speak now for the Warriors, Women & Children of the Nanticocks & Conoys, who desire me to assure you of their Approbation of what their Sachims delivered by the former Belt, and of their Warriors determined Resolution to follow your Directions to which they are greatly encouraged by the Women & Children &c —

A Black Belt of 7 Rows

Brother. —

I beg your further Attention, and hope you will excuse our want of Language being but as Children. — Brother, — As matters are now circumstanced, we think it highly necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to collect those Indians living at *Wialoosing* &c — who are firm Friends, lest they suffer with the guilty; and by collecting all those we can, who are well disposed, we shall become strong, and able to oppose our Enemies, and indeed, we dont know but they are there by this time, having sent for them some time ago; if so, you shall be made acquainted therewith. —

A Belt 6 Rows, mixt wth. white

Thomas King spoke next for the Cayugas as follows, viz^{t}. —

Brother. —

Although we are but few here, owing to your Ordering back such of our Young foolish People, (who were on their way with us hither) as had once acted against your People last Fall, occasioned by the Passion they were in on hearing the Loss they sustained of several of their People killed in Virginia by the English, I, who was more cool, considered our Loss of Men to be owing to the daily Incursions made by the *Delawares*, Senecas &c into our Brethren's Country, & put a Stop to any more of our Nation following the Example [*of*], and they who were once out, on their Return were sorry for what they had done, and were coming hither with a full Resolution to make satisfaction, until hindred by you, as you said you would not hear, or see them; however, I determined to See you, and let you know the Affair, and do now in the Presence of all my Brethren assure you of Attachment for you, and my determined Resolution to follow your Directions, and though I am but with three men here, shall be ready at any time to strike those who have been the Occasion of our losses, namely, the Delawares, Senecas, and Shawanese. I am a Warrior, and have no Charge of Belts, wherefore hope you will look upon the Strings I give, and what I say with them to be as sincere as if spoke with a Belt. —

3 Strings, White. —

Brother. —

Our Women are heartily pleased with our Resolutions; and give their Consent that we Warriors submit our selves to your Pleasure. —

Three black Strings

Thomas King spoke for the *Mohicons* as follows —

Brother. —

We the *Mohicons* have now heard the Resolutions of our Uncles, and Brethren, and doubt not the Sincerity of them: We hope that you are sensible of our Attachment to the English, with whom we have lived in friendship from the beginning; and you know that we have lost several of our Men in the late War in company with you: We are still determined to live and dye by our Brethren the English; and in order to convince you of the Sincerity of our Declarations, we now give up our selves, and Warriors to your Disposal, and this with the Approbation of all our Women. — You will make an Allowance for our Want of Eloquence, having lost our great Men, and Speakers, and have now, but these two present, namely, *Aserego*, al *Abraham*, and *Jachom*, who being but lately appointed, are not yet so well qualified to Act, or speak, as we could wish. —

A Belt of 7 Rows. —

Seneca George then spoke.

Brother. —

Here is present an Indian born at *Esopus*, who having removed from thence to Otseningo nine Years ago, where he is happily seated, has resolved to make you a Present of his Lands there, being 8 Miles one way, and 7 another, and begs you will accept of it: he is also of the same Resolution with the rest in respect of following your Directions in any Enterprize you take in hand, or set him upon

A Belt 6 Rows black & white wth. Squares —

Thomas King spoke next by desire of the Onondagas, & Senecas as follows — viz^{t}.

Brother. —

The Business we have now met upon is ended. Having declared our Resolutions to you, and given our selves up to your disposal, we have only to assure you that we two Nations above mentioned are sincere, and hope the Rest are so; if not, let the Shame, and Blame fall upon those who fail, or break their Promise, they having each separately spoke their Sentiments, must answer for themselves. — We have nothing more to Say, but to wish you Life to put an end to those Troubles. —

Sir William told them he had with much pleasure heard their several Declarations of Friendship, and Promises of Acting agreeable to his directions, for which he returned them many thanks, and assured them of the Satisfaction it would afford to all their Brethren the English; — then told them as it was 10 o'the Clock at night, he must deferr answering them 'till the next day, when he would give them Notice. — Then drank the King's Health, and Success to their Undertakings, and parted. —

At a meeting with the aforesaid Nations of Indians at Johnson Hall on Friday 17th. ~~Feb^{y}.~~ —

Present as Yesterday

Sir William, by his Interpreter, addressed them as follows. —

Brethren of the sev^{l}. Nations, and Tribes present

I now meet you in order to answer your several agreeable and friendly Speeches made to me last night, and shall first begin with the Elder Branch. —

Brethren of the Onondagas & Senecas. —

It gave me much pleasure last night to find by your Declarations, and Promises that you are still as firm in your Resolutions of abiding by your Engagements as ever, and that nothing has been able to shake them. This I am sensible of from the many accounts I have had of the Measures you have been pursuing since the Commencement of the present Troubles, the fruits of which now appear by the good Disposition of all Indians in your Neighbourhood. I return you hearty thanks for the part you have acted, and the Assurances you now give me of following any Directions I may think proper to give you, and you may depend upon it that I shall make the properest use of your Offers & Service. —

A Belt —

Brethren the Warriors. —

Your Offers of Service are very agreeable to me, and you may be assured it shall be employed to your Credit, and the Reestablishing of Peace in our Country by punishing these rash, and wicked Disturbers thereof.

A Belt —

Brethren. —

I heartily thank your Women &c for their Advice to you, and their approbation of the Measures you have agreed to pursue; and they may rely on my taking such steps, as will (with the Blessing of God) greatly redound to the Credit of our friendly Indians, and restore Peace to their Minds, and the Country. —

A Belt —

Brethren of the Nanticoke & Canoy Tribes. —

I am much pleased at the prudent Conduct of your People, who (as I know they were settled at Otseningo by the Onondagas) acted right in following their Example, which I hope will be such as may deserve the Esteem of all your friends, and Brethren, whose Eyes are now fixed on your Conduct.

A Belt —

Brethren. —

I cannot sufficiently applaud the Sagacity, and Sincerity of your Women, neither, shall so great, and laudable a Spirit as they have now shewn pass unnoticed, and they may depend upon it I shall not forget the friendly, and judicious part they have now acted, nor neglect the Warriors, their Husbands, Brothers, and friends whom they recommend to my Care. —

A Belt —

Brethren. —

Your Proposal of returning to your Country as soon as possible in order to collect together, and secure those Indians of Wialoosing &c who are friends to your Town, is certainly right, and I hope they may be arrived there against your Return, so as not to prevent your going on Service when required, which you may expect, will be very soon, and I expect they will join you in such Service as may be required. the Unanimity which I have the pleasure of bringing about amongst the sev^{l}. Villages in your parts will sufficiently enable you, not only to defend yourselves against the ill disposed, but to destroy them, which I must strongly recommend to all present as the most certain Remedy for the present Evil. — I also desire you may be careful to keep up the Fire lighted for you at *Otseningo*, that the light of it may be seen far, and the Heat thereof may Warm many friends. —

A Belt —

To the *Cayugas*. —

Brother of Cayuga. —

I have with Satisfaction attended to your Speech, and could wish that these rash Young Fellows of your Nation, who Joined the Enemy last Year, had your Coolness, and Sense: if they had, it have been better for them, and their Nation, which is now censured for their Misbehavior. — I had always a good Opinion of the Wisdom of your Sachims; but if they consented, or were privy to the wrong steps taken last Year by these People, they forfeit it, unless they immediately make us full Satisfaction, and this, you will tell them, I expect they will do without much Delay. I thank you for your Offers of Service against the authors of our Troubles and I accept of them as well with the Strings, as with the largest Belt, well knowing your Attachment, and Sincerity. —

A Belt —

Brother. —

I likewise am pleased with the Behavior of your Women on this Occasion, and shall always consider them in the light they deserve. —

Three Strings. —

To the Mohiccons. —

Brethren of the Mohiccon Tribe. —

Your long Attachment to the English, and your Services during the late War, I am no Stranger to, nor to Your Losses sustained thereby; and you must be as sensible of our friendly Treatment to you. as I have taken a great deal of pains these several years past, and at a great Expence to the Government to collect you together, and keep you out of the way of danger, which your wandering Disposition, and these scattered Situations greatly exposed to you, it affords me much Pleasure now to see that my Endeavors have tended to your Happiness, and that you make the Example of your Uncles the *Oghquagoes* &c the Rule of your Conduct. — I have only to recommend to you all of that Tribe a faithful Observance of the Engagements you have now afresh entered into, and to assure you that it will be greatly to your Interest. — I am sorry for the Loss you express for the Want of Sachims, but hope the two you have appointed, (being men of Sense) may in a short time become able to manage your Affairs with all that Judgement, and Care which is necessary for the Welfare of your People; and I conclude with my hearty thanks to you, your Warriors, and Women for the Readiness expressed to join your Brethren the English against our Enemies, which I by this Belt strongly recommend to you as the best thing you can do —

Sir William then appointed three Sachims, namely Abraham, Joachim & ———— gave them an Exhortation thereon —

A Belt

Sir W^{m}. next spoke to the Esopus Indian as follows. —

Brother. —

I am glad to hear you are so happily settled at *Otseningo*, and hope you will continue there, as you are amongst good People, and friends to the English, whose Example will be of Service to you, if you follow it. — I heartily thank you for the Lands you offer me, but should be better pleased that you could dispose of it to some of the People in them Parts to your own Advantage — as I also do for your Offers of Service, and I Recommend it to you to be firm in your Resolutions, and not fall back from them, as some lukewarm People have heretofore done. —

A Belt —

Sir William then addressed all the different Tribes —

Brethren of the different Nations now pres^{t}.

Having answered your several Belts delivered me at this Meeting, I have only to add my friendly Advice to you on the present Situation of affairs, viz^{t}. — That as nothing but punishing the ill disposed Indians, now in Arms against us, can speedily restore Peace, & Trade, I must recommend it to you all who are our friends, and who have now offered me your Service, to exert yourselves immediately in the Execution thereof, which will be the surest means of convincing your much injured Brethren of your Innocence, and Disapprobation of so horrid a Plot. — Sachims, and Warriors, regard my Words and lose no time in executing my Directions. —

A painted War Belt.

On the Delivery of *which* the Onondaga Warrior took it up, and Sung his War Song. — next the *Seneca* called *George*, as also, the *Cayugas*, *Nanticokes*, *Canoys*, and *Mohiccanders*, The Purport of which was, that they took up the *Hatchet* for Sir William, and that he could use it against any Nation he pointed out, who was his Enemy, and not leave off till they had destroyed them. — After this Sir William Ordered them several Pails of Punch, Pipes, and Tobacco — & parted for the night. —

Thursday & Friday was spent in Clothing the Warriors. —

1764

Feb.y 17th

At a Meeting with the aforesaid Nations of Indians at Johnson Hall on Friday 17th Feb.ry

Present as Yesterday.

Sir William, by his Interpreter, addreſsed them as follows.

Brethren of the Sev.l Nations, and Tribes present

I now meet you in order to answer your several agreeable and friendly Speeches made to me last night, and shall first begin with the Elder Branch.

Brethren of the Onondagas & Senecas.

It gave me much Pleasure last night to find by your Declarations, and Promises that you are still as firm in your Resolutions of abiding by your Engagements as ever, and that nothing has been able to shake them. This I am sensible of from the many accounts I have had of the Measures you have been pursuing since the Commencement of the present Troubles, the Fruits of which now appear by the good Disposition of all Indians in your Neighbourhood. I return you hearty thanks for the part you have acted, and the Aſsurances you now give me of following any Directions I may think proper to give you, and you may depend upon it that I shall make the properest use of your Offers & Service.

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Brethren

1761

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Brother.— I likewise am pleased with the Behavior of your Women on this Occasion, and shall always consider them in the light they deserve.— Three Strings.—

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A Painted War Belt.

On the Delivery of which, the Onondaga warrior took it up, and sung his War Song. — next, the Seneca called George, as also the Cayugas, Nanticokes, Canoys, and Mohiccanders. The Purport of which was, that they took up the Hatchet for Sir William, and that he could use it against any Nation he pointed out, who was his Enemy, and not leave off till they had destroyed them. — After this Sir William Ordered them several Pails of Punch, Pipes, and Tobacco — Departed for the night.

Thursday & Friday was spent in Clothing the Warriors.

Sir William

1764

Fe February 17th

Sir William Johnson sent the following Message to the Stockbridge Indians Johnson Hall 17th Febry. —

Children —

The Reason of my not answering sooner the Speech you made to me at Albany last November, was on account of the great Hurry of Business I have been since engaged in with the different Nations of Indians. — I am now to inform you that the Western Indians who express great Sorrow for having made War upon your Father, have lately begged for Peace, and agreed to make any Concessions we shall ask. — the Chenussios have also desired the same, which is not as yet agreed to: but the Delawares, Shawanese, and others, still continue in Arms, for which reason, I lately sent out a Party of 200 of the Five Nations against them, and several others are preparing to do the like. — On this Occasion, I must desire your Service, and that all of you who love your Father, and are desirous to punish his perfidious Enemies agreeable to Promise, may come here armed immediately, when I shall return Belts in Answer to what you spoke to me upon at Albany, and expect you will give that Proof of your Esteem for your Father by going out against his Enemies in Conjunction with others of his faithful Allies in these Parts as you have repeatedly promised. — I must Observe to you at this time, and on this Occasion you had better bring no Women with you, and only such Men as are willing, and desirous to go to War. — I heartily wish you all well, and am.

C

Your affectionate Father
W. J.

To the Sachems, and Warriors of Stockbridge. —

O:

23d

At a Meeting held with several Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Nanticoks from Ganughsawaughta, Geghrighsaua at Johnson Hall Febry 23d. —

C

Present Sir William Johnson
John Butler Esqr Interpretr. —

Gaghwangeroras Sachem asked Sir Wm. if he was ready to hear, who being answd in the Affirmative spoke as follows. —

Brother —

We acquainted you last Spring, [illegible] to settle the two above mentioned Places with the approbation of the Sachems and Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscarora. You then approved of it, and desired we would take Care of our new Settlement, and increase, and that you would assist us, and help to keep the Road of Friendship leading there, open. We now assure you by this Belt, that we have done it accordingly, and that we are determined to continue there, and follow nothing but what is good for you, and our Interest. —

A Belt 7 Rows

Brother

dient for their Removal. I should be glad you would communicate it to me by the return of the Bearer, whom I send Express with this Letter.

I have asked General Gage's further protection of the Indians here, till I receive your answer.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient
&hble Servant
JOHN PENN

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 205, are listed the following letters, which were destroyed by fire: one of February 18th from William Darlington, New York, repeating a mention of money sent in charge of Maj. William Hogan, and informing that he sends up a butler, recommended by Lord Stirling's butler, and he has forwarded the letter for the Lords of Trade on the *Halifax* packet, Captain Jeffery; and one of the 19th from Witham Marsh about orders executed for Johnson, John Heath Mullis, a butler shipped with Captain Gage, who sails to the Visch-Kilns, bodily sufferings, the machinations of disloyal "imps" regarding the K——a patent, a new delay in the suit regarding his office, a scheme of the lawyers to exclude members of the established church from the profession, Quincey's *Dispensatory*, "which so particularly points out the proper Medicines for every Disorder," and French clover and La Lucerne seeds for Johnson Hall; with compliments to Brandt, Molly and others.

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df.[1]

Johnson hall Feb^{y} 19th. 1764

DEAR SIR

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency's Letters of the 31st ult^{o} and 6th. inst, and I am happy to find they contain your approbation of my Sentiments.

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[1] In American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; in the handwriting of Guy Johnson.

Several of the White men amongst the Chenussies are deserters as you observe few, or none having been taken by them, but there are some who have been prisoners amongst them for many years; The Fellow I sent to Goal was taken many years ago near Fort Cumberland when a Young Lad — by the Delawares & by them delivered up to the Senecas: he was never in our Service, but I know he will prove a dangerous enemy if he is ever permitted to return amongst them.

It is but Just that the Western Indians should discharge the debts due to the Traders, and I imagine they will readily agree to it when the peace is made, in which it can be stipulated.

I was all along apprehensive concerning the Stability of the Peace to the Southword; the war commenced by the Northern Ind^s. has probably hurried them on to begin sooner than they would otherwise have done, and I wish the declaration of the Creeks may be true. I have had two Letters from M^r. Stewart on that head, desiring my Sentiments. In short we seem to stand on such indifferent terms with several of the Nations that it will evidently appear our interest for the future to establish a good name amongst them, by every proper method in our power.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Indians appear as Zealous as I could wish, and that Six days ago a body of 200, with several Woodsmen & Ind^n. officers, marched for Oneida on their way to *Kanestia*, which they are if possible to cut off; I have directed next to fall upon the Delaware & Shawaney Castles about the *Ohio*, and as the place of Destination has been kept a perfect Secret till their setting off from Oneida I have great hopes of their being able to effect that necessary service. another party is now here which I shall be able to set off in a day or two; and more are Expected. Indeed I have great pleasure in finding that I shall be able in some measure to answer your wishes and Expectations concerning the Friend Indians, who had offered their Service the whole last Summer, but were not made use of till now, at present they may be said to be let loose, against our Enemys, and I flatter myself they will answer my most Sanguine hopes. To effect these necessary ends I have not the smallest leisure, Conferences are incessantly succeeding one another, and 'twill continue so a considerable time. The consumption of provisions & Goods are as unavoidable as necessary, & to prevent my being unable to supply them in the Spring, I could wish you would please to order up here as much as might prevent me from being obliged to send down, at a time when it is scarce possible to be got up from the badness of the Road here

It is highly necessary that the Chenussios should make proper concessions, & altho' the Six Nations have never given up any of their people, I have notwithstanding some hopes that the Chenussios may be brought to terms of that Nature, especially as I find that the 5 Nations, are unanimously inclined to us, & that some of their People have even declared to me that they wo^{d}. go against the *Chenussios* as soon as against any other people.

I mentioned in my letter of the 27th. that I Judged it too great a Compliment to treat with the Indians in their own Country, indeed was it not for the Expence of bringing them down, it would be probably best to treat with them here, as they all consider this place as their Grand *Fireplace* for Treatys of that Nature; but I am induced to think that *Oswego*, or *Niagara* would answer very well, because great part of the Chipeweighs, & Missassagas, live on the North sides of Lakes *Ontario* & *Erie* to which *Niagara* would serve as a Centre without being too distant for those who live in the Neighbourhood of *Detroit* & if we treat with the *Chenussios*, or any of that Quarter (which may probably be the case) no place can be better calculated. [*In this case I would beg leave to propose that Deputys consisting of the Chiefs of each Nation should only meet, the rest being of no great consequence, and that*[1]] At this Treaty wheresoever held we should tye them down [*in the peace*[1]] according to their own forms of which they take the most notice, for

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[1] Crossed out in the original.

Example by Exchanging a very large belt with some remarkable & intelligible figures thereon, Expressive of the occasion which should be always shewn at public Meetings, to remind them of their promises; and that we should Exchange Articles with the Signatures of the Chiefs of every Tribe; [*Some of The five Nations have but Three, the Western Indians several.*[1]] The use of frequent Meetings with Ind^s^. is here pointed out, They want the use of letters, consequently they must frequently be reminded of their promises, & this custom they keep up Strictly, amongst themselves, since the neglect of the one, will prove a breach of the other

In my opinion a Treaty of Offensive & Defensive Alliance would be the best, as we should then have a right to claim their assistance on occasion, & they would hardly ever desire ours for any thing more than Arms & Ammunition which it would be our interest to give them in a War with one another. That we should enter into this with each Confederacy against the other, which would put them more on their guard hereafter. That they should deliver up all prisoners, deserters, & Frenchmen (of whom there are several) amongst them, Engaging never to admit any of the Two latter into their Castles. That they should agree to the removal of the Jesuits whenever it may be demanded. The occupancy of all the French posts &ca to be left to our discretion & a free passage by land or Water to them, as also the Navigation of the upper Lakes &ca. The payment of debts, & free permission to all Traders to pass unmolested.—with regard to the Senecas, that they Guarranty the carrying place. I would add from the importance of *Ascrotus*[2] & *Arundiquat*[3] (both along Ontario) the former as a harbour for Vessells, the latter for Boats, and being a Convenient & near rout into their Country, That we might be at liberty to make use of them, or Erect places of security at them, whenever we found it necessary. That a free passage be likewise granted thro' their Country to & from Niagara when occasion required. That the Misisaga's &ca living on the N side of Ontario Guarranty the Communication down the R. S^t. Lawrence to *Oswegatchy*. That none of the Nations treat with the Shawanese & Delawares for the future without our knowledge & permission, & That all intercourse be imediately stopt between our Friends, & any who may hereafter commit hostilities (this they call shutting up the Road of peace) & that every Nation for the future shall on our requisition properly made deliver up, such of their people as may be guilty of Robbery or Murder, that they may be tried according to the English Laws. This may & doubtless will appear hard (& is contrary to the original Covenant) but is nevertheless a very necessary point to push and lastly that they ratify & confirm all their Engagements entred into by that Covenant, as well as those enterd into between them & the French.— on our part I believe it will be necessary To assure them of A Free fair & open Trade, at the principal Posts, & a free intercourse, & passage into our Country, That we will make no Settlements or Encroachments contrary to Treaty, or without their permission. That we will bring to Justice any persons who commit Robberys or Murders on them & that we will protect & aid them against their & our Enemys, & duly observe our Engagements with them.

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[1] Crossed out in the original.

[2] Sodus.

[3] Irondequoit.

These few Remarks I submit, with deference to your opinion, nor would I abuse the freedom with which you have indulged my Sentiments, but from my hopes that some of them will agree with your own upon this Subject.

I shall for the time to come give orders to keep each Department as seperate as possible. Capt Claus, set out for Montreal but was obliged to return as there was no passing the Lakes, I hope he may be able soon to go to his post —

I must beg the favour of your Certificate in favour of Lieut Johnson setting forth his rank, & that he is reduced, The Governor informing me that it is necessary in order to his obtaining the Lands agreable to his Majesty's proclamation

I am much obliged to you for His Majestys Speech, & the Addresses of both Houses which you were so kind to send me; affairs seem to go hard against Mr Wilkes. I heartily wish all unhappy divisions at home may be speedily terminated to the satisfaction of the Crown and the Subject.

The steps taken by the Friend Indians particularly the Oneidas & Oghquagas will I apprehend greatly expose them to the resentment of our Enemys, who may attempt striking a blow about *Canowaroghere*[1] & other of their Villages: of this they are also very apprehensive, and request protection for their Familys in their absence.— should the Enemy attempt this, they may probably come down farther, I should therefore be glad to have it in my power to issue such orders, or make such disposition of the York Provincials now at the German Flatts, as may be necessary on an Emergency [*and I am really of opinion that the posting at least one of the Companys at one of the Oneida Castles would give fresh spirits to that people, & check the designs of the Enemy*] pleas to pardon any Impropriety in this being well intended.

A Certain Christopher Strubble formerly a Deserter from Shirleys, who lived for sometime amst the Indians is a Prisoner in Albany Goal & sev^{l}. of the Justices &ca at the Flatts have applied to me to Sollicit his releasement; In case he is confined as a Deserter I think it necessary to observe that the General told me all such as came in & accompanied y^{e}. Ind^{s}. wth. our Troops should be forgiven, which Strubble accordingly did in 1759, & has resided on this River for two Years past.

After taking up so much of your time With this tedious letter I shall conclude myself
His Excellcy GEN^{L}. GAGE

INDORSED: Johnson hall Feb^{y} 19 1764
To Gen^{l} Gage, with Sentiments
on a Treaty of peace with the *Indians*
Feb^{ry}. 19th. 1764.

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[1] Oneida Castle.

to get Lands, if So, I certainly think [ ]
to Most of them.

[ ] Family with Sincere Compliments
D^{r}. Sir
Your Most Obed^{t}. & Ever Oblig'^{d}.
Humble Serv^{t}.
JOHN DUNCAN

SIR WILL^{M}. JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

FROM HENRY MONTOUR, WILLIAM HARE AND JOHN JOHNSTON

Copy[1]

Kaunawau Kohare, Feb. 21, 1764.

SIR:

The Bearer hereof please to deliver eight Dollars for which we war forc'd to do for the good of the Service, for a Hog for the Warriours to make a Feast as we could not do otherwase as'tha said it was a customary Thing and they hope Sir William would not make any Differance now, and please to send Paper and Sealing Wax up to their Priest as I have used some of his Paper and Wax. A Quire and Stick of Sealing Wax. Please to send no more, but we remain

Your humb^{le} Serv^{ts}
HENRY MONTURE,[2]
WILLIAM HARE,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

SIR WILLIAM

FROM HENRY MONTOUR, WILLIAM HARE AND JOHN JOHNSTON

Copy[3]

Kuana Wahohare, Feb. 21, 1764.

SIR WILLIAM:

After our Respects to you we must inform you of the Reason of our detainment here, at this Place, we being in great Confusion here ever since our Arrival for Reason why, because one Conokuiasi and one big Nichols of Oneida hast sent two Belts through the Six Nations to the Sinackess to tell them of all our Designs and force this Castle to likewise comply with their Evil Purposes, and one young Warrior called Wyyautaukeen from old Oneida has said he would very soon scalp some white People and then immediately fly to the Six Nations, and there is one of the Head Warriors call^d Cut the Pumpkin has sent Word he will meet us at Teurogoa to try what we are, and he wishes to see Jacob the Mikouder[1] of Stockbridge as he is so long a coming when he could have the Impudence to pretend to withstand him. Last Evening we received yours dated the 12th Instant[2] wherein we acquainted the Indians your giving your Love to theire Warriors and Chiefs and then your Desire of their exciting themselves in this Affair, depending which should never be forgot, and would redound unto their Credit hereafter, and your Desire of our pushing on and not delaying our Time in Things of no Consequence or Moment, and likewise the hearty Wishes of all the Governors and Chiefs of the Country and Prayer of all good People.

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[1] Printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, p. 247; see *Johnson Calendar*, p. 206; the original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

[2] Henry Montour.

[3] Printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, pp. 247-49; listed in *Johnson Calendar*, p. 206. The original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

The Answer of the Indians to your Letter:

Friend and loving Brother Wawaukaugee,[3] we return you Thanks for your good Will and Complement to us and likewise the Complement of the Governors and Chiefs. We should have been set out before had it not been for them Belts sent by Conokgorasse and Nichols as we had reasons to think what would be the Consequences that might likely attend us and this Body of our Enemy coming down against us, for which Reasons Brother, we must acquaint you that yesterday our Chief Warrior Cowaha set out for Onandaug in order to see if the upper Nations would come down at the request of them Belts and he to try his best to alter there Minds and send them back, and at his Return they imagen the whole Party will joyn us. However tomorrow Morning early we set [out] from this on our March for Auqquage and what Warriors have a Mind to joyn us to proceed and the rest to follow us as soon as Gowaha returns. These Indians desire you would send for these Fellows to know the Meaning of their sending this Belt and let some of these Indians come down also along with them that he may hear what they have to say for themselves. The aforesaid Cut the Pumpkin sent Word by Capt. Monture to come along as he would be very glad to see him, and we hope Sir William will hurry all of them that is behind to push up to Auqquage to joyn us so as in Case of a Retreat that we will be able to push on them again and indeavour to rout them. The Indians of this Castle request of Sir William that you would be so good as to supply their Women with Provisions if required at Fort Stanwix in a reasonable Manner and that what few Men there is left accordingly you will supply them with Fire Arms and Ammunition, and such Things as they will be short of in case of an Attack.

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[1] Mohegan. Note by Hough.

[2] See *Johnson Calendar*, p. 205, under date of February 11, 1764.

[3] Misreading, no doubt, of Warraghiyagey, Sir William's Indian name.

No more at present, but our Advice to you, to be on your guard in and on every Part of the Mohawk River, Schohary, Stone Rauby[1] and Cherry Vally. We remain your sincear and ever devoted huml Servts till Death.

HENRY MONTURE,
WILLIAM HARE,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

FROM JOHN DUNCAN

A. L. S.

Schenectady 23d. Febry. 1764

[ ]

[ ] favr. of 17th Inst. only, and Instantly Sat
[ ] your order ready, Some of which Sent to

---

[1] Stone Arabia.

[ ] think it will be best to Send A memorandum
[ ] the full Invoice with the last.
[ ] made, the rest will be put in hands, I hope
[ ] much, that by not geting your letter Sooner,
[ ] according to Expectation, but no time Shall be lost.
[ ]ea sure to hear so favourable Accounts of the Indians,
[ ] the world, notwithstanding the Misrepresentations
[ ]ld with great truth, That Indians can & will be
[ ] by Misconduct, which may be also, Said with
[ ] hand they are to be Govern'd & brought to any
[ ] as they ought, without fraud or deceit, which has
[ ] time past, till of late, and if everyone, even imagin'd
[ ] & certainly a great Many does, much better than I do,
[ ] Matter to Acc^{t}. for all our late disturbances, Nor
to Prevent the like for the Future [ ]
a great dale on this Subject, and [ ]
any one whatsoever.

Notwithstanding all [ ]
comes through the great hardships [ ]
yet that very reason Makes [ ]
and think it the very least thing [ ]
really So, and by being So, in all [ ]
where we cou'd not Expect to See any [ ]
been Sensible of this, and wou'd oftner [ ]
done my duty, had I imagin'd it wou'd [ ]

And if this weather continues, I [ ]
selves the pleasure to Visit the Pris^{r}. Some [ ]
in Acknowledging to be Sincerely Happy [ ]
of Your freinds, of which I have a [ ]
thro gratitude &c to be able always [ ]
So than he that Subscrib's himself

D^{r}. Sir
Your [ ]
Serv^{t}. at Comm [ ]
[JOHN DUNCAN]

1764

February 17th

Sir William Johnson sent the following Message to the Stockbridge Indians Johnson Hall 17th Feby.

Children —

The Reason of my not answering sooner the Speech you made to me at Albany last November, was on account of the great Hurry of Business I have been since engaged in with the Different Nations of Indians. —— I am now to inform you that the Western Indians who express great Sorrow for having made War upon your Father, have lately begged for Peace, and agree to make any Concessions we shall ask. — the Chenussios have also desired the same, which is not as yet agreed to: but the Delawares, Shawanese, and others, still continue in Arms, for which reason, I lately sent out a Party of 200 of the Five Nations against them, and several others are preparing to do the like. —— On this Occasion, I must desire your Service, and that all of you who love your Father, and are desirous to punish his Perfidious Enemies agreable to Promise, may come here armed immediately, when I shall return Belts in Answer to what you Spoke to me upon at Albany, and expect you will give that Proof of your Esteem for your Father by going out against his Enemies in Conjunction with others of his faithful Allies in these Parts as you have repeatedly promised. — I must Observe to you at this time, and on this Occasion you had better bring no Women with you, and only such Men as are willing, and desirous to go to War. — I heartily wish you all well, and am.

Your affectionate Father
W. J.

To the Sachims, and Warriors of Stockbridge. —

23d

At a Meeting held with several Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Nanticoks from Ganughsawaghta, Geghrighsaca at Johnson Hall Feby 23d

Present Sir William Johnson
John Butler Esqr Interpretr

Gagsuangarorus Sachim asked Sir Wm if he was ready to hear, who being answd in the affirmative Spoke as follows.

Brother —

We acquainted you last Spring was a Year to the two above mentioned Places with the Approbation of the Sachims and Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscarora. You then approved of it, and desired we would take Care of our new Settlement, and encrease, and that you would assist us, and help to keep the Road of Friendship leading thereto, Open. We now assure you by this Belt, that we have done it accordingly, and that we are determined to continue there, and follow nothing but what is good for your, and our Interest.

A Belt 7 Rows

Brother.

At that time we told you that it was with difficulty we paſsed the Road by you, being new and full of Briars, and other Obstructions, as also crooked. — You then with this Bel aſsured us that you would Open up that Road, and make it Straight, and good, so that it might be paſsed by with ease, and Safety. — As we were sensible it was a matter that was agreeable to you, we have therefore aſsisted all in our Power in keeping it Open, and aſsure you we are determined t continue it, and shall always have our Eyes fixed on you, and now Shew you your Belt lest you might imagine we were unmindful of our Promises at that time.

A Belt 10 Rows wth ye Road through it.

Brother.

At said Meeting last Spring you desired that we would be careful in bringing up our People Religiously, and not suffer them to Commit Irregularities, and Violence on the Properties of of any of their Brethren, as was too often done by the Five Nations, which was often productive of Quarrels, and ill blood between them, and your People. — We then aſsured you that we were determined to follow your Advice, and begged that should any of our People do amiſs, you would acquain us of it, and we would immediately endeavor to find out the Offenders, and make satisfaction: this we were the readier to promise, as we were sensible we had our People under Command, and being but few, their Crimes, or Misbehavior could not escape our knowledge. — Thus we have al done, and now Shew you your Belt to let you see we are not unmindful of your Admonitions, and our Promises.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Then Tyazawehe Spoke.

Brother.

The Person who spoke last Repeated everything that paſsed at our Meeting in the Spring 1762 so fully, that I have now only to acquaint you that we paid so great a Regard to what you then Recommended to us, that we never have given the least Attention to the many flying Reports which daily reach us from different Quarters, constantly expecting to learn what News was Stirring from you; at length, seeing so many different Nations going back & forwa to your House, and hearing so many different Accounts from them, we at length resolved to rise, an come to know from you what the News was, and what Occasioned such a Rumbling of the Earth, and we now by these Strings beg you will inform us of everything neceſsary for us to know, as we are determined to pay no Regard to the accounts given us by any other Person, and also to be informed of what News you have received from Home of late.

6 Strings

Brother.

We have finished what we had to say, and have only now to acquaint you of the Appointment of Oghswaghtagarat to attend, and aſsist in Council as a Sachem, which we hope will be agreeable to you. Ended.

3 Strings to be Returned

Sir William told them that as he was this day very busy in Clothing, & fitting out some Warriors of different Nations, he must defer answering them till the next day, and that he would Acquaint them when he was ready.

At a Meet

I should be glad if your Honour wou'd let me know if it is necessary to send a monthly Return to the Lt. Governor.

I am Sir your most Humble Servt

ROBERT McKEEN[1]

P.S. In Case of an Alarm my Men is always in readiness to assemble at the Place appointed for an alarm Post.

A monthly Return of Captain Robert McKeans Company of Provincials now lying at Cherry Vally, February 25th, 1764.

Present for Duty.

Captain, ...	1
Lieutenants	2
Rank and File, ...	50
Total, ...	53

ROBERT McKEEN, Capt.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[2]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 23-28, 1764*]

At a Meeting Held with several *Oneidas, Tuscaroras,* and *Nanticoks* from *Ganughsawughta,*[3] *Geghreghsara* at Johnson Hall Febry. 23d. —

Present Sir William Johnson

John Butler Esqr. Interpretr. —

Gagswangaroras Sachim asked Sir Wm. if he was ready to hear, who being answd. in the affirmative spoke as follows. —

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[1] "Captain McKean resided at Cherry Valley and early in 1776 raised a Company of Rangers for the Protection of that Place. He was an enterprising and fearless Partizan, and was mortally wounded in the Summer in 1781 in an Expedition against a Tory Band in the Border of Schoharie County."—*Ibid.*

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[3] Kanasowaga or Kanaghseragy, a Tuscarora castle. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names,* pp. 110-11.

Brother. —

We acquainted you last Spring, (was a Year) to the two above mentioned places with the approbation of the Sachims, and Chiefs of *Oneida*, and *Tuscorara*. You then approved of it, and desired we would take Care of our new Settlement, and encrease, and that you would assist us, and help to keep the Road ot Friendship leading thereto, open. We now assure you by this Belt, that we have done it accordingly, and that we are determined to Continue there, and follow nothing but what is good for your, and our Interest. —

A Belt 7 Rows —

Brother. —

At that time we told you that it was with difficulty we passed the Road to you, being new and full of *Briars*, and other Obstructions, as also crooked. — You then with this Belt assured us that you would open up that Road, and make it straight, and good, so that it might be passed by with ease, and Safety. — As we were sensible it was a matter that was agreeable to you, we have therefore assisted all in our power in keeping it open, and assure you we are determined to continue it, and shall always have our eyes fixed on you, and now Shew you your Belt lest you might imagine we were unmindful of our Promises at that time.

A Belt to be retd. wth. ye. Road
through it. —

Brother. —

At said Meeting last Spring you desired that we would be careful in bringing up our People Religiously, and not suffer them to Commit Irregularities, and Violences on the Properties of any of their Brethren, as was too often done by the Five Nations, which was often productive of Quarrels, and ill blood between them, and your People. — We then assured you that we were determined to follow your Advice, and begged that

Should any of our People do amiss, you would acquaint us of it, and we would immediately endeavor to find out the Offenders. and make satisfaction: this we were the readier to promise, as we were sensible we had our People under Command, and being but few, their Crimes, or Misbehavior could not escape our knowledge. — This we have really done, and now shew you your Belt to let you see we are not unmindful of your Admonitions, and our Promises. —

A Belt 7 Rows .—

Then Tyazawehe spoke —

Brother. —

The person who spoke last Repeated everything that passed at our Meeting in the Spring 1762 so fully, that I have now only to acquaint you that we paid so great a Regard to what you then Recommended to us, that we never have given the least Attention to the many flying Reports which daily reach us from different Quarters, constantly expecting to learn what News was Stirring from you; at length, seeing so many different Nations going back & forwards to your House, and hearing so many different accounts from them, we at length resolved to rise, and come to know from you what the News was, and what Occasioned such a *Rumbling* of the *Earth*, and we now by these Strings beg you will inform us of everything necessary for us to know, as we are determined to pay no Regard to the accounts given us by any other Person, and also to be informed of what News you have received from Home of late. —

6 Strings —

Brother. —

We have finished what we had to Say, and have only now to acquaint you of the Appointment of *Oghswaghtagarat* to attend, and assist in Council as a Sachim, which we hope will be agreeable to you. — Ended —

3 Strings to be Returned

Sir William told them that he was this day very buisy in

Clothing, & fitting out some Warriors of different Nations, he must defer answering them 'till the next day, and that he would acquaint them when he was ready. —

At a Meeting with the before mentioned Indians at Johnson Hall — Febry. 24th. —

Present Sir William Johnson Bart.
Guy Johnson Esqr. } Depy. Agt.
John Butler Esqr. } Interpretr.

Sir William addressed them as follows —

Brethren. —

I am glad you have treasured up, and Remembered what I said to you last Spring on your coming to your present Settlements, and also that you have entered into such wise Resolutions, wch. I hope you will continue to Observe. —

A Belt Returned. —

Brethren. —

You have done wisely in Repairing, and keeping open the Road of Peace, and I heartily wish you may continue to do so, and remove everything that is bad, out of it, which will be for your Interest, and Advantage.

A Belt Retd. —

Brethren. —

It pleases me much that you took Notice of what I said concerning your People, and of my Advice to prevent them from Committing Irregularities. — Continue to do so, and to Shew me by your Conduct that you are desirous to punish any People for their misconduct, and ill behavior. —

Retd. the Belt. —

Brethren. —

I am glad you have strictly followed my Advice by disregarding any idle Reports propogated by our Enemies, and I am well pleased that you have come to me at this time. — You are not ignorant of the unnatural War waged against your Brethren the English, nor of the Necessity our Enemies in general have been reduced to of begging Peace. — It remains now only to punish those bad People who continue against us. — for that purpose I have sent out large Parties of the Five Nat^s. and I trust you will give me a Speedy proof of your Attachment to the English by following the Example. —

A painted Belt. —

Brethren. —

I approve of the choice you have made of *Aghswaghtagarat* to be a Sachim in your Councils, and I heartily wish he may always attend to your Welfare and to promote your Regard for the English. —

Returned the Strings. —

24th. — On this day two Messengers arrived from Oneida with Letters acquainting Sir William of the ill behavior of *Ganaquiesa*, and *Nicholosera*, in endeavoring to stop the Party he sent out, by sending two large Belts through the Six Nations, desiring them to Assist also in stopping them, and to Rise against the English; — Whereupon Sir William wrote to the Officers not to regard any Steps they should take, but to proceed immediately. — Sir W^m. also sent 3 black Strings to call down the two above mentioned Chiefs immediately to answer for such Conduct, — at the same time also sent a very large black Belt to forbid any Nation interfering at their Peril, and to let them know if they did he would look upon them as Enemies. —

A Belt. —

Sir William sent another Belt to call the Chiefs of the Onondagas, & Cayugas here as soon as possible. —

A Belt. —

25th. — On this day Sir William sent by Thomas Wolfe a Letter (Vide Page 76)[1] with a bloody Hatchet to call the Indians of

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[1] Reference to page in Indian Records, Vol. 7. See letter to Stockbridge Indians, *ante* p. 68.

Stockbridge, and Kent to Join the rest of our Allies against the Indians now in Arms against him to be here in ten days. —

Eod. Die—Capt. Wells'[1] Son arrived here to acquaint Sir William of the coming of 180 Indians from *Chughnut*, and *Wialoosing* to offer their Service agt. the Indians now at War.

Sir William wrote by him to Capt. Welles, desiring him to Supply such of the Indians as were our friends with some Provisions, and to tell any who have acted against us, not to proceed, nor to give them Provisions, but to apprehend them, if he could distinguish any such

26th. — On this day Sir William dispatched two Indians to Oghquago with a Letter to the Officers commanding the Party, to proceed immediately against Sinsink, and the other small Castles in that Neighbourhood, and not to wait for the Parties who were yet here, and desired they would not be stopped by any Nation whatsoever. —

28th. — *Asserundungas* an Onondaga, and *Tagonadennio* a Cayuga with 28 Warriors marched from hence against the Enemy, and promised to be back here in a month. — Sir William gave him a Belt for *Ganughsadirho* al. *Thomas* a Mohock Chief. —

Same day Sir William Clothed 47 Tuscaroras &c, and 9 Warriors from *Ganughsawaghte*, also gave Clothing for *Tiagawehe* chief of that Castle who went alone after the Party, and some for those who were at home. — Eod. Die Recd. a Letter ℘ Express from Governor Penn concerning the Wialoosing Indians &c in his Government, desiring to know whether he should send them to him by Water by way of New York, or by Land by Susquahannah, as it was not safe for them to Remain any longer there. — Sir Wm. wrote to him to send them by New York in Vessels, to which purpose, he wrote also to the Governor there to allow them to pass that way. —

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[1] John Wells of Cherry Valley, captain in the second battalion of Albany County militia.

1764
Feb 24th

At a Meeting with the before mentioned Indians at Johnson Hall Feby 24th.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esqr } Dep. to Agt
John Butler Esqr } Interpreter

Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren.

I am glad you have hearkened up, and Remembered what I said to you last Spring on your coming to your present Settlements, and also that you have entered into such wise Resolutions, which I hope you will continue to Observe.

A Belt Returned.

Brethren.

You have done wisely in Repairing, and keeping open the Road of Peace, and I heartily wish you may Continue to do so, and remove everything that is bad out of it, which will be for your Interest, and Advantage. A Belt Retd.

Brethren

It pleases me much that you took Notice of what I said concerning your People, and of my Advice to prevent them from Committing Irregularities.— Continue to do so, and shew me by your Conduct that you are desirous to punish any People for their misconduct, and ill behavior. Retd the Belt.

Brethren

I am glad you have strictly followed my Advice by disregarding any idle Reports propagated by our Enemies, and I am well pleased that you have come to me at this time ——— You are not ignorant of the Unnatural War waged against your Brethren the English, nor of the Necessity our Enemies in general have been reduced to of begging Peace.—— It remains now only to punish those bad People who continue against us. for that Purpose I have sent out large Parties of the Six Nats, and I trust you will give me a Speedy Proof of your Attachment to the English by following the Example. A painted Belt.

Brethren.

I approve of the Choice you have made of Agshwughtagarat to be a Sachem in your Councils, and I heartily wish he may always attend to your Welfare and to promote your Regard for the English. Returned the Strings.

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1764
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A Belt Returned.

Brethren.

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It pleases me much that you took Notice of what I said concerning your People, and of my Advice to prevent them from Committing Irregularities.— Continue to do so, and shew me by your Conduct that you are desirous to punish any People for their misconduct, and ill behavior. Retd. the Belt

Brethren

I am glad you have strictly followed my Advice by disregarding any idle Reports propogated by our Enemies, and I am well pleased that you have come to me at this time ——— You are not ignorant of the Unnatural War waged against your Brethren the English, nor of the Necessity our Enemies in general have been reduced to of begging Peace.—— It remains now only to punish those bad People who continue against us. for that Purpose I have sent out large Parties of the Five Nats. and I trust you will give me a Speedy Proof of your Attachment to the English by following the Example. A painted Belt.

Brethren.

I approve of the Choice you have made of Aghswaghtagarat to be a Sachem in your Councils, and I heartily wish he may always attend to your Welfare and to promote your Regard for the English. Returned the Strings.

24th. On this day two Messengers arrived from Oneida with Letters acquainting Sir William of the ill behavior of Ganaquiesa, and Nicholosera, in endeavoring to stop the Party he sent out, by sending two large Belts through the Six Nations, desiring them to Assist also in Stopping them, and to Rise against the English; — Whereupon Sir William wrote to the Officers not to regard any Steps they should take, but to proceed immediately.— Sir Wm. also sent 3 black Strings to call down the two above mentioned

1764

February — mentioned Chiefs immediately to answer for such Conduct, — at the same time also sent a very large black Belt to forbid any Nation interfering at their Peril, and to let them know if they he would look upon them as Enemies. — A Belt. —

Sir William sent another Belt to call the Chiefs of the Onondagas, & Cayugas as soon as possible. —— A Belt. —

25th — On this day Sir William sent by Thomas Wolffe a Letter (vide Page 76) with a bloody Hatchet to call the Indians of Stockbridge, and Kent to join the rest of our Allies against the Indians now in Arms against us, & to be here in ten days. —

Eod. Die Capt. Wells's Son arrived here to acquaint Sir William of the coming of 180 Indians from Chughnut, and Owaloosing to offer their Service agt. the Indians now at

Sir William wrote by him to Capt. Welles, desiring him to Supply such of the Indians as were our friends with some Provision, and to tell any who have acted against us, not to proceed, nor to give them Provisions, but to apprehend them, if he could distinguish any such

26th — On this day Sir William dispatched two Indians to Oghquago with a Letter to the Officers commanding the Party to proceed immediately against Sensink, and the other Small Castles in that Neighbourhood, and not to wait for the Parties who were yet here, and desired they would not be stopped by any Nation whatsoever. —

28th — Sserundungas an Onondaga, and Tagonadonnio a Cayuga with 28 Warriors marched from hence against the Enemy, and promised to be back here in a month. — Sir William gave him a Belt for Ganughsadirho als. Thomas a Mohock Chief. —

Same day Sir William Clothed 47 Tuscaroras &c., and 9 Warriors from Ganughsawaghte, also gave Clothing for Tiagawehre chief of that Castle who went alone after the Party, and some for those who were at home. —— Eod. Die. Recd. a Letter p Express from Governor Penn concerning the Walosing Indians &c in his Government, desiring to know whether he should send them to him by Water by way of New York, or by Land by Susquahannah, as it was not safe for them to Remain any longer there. Sir Wm. wrote to him to send them by New York in Vessels, to which Purpose he wrote also to the Governor there to allow them to pass that way. —

Sir William Johnson delivered a Paper of Instructions to Capt. Henry Montour bearing Date the 9th of this Month, of which the following is a Copy. —

Instructions for Capt. Henry Montour —

You are to take this Party of Indians, and Woodsmen under your Command, and Care, and with the greatest dispatch, Secrecy, and Circumspection march them against the Enemy Indians living at Kaneth whom you are to use all means to destroy, also their Villages, & Magazines &c. —

On your March to that Place, you are to tell all the Friend Indians you meet, or see, February — mentioned Chiefs immediately to answer for such Conduct, — at the same time also sent a very large black Belt to forbid any Nation interfering at their Peril, and told them likewise if they did he would look upon them as Enemies. — A Belt. —

Sir William sent another Belt to call the Chiefs of the Onondagas & Cayugas here as soon as possible. — A Belt. —

25th — On this day Sir William sent by Thomas Wolfe a Letter (vide Page 78) with a bloody Hatchet to call the Indians of Stockbridge, and Kent to join the rest of our Allies against the Indians now in Arms against us, to be here in ten days. —

Eod. Die Capt. Wells's Son arrived here to acquaint Sir William of the coming of 180 Indians from Chughnut, and Wialoosing to offer their Service agst. the Indians now at War.

Sir William wrote by him to Capt. Wells, desiring him to supply such of the Indians as were our friends with some Provision, and to tell any who have acted against us, not to proceed, nor to give them Provisions, but to apprehend them, if he could distinguish any such

26th — On this day Sir William dispatched two Indians to Oghquago with a Letter to the Officer commanding the Party to proceed immediately against Kanestio, and the other Small Castles in that Neighbourhood, and not to wait for the Parties who were yet here, and desired they would not be stopped by any Nation whatsoever. —

28th — Assarundongas an Onondaga, and Tagonadeenie a Cayuga with 28 Warriors marched from hence against the Enemy, and promised to be back here in a month. — Sir William gave them a Belt for Ganughsadirho and Thomas a Mohock Chief. —

Same day Sir William Clothed 47 Tuscaroras &c., and 9 Warriors from Ganughsaraga, also gave Clothing for Tiagawehe Chief of that Castle who went along with the Party, and some for those who were at home. — Eod. Die Recd. a Letter & Copy from Governor Penn concerning the [illegible] Indians &c. in his Government, desiring to know whether he should send them to him by Water by way of New York, or by Land by Susquahannah, as it was not safe for them to Remain any longer there. Sir William wrote to him to send them by New York in Vessels, to which purpose he wrote also to the Governor there to allow them to pass that way. —

Sir William Johnson delivered a Paper of Instructions to Capt. Henry Montour bearing Date the 5th of this Month of which the following is a Copy. —

Instructions for Capt. Henry Montour —

You are to take this Party of Indians and Woodsmen under your Command, and Proceed, and with the greatest dispatch, Secrecy, and Circumspection march them against the Enemy Indians living at Kanestio whom you are to use all means to destroy, also their Villages & Magazines &c. —

On your March to that Place, you are to tell all the friend Indians you meet, to Join them, they were to expect no Trade with us, until Satisfaction was made, and Peace settled between us, — for which purpose he had given the Strictest Orders to all his Majestie's Subjects in those parts. —

4 Strings of Wampum. —

On same day Sir William Ordered Cap^{t}. John Johnson[1] to raise a Company of the best Woodsmen immediately, and to proceed with them to Oghquagoe, and from thence with a body of Indians against the Enemy Indians on the *Ohio*. —

Same day the Oneidas to the number of 84 men, and Women sett off from hence to their Country, who, on Sir William's acquainting them of the good Disposition of the Senecas, told him they would desire no Troops to be sent to their Town, as was Requested three days ago; whereupon he countermanded his Orders of the 17th. Ins^{t}. to the Commanding Officer at the *Flats*. —

A Cherokee Indian who was taken by the Ottawas, and made his escape from them to Detroit, and from thence sent forward, was this day delivered to Sir W^{m}. by a Soldier from Ontario with a Pass from Major Duncan[2] — his Name, Sam, son of an Englishman from .[3] —

On this day some of the Stockbridge Indians arrived to acquaint Sir William that 36 of their young men would be here to Morrow in order to set out against the Enemy, the Delawares & Shawanese.

21st. — Captain Solomon,[4] his Lieu^{t}., with 34 Warriors, 4 Sachims, & a Number of Women arrived; Sir William bid them Wellcome, and Ordered them some Liquor, Pipes, and Tobacco. — they then made a Speech to the Oneidas &c, that they were glad to meet their Uncles here on so good an Occasion, and re-

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[1] Sir William's son.

[2] Major Alexander Duncan.

[3] Blank in manuscript.

[4] Chief of the Stockbridge Indians.

joiced to find they were all unanimous, and firm friends to the English, and that for their parts, they were so fully determined to live and dye by them, they were now come to act against the Enemy, and were resolved to march under Sir W^{m}'s. Son, Captain Johnson[1] in quest of them. —

The Oneidas returned them the Compliment by telling them they were much pleased to hear their Resolutions, as they were of the same way of thinking, and determined to Convince the World of it by their Actions, let what would be the Consequence. —

P:M: *Sayenquaraghta* the Chief of the Senecas arrived, and acquainted Sir William that the Six Nations would be here this Evening: he brought with him an Englishman, a Soldier of Gamble's[2] Platoon taken by the Ottawas, his name Richard Kenedy, from Dublin: he got away from them, and came among the Chenussios. —

March 23^{d}. P:M: All the Onondagas, and Senecas arrived. — After Encamping, their Sachims came into the Council Room, and begged Sir William to hear a few Words which they had to Offer. — Sir W^{m}. in entering the Council Room saluted the Onondagas, but took no Notice of the Senecas. — when Seated, *Tyawarunt* the Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of Condolance usual on the like Occasion with two Belts of Wampum, instead of Strings as formerly, which was to shew in a stronger light their Concern for our losses, and for what the Senecas had done. — They then told Sir William, that as the *Cayugas*, Oneidas, Tuscaroras &c were behind, they would add nothing for the present, 'till they arrived.

Sir William told them he would return an Answer upon their two Belts the next day, and would, whenever they pleased, let them know the Reason of his calling them here at this time. —

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[1] Captain John Johnson.

[2] Captain Thomas Gamble of the 44th regiment.

23d. — On this day an Oneida Indian arrived Express from his Country to acquaint Sir William that they had received an account from Oghquagoe of a large body of the Enemy being assembled within a few days March of their Settlement in order to fall upon them, and yt. the Oghquagoes begged most pressingly he would send up a body of Men immediately to Sustain them, otherwise they greatly apprehended, and dreaded the destruction of that, & the other little Settlements in that quarter, who were all his firm friends. —

Sir William sent them Answer that the Company of Provincials which he had ordered some time ago for the Protection of their Settlement, were marched several days ago, and would be there in two, or three days, —desired they would have good Courage, throw up some little Works for themselves, and that nothing the Enemy could do would hurt them, — that his Son[1] with a large Party of Indians, and Rangers would also be with them in a few days, so that they would be strong enough not only to defend their Towns, but able to rout the Enemy, after which he was certain they would never more Stand to look them in the face. —

Eod. Die — A: M. Sir William Clothed 34 Stockbridge Indians, Warriors, who were to march the morning following for Oghquago, — Ordered some Clothing likewise for 4 of their Chiefs who were to return and for 29 Women. — Armed 28 of them in all. —

Eod. Die. — P:M. The Cayugas arrived, when they desired a Meeting with Sir William. — being asembled, their Speaker Tagaaia Stood up, and with a Belt of Wampum went through the Ceremony of Condolance — with the Addition of Opening Sir William's Ears. —

A Belt —

Secondly with another Belt they assured Sir William that

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[1] Captain John Johnson.

they were come to a fixed Resolution amongst themselves, and begged leave to speak first. —

A Belt —

Lastly with three Strings of Wampum let Sir William know that they would acquaint him with their Resolutions tomorrow, and that their Warriors would speak first. —

3 Strings. —

Sir William then told them that, nothwithstanding it was uncommon for those who were called to a Meeting to speak first, as they so earnestly desired it, he would indulge them, and desired they would speak their Sentiments honestly. — Then Parted.

THOMAS GAGE TO HENRY GLADWIN

Extract[1]

New York, March 23, 1764.

You will there be informed, I accepted of the Proposals of Peace, which the Indians of Detroit had made you, and I am now to desire, if you find the Savages amicably disposed, and sincerely inclined to conclude a Peace with us in earnest, that you would give them Notice in a proper Manner to repair to Niagara by the End of June, at which Time Sir William Johnson will be there to meet them. You will best know what is most proper to do, on such an Occasion, shall therefore add, that it may be necessary to acquaint them that the Representatives they send to this Business need not be apprehensive of receiving any Insults from the Troops which they will probably meet in their way, as when we find they are sincere in their Overtures the Troops will have Orders not to molest them, and they should likewise have Notice to collect all the Prisoners and Deserters which they may have amongst them, who should all be delivered up to us on this Occasion. If you think of any Proposals proper for

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[1] Printed in *Diary of the Siege of Detroit*, ed. Hough, p. 270; see *Johnson Calendar*, p. 212; original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

My Lord

I have the pleasure of communicating to your Lordships, an account of the Success of one of the parties of Indians, sent out by Sir William Johnson against the Enemy Indians, by the copy of a letter inclosed, which I received two days since from him.

This plainly evinces the great influence which Sir William has among the six nations: for it has been at all times difficult to make one Indian nation attack an other, when the quarrel was not their own: and if the Indians deliver up their Indian prisoners to him, to be disposed of as he pleases, it will be more than was at any time before obtained. In our wars with the French it was difficult to get the French prisoners from them, even after peace, & I think there is no instance where they delivered up any Indian prisoner.

The Five Nations formerly subdued the Delawares & in the Indian phrase put Petticoats on them, that is,

Right honourable
Earl of Halifax

Page (s) missing

distance on their way against some of the Settlements hereabouts; upon which intelligence they made an expeditious March to their Enchampment, which they surrounded at Day Break, then rushing upon the Delawares (who were surprised & unable to make a Defence) they made — them all Prisoners to the Number of 41 including their Cheif Captain Bull, Son to Teedyuscung, and one who has discover'd great inveteracy against the English, & led several Parties against them during the present Indian War — They are all fast bound, and may be expected here under an Escort in a few Days. —

The Indians of Oughquagey and Canowaroghere, the latter within 12 Miles of Oneida Lake, are very uneasy least our Ennemys should take advantage of the Absence of their Men, and destroy their Families, on which account they are very sollicitous for a Guard till their Men return, & I apprehend if their Request is Complied with, it will give new Spirits to the Partys, & encouragement to go on Service; I have therefore mentioned it to the General, and am of Opinion it may be easily done by Parties from the Provincials at the German Flatts

I am of Opinion it will be best to send the Prisoners to New York, as the best Place of Security, there to remain till something be done with them

I am with great Respect

Sir

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Febr^y^ 28th 1764

Dear Sir

I have Just received your favour of the 19th Ins^t^ as also a letter ℘ Express from Gov^r^ Penn representing the late audacious & wicked attempts of the Rioters to murder the Indians under the protection of Philadelphia, as also his apprehensions concerning their future safety there, on w^h^ Acc^t^ he purposes sending them by land thro this Government, or else by Water from Amboy to Albany, the former may Subject them to too many insults and hazards, and as I am well satisfied that should these Indians or any of them fall a sacrafice after what has already happened, it will prove highly prejudicial to our Affairs, as well as dangerous to the publick security.

I cannot avoid recommending the proposal of transporting them by Water to Albany, after which I shall dispose of them amongst the Indians here till matters are accomodated, if this is Judged adviseable a line from you to Gov^r.^ Penn will enable him to take y^e^ necessary steps without loss of time.

Whenever anything farther transpires relative to M^r^ *Lyddius,* I shall let you know it. I am told that one of his Sons has been lately thro y^e^ Country & a Justice of the Peace one *Friec* (who lives a little below Albany) to obtain Affidavits, for w^t^ purpose I know not, but probably in support of some of his Claims. *Isle La Motte* is supposed to be to the Southward of the 45th Degree of Lattitude, but perhaps on future observation it may appear in the *Quebec* Government, the Lands above the Great Falls on Otter Creek may be good, tho a good deal out of the way for a Small Tract. There is a small Peice of Land within about 3 Miles of Lake George on the Road leading from Fort Edward, Please to inform me whether it can be granted; but I find at the back of my Pattent here, and at ab^t^ 12 Miles from the River a Small peice w^h^ is an interval. I should be greatly oblidged to You, if you would grant it, on the Indians consenting thereto, Lieu^{t} Johnson will have a Certificate shortly from General Gage as you desire.

There are now Several Parties marched against the Enemy, one of them amount to about 200 Indians, many more are daily collecting to follow them. My whole time is occupied in Conferences, fitting out parties &ca The Indians will not be discouraged by the rigour of the Season. The parts I have sent them to, are the Forks & Branches of the Ohio, and Susquahana where many of our Enemies reside, & the Alacrity which our freind Ind^{s} manifest gives me great reason to hope I shall shortly have the pleasure of acquainting you that they have in a great measure destroyed & removed these dangerous Enemys who have infested the Neighbouring Frontiers.

I am
Sir
with the greatest Esteem
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
W$^{m.}$ JOHNSON

P.S. One M^{r} Tice of Schenectady has been mentioned to me a verry proper Person for a provincial Company. I must beg leave to recommend him to y^{r} Notice should such be raised, as He has served as an officer several years.

The Honr^{ble}
Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL March 16th 1764

Dear Sir

I have had the pleasure of your verry kind favour of the 9th Ins^{t}., and in addition to the Success of my first Party, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that another Party of only ten headed by Thomas King which I had lately sent out, met with a party of Nine Delawares who were Singing their War Song against the English, on which they imediately killed & Scalped One & took three Prisoners who are now on their way here, this is but a small affair, but as it is the first who has been killed by our Indians it will prove of some consequence & I have reason to expect good news daily from the other Partys.

The first Prisoners taken arrived here yesterday, & this morning I sent down 14 Men of them to the care of Lieu$^{t.}$ Co$^{ll.}$ Elliot at Albany, one of y^{e} stoutest remains wounded at Oghquagoe, & I was oblidged to give them People 5 Prisoners for their good behaviour others to the Oneidaes Tuscaroras Ondagaes & Mohawks & to detain four myself which I distributed amongst the most deserveing, to replace Persons deceased, for which purpose the rest were given agreable to the Indian Custom.

The consternation our Enemys are in on Acc^{tt} of our Employing Indians against them is verry great, and will I hope soon be the means of bringing y^{e} disaffected to our Terms. Near 400 Senecas &ca are comeing here to make some proposals. As the *Oghquagoes* are verry apprehensive that their Familys may suffer by the Enemy in the absence of their Warriors, I thought it verry necessary at this time to comply with their request of a Guard, & accordingly sent them an officer & 30 Men from the Cherry Valley & Scohare Garrisons, with 6 of the Militia, and the General having given me the direction of the Provincials at the German Flatts I have ordered Oghquago to be reinforced by a Detachment of a Capt$^{n.}$ 2 Sub^{s} & 60 Men, & sent the like Number to *Canowaraghare* a Village of Oneida's whose men are all going out agst y^{e} Enemy, these Garrisons for the Ind$^{s.}$ will not be required for above four or five Weeks, and will greatly forward the Service by the encouragement it will give the Indians.

I cannot but agree in opinion w$^{th.}$ the Councils that the Wialoosings &ca might give bad impressions to the rest, but I was determined, & prepared to guard against that and hoped to be able to remove any unjust suspicions they might conceive, haveing (without vanity I may say) a greater Influence now over the many Nations in our Alliance than ever. However, as General Gage informs me that he has proposed an Asylum for them in Burlington Barracks, I think it will answer verry well for the present.

Capt$^{n.}$ Duncan of Schenectady has requested I would represent to you his request whether he may have his proportion of Land, He sold out of the 44th Regiment, but thinks he may claim some Title on Acc^{tt} of the Service he performed last year as will appear from Lieu$^{t.}$ Co^{ll} Campbels certificate.

I only mentioned that peice in favour of Capt^{n} Johnson as it was an interval of no great consequence but as that cannot be done, shall request the favour of it on either the one Side or the other adjoining to the grants between *Fort Edward & Lake George,* if you will be kind enough to approve of this he will imediately send his Petition & the certificate he has procured.

One Lieu^{t} Hillyer has applied to me representing his haveing been a Lieu$^{t.}$ in y^{e} Yorkers for 6 Years, & begged I would recommend him to y^{r} remembrance for a Company in case any Troops are raised in addition to those in the Service.

I return you many thanks for acquainting the Ministry with the late affair by return of the Packquet as it is not in my power to write time enough being so hurried.

I am with the greatest sincerity & Esteem
Dear Sir
Your Most obedient Humble Servant
W$^{m.}$ JOHNSON

The Honr^{ble}
Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} COLDEN

David Colden (?) to David Ogden

Sir

Some of the Proprietors of Minissink Pattent have brought Ejectments against three Persons holding Lands within Evans's Pattent which they claim: the controversy in these Cases will be the same as in the Suit determined

1764
March

At a Meeting of the Sachems, and Warriors of the following Nations. Held at Johnson Hall. March 24th. vizt

Senecas
Onondagas
Mohawks
Coghnawageys

Cayugas
Oneidas
Tuscaroras
Tuteloes

Chenussios from 9 Towns
Monseys
River Indians.

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esquire — Depy Agt.
Justice Fry
John Butler Esqr. — Interpr.

Tagaaio Sachem of Cayuga Speaker, addressed Sir William as follows, after Returning Sir Wms. Belt of Invitation, Saying they were met in Consequence thereof.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

At the private Conference we had with you last night we informed you that we were desirous to Speak first to you, which you then declared to be not customary as those who had lighted the Fire, and called the Nations, should open the Conference, but being all of one mind, and determined, we beg to address you, and that you will give Attention to what our Warriors have to say. — 3 Strings.

Tyaanohita a Warrior of Cayuga then stood up, and Repeated all the particulars of the good Behavior of their Nation, and of their Readiness in accompanying our Troops from time to time, that when one of their People was killed at Albany, no Salve was applied to the Wound, notwithstanding it was promised — that even this did not exasperate them, but that lately after passing along the Frontiers, and being well treated, they were unexpectedly attacked, & several of their People killed on their Return from the Country of the Cherokees. that still their Sachems would not let them take Satisfaction that they were heartily sorry for the losses sustained by the Virginians, but were not accessary to them, and concluded with saying.

Brother, I have told you the whole Truth, and beg you will believe we are sincere, and that you will Speak with the same Candor, and Sincerity we have used to you — A Black & white Belt 9 Rows.

Brother, I again Repeat to you that I have Spoken with Sincerity, and that our Nations are not drunk, but have continued firm to the old Agreement, and to that end lest the Sight of our People's Bones who were killed should turn some of our Heads, I now dig up a great Tree, and bury them under it, so that they may never more appear being determined to abide by the Original

Agreemt

Agreement entered into between the English, and our Forefathers. — A Belt 13 Rows with a few black. —

Brother — Notwithstanding the wise Resolutions of our Chiefs, and their Design to take no Revenge for the late Murder of our Peoples, yet a Brother of one of those who were killed, was so much concerned thereat, that he went out, and struck some English, for which he is now heartily sorry, and we request that the Affair may be made up now, and no more thought on about it. — A Belt of 6 Rows. —

Brother. — We have repeated to you all our Transactions, and have in Consequence of it taken the proper Steps for Removing all Grief by burying the Bones of the deceased, and now with this Belt take the Axe out of your Head with which you was struck, desiring you may think no more of it, and begging you will believe our Intentions to be sincere. — A Belt of 8 Rows. —

Brother — I must again assure you of our Warriors good Intentions, and we have called the Five Nations here together, that they may be Witnesses of our Promise, and that we are resolved for the future to follow the Advice of our Sachims, and do every thing for the good of the Confederacy. — A Belt of 9 Rows with three Rows of black

Brother — By my last Belt we assured you of the Resolutions of our Warriors; — but we see with Concern, that you appear displeased, and therefore imagine that you have something that is bad in your Mind, which we are desirous you should not; as we now assure you all our Warriors are of one Mind, and will consult nothing but the Good of the Confederacy as you have often Recommended, and we desire you will do the same & undertake nothing rashly, as we shall have our Eyes upon you to see that you promote the Good of the Five Nations in Conjunction with our Sachims. — A Belt of 7 Rows 3 Rows of black —

Then Tagaaia stood up, and said.

Brother — You told us last Fall when the former General was gone home, that there was a good Man in his Place, but we find it otherwise as the Axe is made use of all about our Borders, and we fear he intends our Destruction. — We likewise find the Trade is stopped which was formerly open to us, and which all Nations expected a Continuance of. — A Belt 8 Rows white

Brother — We now deliver you a Belt given us by Onas, a Belt of Peace and Friendship given to us two Years ago at Lancaster to tell us he was peaceable. — though his Neighbour of Virginia, and he recommended to us to take care of the Lands of Wioming, and not suffer them to be settled by others, and in case of any Attempts of that kind, to give him Notice, and that if the People did not Remove on the second Notice, he did not fear with our Assistance to remove them, — We are now affraid from what we see that he is not that peaceable Man he pretended, and that he has deceived us, for which Reason we desire you will write to him about it, and let him know that we have taken the Axe out of the Asserogoa's Head, so that all is now Peace, and that the Cayugas were bent on nothing else. — A large white Belt of 18 Rows with black Figures

Sir William made them a very Spirited Answer to the foregoing Speech, representing the Absurdity of it, and his Disapprobation of it in the Strongest terms, which Occasioned them to remain in Council all night. —

the Chiefs

At a Conference with the 6 Nations March 24th. 1764.

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Present
Sir Wm Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esqr. D. Sy.
Justice Fry &c J Butler Esqr. Interpreter
The Sachems & Chiefs of Chenussio & other
Seneca Castles with a Number of Onondagas
Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, & Mohawks.

rio Sachem of Cayuga Speaker addressed Sr Wm as follows, after returning Sir Wm's belt of Invitation, & saying they were now met in consequence thereof

Brother Warraghiyagey

At the private Conference we had with you last night we informed you that we were desirous to speak first to you, which you declared to be not customary as those who had lighted the fire & called the Nations should open the Conference, but being all of one mind & determined we beg to address you & that you will give attention to what our Warriors have to say. — 3 Strings they are returned

anhheta Warrior of Cayuga then stood up & ~~said~~ repeated all the particulars ~~Brother Warraghiyagey~~ of the former good behavior of their Nation, & of their readiness in accompanying our Troops from time to time, that when one of their people was killed at Albany no Salve was applied to the Wound notwithstanding it was promised that even this did not exasperate them but that lately after passing among the Frontiers & being well treated they were unexpectedly attacked & sevl. of their people killed on their return from the Country of the Cherokees, that still their Sachems would not let them take satisfaction, that they were heartily sorry for the losses sustained by the Virginians but were not accessory to them, & concluded with saying

Brother, I have told you the whole truth & I beg you will believe we are sincere, & that you will speak to us with the same Candor and Sincerity we have used to you.— A Black & White belt 9 Rows.

Brother

I again repeat to you that I have spoken with sincerity, our Nation (are not Drunkards) have continued firm to the old Agreement and fo
End least the Sight of our peoples bones who were killed should t
come of our heads I now dig up a Great Tree & bury them unde
so that they may never more appear being determined to abide b
original Agreement Entered into between the English & our forefathe

A belt 13 rows with a few Bla

Brother

Notwithstanding the wise Resolutions of our Chiefs & their
to take no revenge for the late murder of our people Yet a Brother o
one of those who were killed, was so much concerned thereat that h
went out & struck one English, for which he is now heartily sorry &
we request that the affair may be made up & no more thought on

A belt of 6 rows

Brother

We have repeated to you all our Transactions, & have in
consequence of it taken the proper steps for removing all grief by
the bones of the deceased and I now with this belt take the Axe ou
your head, with which you was struck desiring you may think no
of it & begging you to believe our intentions to be sincere.

A belt of 8 rows

Brother

I must again assure you of our Warriors good intentions &
we have called the 5 Nations here together that they may be Witnesses of
our promises and that we are resolved for the future to follow the advice
our Sachems & do every thing for the good of the Confederacy.

A belt of 9 rows
with 3 Rows of Black

Brother;

In my last belt we assured you of the resolutions of our Warri
but we see with concern that you appear displeased, and therefore im
you have something that is bad in your mind, which we are desirous you
not as we now assure you all our Warriors are of one mind & will co
nothing but the good of the Confederacy as you have often recomme
& we desire you will do the same & undertake nothing rashly as w
have our Eyes upon you to see that you promote the good of the 5
in Conjunction with our Sachems. ——

A belt of 7 Ro
3 Rows of Bl

then Sagaaia ~~got~~ Stood up & said

Brother In consequence of what we told you last night, our Warriors have now spoke to you, & we desire you will regard what they have said & believe it to be true for if we went to deceive you, we should dread the resentment of the great Spirit, ~~&~~ We desire therefore you will take notice of what is passed & believe that our Warriors who hitherto sate with their Heads down, have now risen, & are determined to mind what the Sachems say & to assist them.—

A belt of 7 Rows wth. black Diad

Brother (after repeating what the Warriors said abt burying the bones of their people)

We now on our parts request you will bury the bones of your people who were [illegible]lled so that they may no more appear to you & give you uneasiness.—

A belt of 14 Rows.—
White with some black

Then repeated the cause of Sir Williams appointment, on acct of the bad behavior of the Albany Commissioners.— & said

Brother, as at the beginning of the War with the French you asked us to assist we thought it better to remain Neuter & Continue at peace We now assure you that the same are our sentiments at this time & we desire you will take notice of what we have said.

A Belt of 7 Rows

Brother

You told us last fall when the former General went home that ~~we~~ there was a very good Man in his place, ~~&~~ but we find it otherwise, as we see the Axe is made use of all round our borders, & we fear he intends our destruction; we likewise find the Trade is stopped which was formerly open to us & which all Nations expected a Continuance of.—

A belt 8 Rows, white

Brother We now deliver you a belt Given us by Onas, a belt of peace and friendship given us two years ago at Lancaster & tells he was peacable tho ~~his~~ Neighbour of Virginia & he recommended it to us to take care of the Lands of Wiomens & not suffer them to be settled by others, but give him notice of it, and that if the people did not remove at the second notice he did not fear with ~~their~~ our Assistance to run over them, — We are now assured from what we see that he is not that peaceable Man he pretended, & that he has deceived us for which reason we desire you will write to him about it & let him know we have taken the Axe out of Ossarego's head so that all is now peace & that the Cayugas were bent on nothing else

A large white belt of 18 Rows
with black figures —

Sir William made them a very [illegible] answer to the foregoing representing the absurdity of what they had said, and his disapprobation of it in the strongest terms, which occasioned them to remain in Council all Night.

25th The Chiefs waited on him & assured him that the Speaker had not delivered their sentiments they being desirous to be ruled in every thing by him, therefore desired him not to take no notice of what had been said, and begged his Attention to what the Senecas had to ~~answer~~ offer pursuant to his proposals

At a meeting with all the Nations
Present as before —

The Onondaga Speaker
addressed Sr William

Brother Warraghiyagey Yesterday all the Nations assembled when the [illegible] branch of the Confederacy spoke to you for which ~~you~~ we desire now [illegible] that you will take no notice of what passed at that time but that you will harken to what the Senecas have now to say and make an allowance for their ignorance without taking offence at them —

Then Sayenqueraghta a Seneca of Kanadasego stood up & said

Brother We give the Great Spirit thanks for our Meeting you this day. We found that what was said yesterday proved disagreeable to you for which reason with this String we remove it from your memory, & we now open your Ears & clear your throat that you hear what We have to offer & that you give us a friendly answer to it. — 3 Strings

Brother

We have frequently thought of the good & peaceable advice of your younger us, and on our Four Brothers recommending peace to us we unanimously determined to ~~make peace~~ come into it, as considering the fatal effects of War, & the consequences which must attend the same to the prejudice of our Familys & posterity; I am therefore now to assure you of Our Warriors desire for peace which we earnestly request and are very sincere in

A belt. 6 Rows

Brother

At your desire, I went to make Our people come into reason when the Cayugas wanted us to come down first without consulting them all but we did not chuse to do so but went to Chenussio & Consulted all our people that we might know their Unanimous Sentiments, which we now acquaint you with, & desire you may believe we are determined for the future to do nothing but for the publick good.

A belt 8 Rows

Brother

I desire your Serious attention to what I have now to inform you concerning the Resolutions of all our people made at home, not altered upon the Road, as some people have lately done. we having seriously considered our old Agreements & how dear Brethren ought to be to one another, are determined to abide by the same, & once more take hold of the Covt Chain which we will keep fast, We know the Great King is the head of these matters, & the Governor & General here under him, & as we apprehend them well disposed we heartily rejoyce at it — & Will agree to any thing you desire —

A belt 12 Rows

Brother

We are now to assure you that we are sincerely bent on what is good & that our Warriors are resolved hereafter to lend their assistance to our Sachems for the promoting peace & the good of both the English and ourselves & as we are ~~the~~ the Door of the Confederacy to the Westward, as our Brothers the Mohocks are on your side, we now acquaint all the Nations that we make a new Door at Chenussio for the benefit of the publick

A belt of 15 Rows with 2 black figures

Brother

Our Younger Brothers of Cayuga yesterday buried the Axe they had struck you with, but they did not cause a stream to run under the Tree so as to carry it away, we now take the Axe with which we struck you at the instigation of the French and we bury it under the same Tree that of the Cayugas causing a great Stream to run under the Tree, carrying the Axe into the Ocean so that it may no more be found

Belt 11 rows Black & White

Brother

With this belt we gather up the bones of both your people & ours whom were killed & bury them & we desire your assistance therein & also in whatever was said yesterday by the Cayugas that nothing may be [illegible] [illegible] therein, & that the Tree may flourish & spread over it —

Belt 7 Rows —

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up & said

Brother I now speak on behalf of our Nation, & lay before you our entire Satisfaction that affairs are so far amicably settled which we took no small pains to effect, and as we hear there is a good General below we desire you will so correspond with him to get matters happily settled —

Belt 8 Rows, black with White Diamonds —

Next Sagoaia of Cayuga spoke as follow

Brother, I speak in behalf of the Cayugas, who spoke yesterday in a manner that we plainly saw displeased. We therefore beg you will not think seriously at it as none of the Confederacy ever spoke so before, & we were instigated thereto by the Evil Spirit, we shall now speak farther to you thereon —

After him Sequaresera a Sachem of Canasharagey spoke

Brother When the head warrior of the Cayugas spoke to you yesterday he made use of words contrary to our intentions, but the Sachems afterwards spoke and made many mistakes, saying things which were not agreed upon, which must have been occasioned by the Evil Spirit. We beg therefore you'll excuse & blot out such parts as were disagreeable. With this belt we wash your inside & clean it from the remembrance thereof, and also bury the words which displeased you in the same Tree with the Axe.

[illegible] Belt, 15 Rows [illegible]
Black Diamonds

new ~~Brother~~

~~Together~~
Then Sequareesere spoke to the Onondagas, Senecas & Mohocks repeated the old agreement & thanked them, for their adherence to it & for what they had said —

Brethren

Ge

a re [illegible]

I am [illegible]

and from

[illegible] away

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of this General

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unnecessary

only with that

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teren of Onondaga

e turn you thanks for ye Concern shewn by
[illegible] the Loses & Do by these 2 Belts of
m [illegible] Condole the Loses by [illegible] among ye
Loses [illegible] the [illegible] & also
the Blood of the Deceased People and [illegible]
as to admit another Grief or Concern —

2 Belts

[illegible] of Cayuga

I am also thankfull to you for ye part
acted on this occasion, and do on my part
ondole the late loses by Sickness & otherwise.

1 Belt —

en Chiefs & Warriors of Cayuga

The [illegible] you came at ye Nations
to the [illegible] [illegible] proofs of the ~~[illegible]~~ advantage
[illegible] the [illegible] of the late War, and ye [illegible]
the treatment [illegible] Warriors & those of other
[illegible] last [illegible] the back [illegible]
well [illegible], but [illegible] know I am sensible of
[illegible]
[illegible] at [illegible] know. but as the design
al [illegible] is to [illegible] all Nations, the best
sible for our Mutual Interest, is to avoid all
y Altercation, and recriminations on what is said
that every thing transacted at this time may turn out to your Interest,

2 Belts

Brethren of ye Warriors of [illegible] —

I am glad your heads did not grow giddy by ye [illegible] losses sustained at ye back of Virginia. Indeed it would be wrong & look bad if they did, as it was not a concerted thing of ye government, but I have reason to think much owing to your indiscretion. You were right in burying the bones of ye People lost there, so deep as never to be seen, & do the same [illegible] the [illegible] of the English, & hope that nothing of the kind [illegible] [illegible] happen again as it would probably shake that [illegible] Chain wh. you now promise to abide by. —

A Belt

Brother

I am greatly surprised to hear after what you said in the foregoing Belt that any of ye Peoples most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has sent thro' yr own Means [illegible] the [illegible] parts of Virginia upon inoffensive People in another government. You say now you are sorry for it, that is poor satisfaction to His Majesty [illegible] to the injured friends of the murdered. — I therefore expect that you will at least act against his Majesty's Enemies, & convince us thereby of your contrition. —

A Belt —

Brethren

Your [illegible] of ye Wound of your Head is a Custom [illegible] used among them, but will appear very trifling recompence to the [illegible] publick for what you have done, unless [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conditions.

A Belt —

Brethren The Several [illegible] assurances wh. you have now given me of yr. future good intentions [illegible] [illegible] as is also yr. promise now made in ye presence of the 5 Nations & Visitors of [illegible] in every thing for ye good of the Confederacy, I must recommend it to you & them to regard my present proposed conditions on that head. —

A Belt —

Brethren

Your Observations on my uneasiness of mind is as true as is the cause of it, and I must tell you that nothing but the six Nations following my advice at this time can remove it, or make you a happy or considerable People, and I rejoice that you would with ye last [illegible] have offered me the service of the Warriors to be employed against our common Enemies.

A Belt

Brethren the Chiefs of Cayugaes

I am glad to hear yr Warriors are unanimous, and determined now to assist you all in their power in your Councils, and I wish your Councils may be directed by prudence Wisdom & Sincerity — You have said some other things with this Belt, wch for yr credit I think proper to leave them unanswered. — I therefore return you your Belt —

A Belt

Brethren as you have buried ye Bones of yr People lately slain, so that they may no more be seen or give you concern, I hope you will take better care for the time to come, and save your People for a better purpose.

I do also bury the Bones of those who dropped by yr means, so that ye sight of them may not raise a resentmt in our breasts wch must prove fatal to your Nation. I wish there ~~may~~ never may any thing of ye kind happen again.

A Belt

Brethren the Neutrality you entered into the last War was not to yr credit had you even kept it, nor was it agreeable to the old Agreement you now talk so much of, & pretend to understand so well, but I am sorry to tell you that I see you twist, & wrench ye Chain any way that suits your purpose, so that at last it must break. ye talking of a Neutrality at this time when yr Elder ~~brother~~ & younger Brothers are acting otherwise it seems very bad and ill since the ... as well as yr own People a very unfavourable opinion of your Sincerity & friendship, — wherefore I advise you as yr friend to consider well wt you are about, & act as a Brothers should, & you have wise Heads amongst You if properly employed. —

A Belt

Brothers, Your charge against ye present Commd is very ill founded, He is known & allowed by all who are acquainted wth him & his character to be a very Honest & well meaning Man, at the same time He will not be trifled with, nor favour those who are Enemies to his King & Country. As for ye Rangers flying about yr borders on the outskirts of yr Country as you call it, they will only cut off the rotten branches, I am surprised that you who are a sensible People should think of finding fault with ye Genl for prohibiting Trade with our Enemies, it is forbid & made Death by ye Fundamental Laws of our Country, & were You, ~~at~~ Who have no such Laws or punishment to dread, as we have in such cases, at War, I am certn even you would not trade with nor supply yr open Enemies with the least triffle whatsoever, but put them to death should they come to ask a thing of the kind, & why you should expect it from us I can't account for, as I am certain you can't, nor don't think us void of an equal share at least of Sense with you. — I have only to add that it is not in my power, neither is it my inclination, that the least Trade should be allowed to any of our Enemies, before they make proper satisfaction, & peace be confirmed & ratified. —

A Belt

Brothers

This Belt you showed me, wch you say you received at ye last Treaty held at Lancaster from Onas or ye Govr of Philada I have nothing to do with, this I am certain of, that, had not some of the Nations to whom ye Belt was given made war upon his People, He would remain friendly & peaceable with em, but as his out Settlers have been drove off their Farms & many of them inhumanly murdered without any cause, you cannot think that he will sitt still, & hold his Head down to be struck, no he is preparing to do himself Justice, as are ye rest of ye Governours. returned the large Belt —

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Sachims & Warriors of the Seneca Nation

~~I thank you~~ By removing the uneasiness from my mind occasioned by the foolish behaviour of the Cayugas the Day before [illegible] well, and let you know that I forgive them for their silly behaviour. ~~My Ears are clear to hear, & as is my heart~~ I thank you for clearing my Ears & throat, which indeed required it, having been stuffed up with so many evil reports of you this time past, that I could scarce hear you, or speak upon.

Union — 3 strings

I wish with your Belt, that you had paid a timely regard to what I so long & so often recommended to you; if you had, it would have prevented the late Bloodshed, & given [illegible] great ~~trouble~~ trouble to the rest of the Nations & to me in particular. However if you are sincere now & heartily repent of your Wickedness & folly, it will make proper satisfaction, & pay it is not in yr. power such as the General desires, it may be forgiven.

A Belt

You was kind & friendly in ye Cayugas and other Nations to interfere, and it would be madness in you not to hearken to their admonitions. You were right not to come down here before you could with certainty deliver the unanimous sentiments of all the disaffected Villages, and as you declare them to be sincere, I shall pay the more attention to them.

A Belt

~~Your abiding by the resolutions wh. you made~~ in yr. Council at Home, and not altering them as others have done by the road is what all Honest or well meaning People should do and are such, as should be chiefly depended upon, Yet I expect that you have sufficient authority to alter or amend yr. resolutions, as circumstances may require at this Meeting.

It would have been much to yr. Credit & the Credit had you considered in time how dear the Keeping it ought to be to the [illegible] & Its time held fast ye Covt. Chain, wh. was ye greatest & only security the Six Nations could have for continueing a Happy People.

(199) [illegible] given determined to lay [illegible]
If [illegible] demand them, I must tell you that it will be disregarded
You comply with the Generals demands, wh. to me appear so reasonable that [illegible] will not hesitate a moment in complying with them & think yourselves happy in having so easy Terms.

A [illegible]

Your repeated Assurances of the good and peaceable Intentions of your Nations & their resolution [illegible] their assistance to their [illegible] for the preserving Peace for the time to come is agreeable to me, and is what will prove more to the Interest of all the other Nations than War with the English, who are too powerfull to be hurt much by any Nation or Nations of the World, much less any Nation or Nations of Indians. I am surprised your People otherwise did not consider before they plunged themselves into such Danger & Difficulties.
I shall ~~be [illegible]~~ ready when matters are settled between you & us to lend a helping hand in making a good Road [illegible] for the use of all friendly Indians.

A Belt

Your taking the Hatchet out of my Head, & burying it in a deep Hole of running Water wh. is to carry it so far as never more to be found is known an old [illegible] you made use of before, but to Us, it is no manner of recompense for the cruelties committed by you on our inoffensive People & his Majestys Troops destroyed another way. & your attributing your late conduct to the instigation of the Bad Spirit or the Devil, is a very lame excuse the [illegible] regard for the English, and the engagements so solemnly entered into with them in your Treaties & covenants would have been stronger than the Devil or the French, to do what you have done.

[illegible] Belts to [illegible]

Your delivering us & burying the bones of those of our People murdered by you, is known also your [illegible] before, but [illegible] sufficient [illegible] satisfaction besides this it will not answer.

Brethren of Onondaga,

The satisfaction you expressed at ye Senecas Submission, & the Steps taken by them at this Meeting towards an Accommodation, shows I am convinced your desire of Peace, & the regard you have for ye Brethren which has very strongly manifested itself by all ye actions since the commencement of the present Hostilities & for which I am to thank you, as I am convinced it was well tho not very judiciously intended. — I have & shall continue to use my utmost endeavours for ye restoration of Peace in a proper Manner, & by this Belt I assure you of my resolution for that End. ——

A Belt.

Brethren of Cayuga, I am sorry you have been of ye indiscreet behaviour [illegible] been under ye necessity of using so much reason as I [illegible] at ye last meeting [illegible]. I hope you will for the time to come, be more prudent & cautious in ye Decisions & carefull in ye Councils: — then you will be under no necessity of taking up so much [illegible] & my time [illegible] —

With this Belt I have washed away all uneasiness from my mind, do the same by your Brethren so that nothing ill may remain within you. —

A Belt —

(201) Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneydas, Cayugas & Tuscarora—

!

You too all know the nature of the terms on which we stand with our Enemys, as also the Resolutions of the General & all the Governors to bring them to proper punishment and a thorough sense of their Crimes which only will secure peace to us and our Children hereafter. Therefore as Friends & Allies in whose Esteem I confide, and who are obliged by your Engagements to resent the Cruelty & injury as well as Violation I now give you this English Axe, the Edge of which is Strong & Sharp to be made use of against our Enemys in Conjunction with our Troops, and as I am your Friend & know your true interest I Expect that all those who call themselves Friends of the State ~~will immediately~~ and who hope for our favour & Esteem will immediately take it up, and make a good use of it against all those who have so unjustly made War upon our Brothers & thereby brought a reflection upon the name of Indians which can only be removed by your good behaviour and readiness to obey the General's desire.

Gave the War Belt above a Fathom long, & 9 — Rows wide & the Axe worked thereon —

Then the Sachems & Chiefs having [illegible], Attended by [illegible] — [illegible] in answer [illegible] — Here comes in the ~~Whole~~ rest of the proceedings of that Meeting—

Proceedings at a Conference with the Depys. from Chenussio,

Sachems Warriors of

When you came down last Fall to make some offers of peace to me I then acquainted you that I should lay your request before the General, but that they would not be accepted of, unless you agreed to proper terms of concession. I accordingly wrote a Letter to the Genl. concerning it who has directed me to acquaint you with the only Terms on which you will be admitted into a Pacification —

As you must all remember it 'tis needless for me to repeat to you the friendly advice I have given you from time to time for some

years

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years past that you would shut your ears to all bad advisers & turn from a friend to the English on whom you must depend for your support. Upon whose clemency alone you are to rely for peace plenty & satisfaction

After your endeavours to overset the peace in 1761 which all the western nations have testified against you, & repeated my former [illegible] I also recommended strongly to you to [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all your agreements.—

This was scarcely done when in Novr 1762 some of your people contrary to the laws of hospitality & the peace then subsisting between us barbarously murdered some Traders passing peaceably thro' your Country & robbed them of their effects; ~~upon this~~ some of your people then expressed their concern for it & I recommended them to comply with the Generals orders & deliver up the Murderers according to the law of Nations. This you refused under false & frivolous pretences which sufficiently indicated the badness of your Minds & your determination to quarrel with a people who can Swallow you at a Mouthfull. Your plan being then laid you began hostilities — I went to the German Flatts where I had summoned all the Nations — You did not attend and I was exposed to the censure of the English by countenancing & setting your behavior in the most favorable light which my Esteem & pity for you had prompted.

Your conduct since that happened has been of the blackest Nature, a train of Murder & cruelty which the deepest malice alone could suggest — which the most savage beasts could alone perpetrate — I have therefore nothing more to say in your favour to the greatly Injured English, — You no more see in me that tender advocate for ~~the~~ your Follies, Follies which your darling the French would have made you severely pay for, tho' their power were no greater Comparison with that of the English than the Execution of a pistol to the Fury & destruction of a Cannon —

In these Circumstances you can no longer Expect me to bear the Resentment of the English, on your account; I can only wish you may have truly & sincerely repented of your many offences, I see you now a poor people, a people that must in a few Months be reduced to want, beggary and Wretchedness, a people that must perish in a little time even tho' we should not lift our power with Arms agt you.

I sincerely pity you and I hope you have a Just sense of your bad behaviour, but till I am convinced of it by your actions I can only propose to you the Generals terms on which he will receive you, and I desire an Immediate Answer to them without entering upon past affairs ~~which~~ for extenuating your guilt which is so notorious that we shall hear nothing but your direct answer.

The General proposes that in case you are really affected at what you have done, & determined to lead a peaceable life hereafter You shall in the first place Deliver up the 2 murderers of Kanestio, with all the prisoners, deserters & Frenchmen amongst you without distinction; & that you engage never more to admit any amongst you. — A Free use of the Carrying place of Niagara with the Lands from the Fort to the Creek above Little Niagara ~~before~~ the breadth of 4 mile for that, & also liberty to cut Timber for building, Fire wood &c. — A Free open Road thro' your Country for the passage of the English with their Carriages or otherwise, with liberty of [illegible] the [illegible] Rivers, Creeks &c. —

The use of the Harbour of Irondequat & [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] places thereabout [illegible] them. — & that you stop all intercourse with the Shawanese & Delawares, & never treat with them without our permission, and never hold any Conferences, correspond or treat with any of our Enemys, but hold fast the Covenant Chain forever & strictly observe these sev.^d Conditions. — I need not recommend to you the necessity of your immediate compliance with these proposals. the knowledge which you have of your own interest must enforce your acceptance of them; & no other terms whatsoever will be accepted of by the English.—

If you faithfully agree to these proposals they shall be considered as preliminaries to a general treaty with you, and the army shall have orders not to strike you. you will in that case go home collect all your prisoners, deserters, Frenchmen, & the [illegible] negroes to attend me at the time I shall name at the place I shall appoint where peace will be made with you in due form as I am likewise at that time to ~~[illegible]~~ make peace with the Western Indians who have earnestly begged for it & offered to make any Concessions. but no Trade or any other Indulgence can be afforded you, until the general peace is made —

April 14th The Six Nation Chiefs their Allies
[illegible] & determined to join the Army when called. —
15th I Assembled ye Warriors & ordered them to
hold themselves in readiness ~~of the~~ to join ye Army. —
Do Die Standsaron & a Kanadieshoroni arri-
-ved here with a letter from the [illegible] Officers, whom [illegible]
sailed with 5 [illegible] Tioga, [illegible]
the flight of all the Delawares & Shawanese in ye Quarter
& others [illegible] burnt & destroyed 3 large Towns of 130 good
Houses built & mostly of square timber, Chimneys [illegible] with all the
the scattered Settlements they had along the River on both sides,
destroying their Cows, Hogs Horses &c to a considerable [illegible]
also [illegible] taken [illegible] all the Goods & Provisions wh they
had hid under Ground. —

Do Die received letters from [illegible]
acquainting me of the return of the Prisoners whom I sent
some time ago to Oghquaga. &c —

The 19th Taylor arrived from Oghquaga &
Mr Monture & his Party coming there & acquainting him that
the Enemy were fled, & that they had destroyed their Settlements
& 3 large Towns, Cattle &c. —

20th Joseph Brant, with another arrived
here from Oghquaga & brought me letters from ye Chiefs there letting
me know they were much afraid unless Troops were allowed to stay
there, & a Fort built at Tioga on Susquehana & Garrisoned. —
They also begged for provisions, to be send them.

21st Oteatus [illegible] at the Tobacco & others returned
from War. — Do Die Three Oneidaes arrived with
Demands from their Nation, a Smith to work in their Castle
& provisions to be given to their Familys in ye absence of their
Men gone all to War. — They also delivered me a Medal,
which old Aquiota ye [illegible] wore in his life time, & desired I
would give it to any of his Family, who I thought it deserved;

Do Die Sighsinagarora a Tuscarora
with Several, from his Castle Ganaghsaragha arrived &
on their coming into the Council Room spoke with 2 Belts
& 2 Strings, with one of ye Belts, desired a Fort might be built

as soon as possible for their protection, as they lye much exposed. — with another Belt they beg for provisions with ye 3. or things ye Warriors request I would send them some paint, & ammunition.

22d I sent an answer to ye Oghquagoes Letter by Gonessaron an Sadopa & a Nanticoke, desiring thereby that they hold themselves in readiness to Join ye Army when I call upon them. —

23d I answered ye Oneidaes, telling them I would allow them a Smith at Canawaroghares & the [illegible] their Arms & other Implements on acct of their good behaviour & that I would write to one Tunis Hesse at ye German Flatts to go there as no other good Smith I can find. —

3dly I let them know that I had wrote ye General to allow them some provisions in ye absence of their Warriors, wch I did not doubt He would allow as long as they behaved well, and were on Service against the Enemy. — & that I would recommend it to ye Officer who relieved Lieut Coll Campbel, to behave kindly to them. — recommending also a proper behaviour on their parts, to that Garrison & any other they might go. —

3dly gave them back ye Meddal wch was formerly Aquiotas, and desired they would seriously consider of a proper Person to put in his Stead & give it to as they were better acquainted with ye qualifications of their own People than I could be. & that if they made a proper choice it would give me much pleasure. — Indeed —

They returned many thanks for my agreeing to their requests, & promised to give ye Meddal, to such a person as was a friend to the English & their Interest. & when so pointed would acquaint me, & introduce ye Person. — then gave them a Letter for Tunis Hesse to go to their Country as Smith. —

After that made them a small present of Clothing & ammunition, & parted —

[illegible]
March 1764
[illegible] Johnson Esqr
in Sept
15

1764
March 25th

On this day the Chiefs waited on Sir William; and aſsured him that their Speaker yesterday had not delivered their Sentiments, being deſirous to be ruled in every thing by him, desired, therefore deſired he might take no Notice of what had been said, and begged his Attention to what the Senecas had to Offer previous to his Proposals.

At a Meeting with all the Nations.

Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker Addreſsed Sir William as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

Yesterday all the Nations aſsembled, when the Youngest Branch of the Confederacy spoke to you for which we deſire your Appology, and that you will take no Notice of what paſsed at that time, but that you will hearken to what the Senecas have now to say, and make an Allowance for their Ignorance, without taking an Offence at them.

Then Sayenqueraghta a Seneca of Kanadasega stood up & said.

Brother.

We give the Great Spirit Thanks for our Meeting you this day. — We found that what was Sayed Yesterday, proved disagreeable to you, for which reason, with this String we Remove it from your Memory, and we now Open your Ears, and clear your Throat that you may hear what we have to Offer, and that you give us a friendly Answer to it.

3 Strings

Brother.

We have frequently thought of the good, and peaceable Advice you gave us, and on our ^your^ Brothers Recommending Peace to us, we unanimously determined to come into it, as Considering the fatal Effects of War, and the Consequences which must attend the same, to the Prejudice of our Families, and Posterity. — I am therefore now to aſsure you of our Warriors Desire for Peace, which we earnestly Request, and are very Sincere in.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Brother.

At your Desire I went to our People in order to bring them into Reason. — the Cayugas wanted us to come down first without Consulting them all; but we did not chuse to do so, but went to Chenussio, and Consulted all our People that we might know their Unanimous Sentiments, which we now acquaint you with, and deſire you may believe, we are determined for the future to do nothing but for the publick Good.

A Belt 8 Rows.

Brother.

I deſire your Serious Attention to what I have now to inform you concerning the Resolutions of all our People made at Home, not altered upon the Road, as some People have lately done. — We having seriously considered our old Agreements, and how dear Brethren ought to be to one another, are determined to abide by the same, and once more to take Hold of the Covenant chain, which we will keep fast. —— We know the Great King is the Head of these Matters, and that the Governor, and General are here under him, and as we apprehend them well diſposed, we heartily rejoice at it, and will agree to any thing you desire.

A Belt 12 Rows.

Brother.

We are now to aſsure you that we are sincerely bent on what is good, and that our Warriors are reſolved hereafter to lend their Aſsistance to our Sachems in procuring Peace, and the good Will both the

English, and our selves; — and as we are the Door of the Confederacy to the Westward, as our Brothers the Mohawks are on your side, we now acquaint all the Nations that we make a new Door at Chenussio for the benefit of the Publick. —

A Belt of 15 Rows with 2 black Figures. —

Brother — Our Younger Brothers of Cayuga Yesterday buried the Hatchet they had Struck you with, but they did not cause a Stream to run under the Tree, so as to carry it away. — We now take the Axe with which we Struck you, at the Instigation of the French, and we bury it under the Same Tree with that of the Cayugas, causing a great Stream to run under the Tree, and carry the Axe into the Ocean so that it may no more be found. —

A Belt 9 Rows, black & White. —

Brother — With this Belt we gather up the Bones of both your People, and Ours, who were killed & bury, and we desire your Assistance therein, and also that whatever was said Yesterday by the Cayugas thro' Ignorance may be buried there likewise, and that the Tree may flourish, and spread over it. —

A Belt 7 Rows. —

Then the Onondaga Speaker Stood up, and Said —

Brother — I now Speak on Behalf of our Nation, to lay before you our great Satisfaction that Affairs are so far amicably settled, which we took no small Pains to effect; and as we hear there is a good General below, we beg you will use your Interest with him to get Matters happily settled. —

A Belt 8 Rows black wth white Diamonds

Tagaaia of Cayuga Spoke next as follows. — viz.t —

Brother — I Speak on behalf of the Cayugas who Spoke Yesterday in a manner, which we plainly saw, displeased you, wherefore beg you will not think seriously about it, as none of the Confed.s ever Spoke so before, and they were Instigated thereto by the Evil Spirit: We shall now Speak to you further thereon. — After him, Sequaresera, a Sachim of Genaghsaragey Spoke,

Brother — When the Warrior of the Cayugas Spoke to you yesterday, he made one Blunder, contrary to our Intentions. — the Sachims afterwards Spoke, and made many Mistakes, saying things which were not agreed upon, which must have been owing to the Evil Spirit. We beg therefore you will excuse, and blot out such parts as were disagreeable; and with this Belt we wash your Inside, and cleanse it from the Remembrance thereof, and also bury the Words which displeased you under the same Tree with the Axe. —

A White Belt 15 Rows
with black Diamonds

Then Saquaransera Spoke to the Onondagas, Senecas, and Mohocks, repeated the old Agreement, and thanked them for their Promises of Adherance to it; & also for what they had said. —

Sir William was prevented from giving an Answer to the Indians, on acc.t of fitting out a great Number of Warriors ag.t the Enemy, until the 30th Inst. when he addressed the Brethren as —

1764
March 30th }

Brethren of Onondagah.. Presᵗ as before }

I Return you thanks for the Concern shewn by for our late Loſses. I do by these two Belts of Wampum heartily condole your Loſses, by wiping away the Tears from your Eyes, cleaning the Paſsage to your Throat, and also wipe away the Blood of your deceased People out of your Sight so as to remove all further Grief, and Concern from you. — 2 Belts.

Brethren of Cayuga.

I am also to thank you for the Part you have Acted on this Occasion, and do on my part sincerely condole your late Loſses, by Sickneſs, and otherwise. A Belt

Brethⁿ Chiefs & Warriors of Cayuga.

The long account you gave of your Nations Attachment to the English the many Proofs of which you have advanced, as also the part you have acted in the late War, and the account you gave of the treatment, which your Warriors (with those of other Nations) met with last Autumn in the back parts of Virginia, had as well been let alone, as you know I am sensible of your Conduct since that Period of time, which I am sorry to say has been as little to your Credit, as any Nation I know. — but as the Design of this general Meeting is to put all Matters on the best Footing possible for our mutual Interest, I shall avoid all unneceſsary Altercation, and Recriminations on what is past, and only wish that every thing transacted here now may turn out to your, and our Interest. A Belt.

Brethⁿ & Warriors of Cayuga.

I am glad your Heads did not grow Giddy by your late Loſses sustained at the back parts of Virginia. Indeed it would be wrong, and look bad if they did, as it was not a Concerted thing of that Government, but, as I have reason to think, much owing to your own Indiscretion. — You were right in burying the Bones of your People lost there, so deep as never to be seen. — I do the same on the part of the English, and hope that nothing of the kind may ever happen again, as it would probably shake that Covenant Chain which you now Promised to abide by. A Belt.

Brethren I am greatly surprized (after what you said by your foregoing Belt) to hear that any of your People should think of Revenging what happened through your own Means, on the back parts of Virginia, upon an inoffensive People in another Government. — You say now that you are sorry for it — that is poor Satisfaction to us, and much leſs to the Injured friends of the murdered. — wherefore, I expect that you will at least, in order to shew your Contrition for that Affair, now act in Conjunction with us against his Majesties Enemies. A Belt.

Brethren.. Your taking the Ax out of my Head, is a Custom, I know used amongst you, but will appear a very trifling Recompence to the General, or the Publick for what you have committed, unleſs followed by some Satisfactory, and friendlike Actions. A Belt

Brethren. The several, and Repeated Aſsurances which you have now given me of your future good Intentions are very agreeable, as is also your Promise (now made in the Presence of the Five Nations) of aſsisting your Sachims in everything for the Good of the Confederacy. — I must therefore recommend it to you, and them to regard my present, and Repeated Admonitions on that Head. — A Belt

Brethren —

Your Observation on my Uneasiness is as just, as the Cause of it; — and I must tell you, that nothing but the Five Nations following my Advice at this time, can remove it, or make you a happy or considerable People, and I expected that you would with the last Belt have offered me the Service of the Warriors to be employed against our common Enemies. — A Belt.

Brethren, the Sachims of Cayuga. —

I am glad to hear your Warriors are unanimous, and determined now to aſsist you all in their Power in your Councils, which I wish may be directed with Prudence, Wisdom, and Sincerity. — You have Sayd some other things with this Belt, which for your Credit, I think proper to leave unanswered, — therefore return you your Belt. — A Belt.

Brethren. —

As you have buried the Bones of your People lately Slain, so as that they may no more be seen or give you Concern, I hope you will take better Care for the time to come, and save your People for a better Purpose. ——— I do also bury the Bones of those who dropped by your means, so that the Sight of them may not raise a Resentment in our Breast, which must prove fatal to your Nation and wish there may never may anything of the kind happen again. — A Belt

Brethren. —

The Neutrality you entered into the last War, was not to your Credit, had you even kept it, — nor was it conformable to the old Agreement of which you now talk so much, and pretend to understand so well. — but I am sorry to tell you that I see you Twist, and Wrench the Covenant Chain, any way to serve your Purpose, so that at last it must break. — Your talking of a Neutrality at this time, when your Elder and Younger Brothers are Acting Otherwise, appears very bad, and will give the English, as well as your own People a very unfavorable Opinion of your Sincerity, and Friendship; — wherefore I advise you, as your friend to consider well what you are about; and act as Brothers Should — You have wise Heads amongst you, if properly employed. — A Belt

Brethren. —

Your Charge against the present General, is very ill founded. he is known, and allowed by all who are acquainted with him, and his Character to be a very honest well meaning Man: — at the same time he will not be trifled with, nor Shew any Favor to those who are Enemies to his King, and Country. — As to the Ax flying about your Borders, or the Out Skirts of your Country, as you call it, it will only cut off the Rotten Branches. ——— I am Surprized that You who are a sensible People should think of finding fault with the General for Prohibiting Trade with our Enemies. — it is forbid, and made Death by the Fundamental Laws of our Country; and were You, who have no such Laws, or Punishment to dread, as we have in such Cases, of War, I am certain you would not trade with, nor supply your open Enemies with the least Article whatsoever, but in case of their coming to apply for a thing of that kind, would immediately put them to Death; — and why you should expect it from us, I cannot account for, as I am certain you cannot, nor don't think us void of an equal Share of Sense at least wth you. — I have only to add that it is not in my Power, neither is it my Inclination that the least Trade should be allowed to any of our Enemies, before they have made proper Satisfaction, and Peace be Confirmed and Ratified.

A Belt.

Brethren. (This Belt you shewed me, and which you say you received from Onas at the last Treaty held at Lancaster, I have nothing to do with. This I am certain of, that had not some of the Nations to whom that Belt was given made War upon his People, he would remain friendly and peaceable with them. but as his Out Settlers have been drove off their Farms, and many of them inhumanely murdered without any Cause, you cannot think that he will set still, and hold his Head down to be Struck. No, he is preparing to do himself Justice, as are also the Rest of the Governors.

Returned the large Belt.

Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca Nation.

Your Removing the uneasiness from my mind occasioned by the foolish Behaviour of the Cayuga the day before, I take well, and let you know that I forgive them it. — I thank you for clearing my Ears, and Throat, which indeed required it, having been stuffed with so many evil Reports of you this time past that I could scarce hear you, or Speak to you.

3 Strings.

Warriors. I wish for your Sakes that you had paid a timely Regard to what I so long, and so often Recommended to you. if you had it would have prevented the late Blood Shed, the bad Character you have acquired, and the great trouble to the rest of the Nations, and to me in particular. — However, if you are sincere now, and heartily Repent of your Wickedness, and Folly, and will make proper Satisfaction, (nay that is not in your power) such as the General requires, You may be forgiven.

A Belt.

It was kind, and friendly in the Cayugas, and other Nations to interfere, and it would be Madness in you not to hearken to their Admonitions. You were right not to come down here, before you could with Certainty deliver the unanimous Sentiments of all the disaffected Villages, & and as you declare them to be sincere, I shall give the more Attention to them.

A Belt.

Your Abiding by the Resolutions which you made in your Councils at Home, and not altering them (as others have done by the Road) is what all honest, or well meaning People should do, and are such as should be chiefly depended upon. Yet I expect that you have sufficient Authority to alter, or Amend your Resolutions, as Circumstances may require, at this Meeting.

It would have been much for your Credit, and Interest, had you considered in time how dear Brethren ought to be to each other, and to have held fast the Covenant Chain, which was the greatest, and only Security the Six Nations could have for continuing a happy People.

As you now say you are determined to lay fast Hold of the Covenant Chain, I must tell you that it will be first expected you Comply with the Generals Commands, which to me appear so reasonable, that I expect you will not Hesitate a Moment in Complying with them, and think your Selves happy in having so easy Terms.

A Belt

Your repeated Aſsurances of the good, and peaceable Intentions of your Warriors, and their Reſolution of lending their Aſsistance to the Nations for the Promoting Peace for the future is agreeable to me, and is what will be more conducive to the Interest of yours, or any other Nation, than War with the English, who are too powerful to be Hurt by any Nation in the World, much leſs by any Nation, or Nations of Indians, which I am surprized your People of Sense did not Consider before they plunged themselves into Such Danger & Difficulty.

I shall be ready, when Matters are settled between you, and us to lend a Helping hand in making a good Door in your Country for the use of all friendly Indians. —

A Belt. —

Your taking the Axe out of my Head, and burying it in a deep Hole of running Water with an Intention of its being carried so far as never more to be found, is I know an old Custom made use of by You: but to us it is no manner of Recompence for the Cruelties committed by you on our inoffensive People, and his Majesties Troops destined another way. and your Attributing your late Conduct to the Instigation of the French, and the Devil, is a very lame Excuse. for had you any Regard for the English, and the Engagements so solemnly entered into with them, by your Ancestors, You would not have been laid away by the French, or the Devil, to Act as you have done. ——

No Belt to be given. —

Your Gathering up, and burying the Bones of our People murdered by you, is I know, also your Custom. — but as I observed before, that, without making a Sufficient Satisfaction besides will not answer. —

Brethn. of Onondaga. —

The Satisfaction you have expreſsed at the Senecas Submiſsion, and the Steps taken by them at this Meeting, towards an Accomodation, flows I am convinced from your Desire of Peace, and the Regard you have for your Brethren, which has very strongly manifested itself by all your Actions since the Commencement of the present Hostilities, and for which I am to thank you, as I am convinced it was well though not very Judiciously intended. —— I have, and shall continue to use my utmost Endeav for the Reestablishment of Peace in a proper Manner; and by this Belt I aſsure you of my Resolution to that end. —

A Belt. —

Brethn. of Cayuga. —

I am Sorry you have, from your indiscreet Behavior, been under a neceſsity of using so much Appology as you did at the last Meeting. —— I hope, you will, from this time to come, be more prudent, and cautious in your Expreſsions, and carefull in your Councils. — in which case you will be under no Neceſsity of taking up so much of your, and my time idly.

As You with this Belt have washed away all Uneasineſs from my Mind, I do the same to you in Return that nothing Ill may be lurking in your mind. —

A Belt. —

Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras.

You all know the Nature of the Terms on which we Stand with our Enemies, as also the Resolution of the General, and all the Governors to bring them to a proper Punishment, and a thorough Sense of their Crimes, which will be the only means of Securing Peace to us, and our Children hereafter.... therefore as Friends, and Allies in whom I put Confidence, and who are Obliged by their Engagements to Support the Covenant Chain against all Violators, I now give you the English Axe, the edge of which is Strong, and Sharp, to be made use of against our Enemies in Conjunction with our Troops, — and as I am your friend, and know your true Interest, I expect that all those of your Nations who call themselves friends, and who hope for our Favor, and Esteem, will immediately take it up, and make good Use of it against all those who have so unjustly made War upon our Frontiers, and thereby brought a Reflection upon the Name of Indians, which can only be Removed by your good Behavior, and Readiness to Obey the Generals Desire.

Gave the War Belt above a Fathom long and 9 Rows with 2 Men, and an Axe worked thereon.

Then stood up, and Sung the War Song attended by Tawasheughta an Onondaga Chief. It being late at night Sir William told the Indians he must defer mentioning to them the Generals Proposals to the Chenussios, for the present, and would now only give all the Nations (Senecas excepted) the War Axe to use against the Kings Enemies, the Shawanese & Delawares, which was accordingly done.

March 31st. The Indians being all assembled in the Council Room, [illegible] to a great Number, a Seneca rose up, and spoke upon the Subject of the precedent day, took the Axe in his hand, and declared War against the Shawanese, Delawares, & others, his Majesties Enemies, declaring their Sorrow for what was past; and their Readiness to make any Satisfaction, if forgiven. —— then the Cayugas, by their Chief Warrior rose up, and spoke extremely well on the Subject, and Sung his War Song, as did all the Nations of the Confederacy, and a Caghnawagey who was present. — when done, it being late at night, Sir Wm thanked the Confederacy for the Spirit, and Zeal shewn by them on the Occasion —, then told them that, after he laid the Generals Terms before the Senecas which he intended doing the day following, he would give them a War Feast agreeable to their own Custom in such Case, on which there was a general Shout of Approbation, then ended with a Dram round to the whole Body, which was very numerous.

Eod. Die the Senecas dispatched 2 of their People to forbid any of their Young Men Joining the Shawanese, or Delawares, should they apply to them for Assistance against any of the Parties Sir William had out, and that they should remain quiet at home till they hear further from hence.

April the 1st. Being a very wet stormy Morning, Sir William was obliged to defer meeting the Indians until 4 P.M. —— Being all assembled Sir William explained to the Senecas the several Articles distinctly in the Presence of all the Nations, and delivered a Belt with each

and

Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras. —

You all know the Nature of the Terms on which we Stand with our Enemies, as also the Resolution of the General, and all the Governors to bring them to a proper Punishment, and a thorough Sense of their Crimes, which will be the only means of Securing Peace to us, and our Children hereafter. — Therefore all Friends, and Allies in whom Governmᵗ confide, and who are Obliged by their Engagements to Support the Covenant Chain against all Violators, I now give you the English Axe, the Edge of which is Strong, and Sharp, to be made use of against our Enemies in Conjunction with our Troops, — and as I am your Friend, and know your true Interest, I expect that all those of your Nation, who call themselves Friends, and who hope for our Favor, and Esteem, will immediately take it up, and make good Use of it against all those who have so unjustly made War upon our Frontiers, and thereby brought a Reflection upon the Name of Indians, which can only be Removed by your good Behavior, and Readiness to Obey the General's Desire. —

Gave the War Belt above a Fathom long and 9 Rows wᵈᵉ [illegible] Axe worked thereon. —

Then Stood up, and Sung his War Song attended by Tawastkughta an Onondaga Chief. It being late at night Sir William told the Indians he must defer mentioning to them the General's Proposals to the Chenussios, for the present, and would now only give all the Nations (Senecas excepted) the War Axe to use against the King's Enemies, the Shawanese & Delawares, which was accordingly done. —

March 31st. — The Indians being all assembled in the Council Room, Hall &c in a great Number, a Seneca rose up, and Spoke upon the Subject of the precedent day, took the Axe in his Hand, and declared War against the Shawanese, Delawares, or Others, his Majesties Enemies, declaring their Sorrow for what was past; and their Readiness to make any Satisfaction, if forgiven. ——— then the Cayugas, by their Chief Warrior rose up, and Spoke extremely well on the Subject, and Sung his War Song, as did all the Nations of the Confederacy, and a Coghnawagey who was present. — when done, it being late at night, Sir Wm. thanked the Confederacy for the Spirit, and Zeal shewn by them on the Occasion —, then told them that, after he laid the General's Terms before the Senecas which he intended doing the day following, he would give them a War Feast agreeable to their own Custom in such Case, on which there was a general Shout of Approbation, then ended with a Dram round to the whole Body, which was very numerous. —

Eod. Die the Senecas dispatched [illegible] of their People to forbid any of their Young Men Joining the Shawanese, or Delawares should they apply to them for Assistance against any of the Parties Sir William had out, and that they should remain quiet at home till their Affairs finished.

April the 1st. — Being a very wet Snowy Morning, Sir William was obliged to defer meeting the Indians until 4 P.M. ——— Being assembled Sir William explained to them, the Senecas the Several Articles distinctly in the Presence of all the Nations, and Delivered a Belt with each

and

Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras.

You all know the Nature of the Terms on which we Stand with our Enemies, as also the Resolution of the General, and all the Governors to bring them to a proper Punishment, and a thorough Sense of their Crimes, which will be the only means of Securing Peace to us, and our Children hereafter. — Therefore all Friends, and Allies in whose Esteem I confide, and who are Obliged by their Engagements to Support the Covenant Chain against all Violators, I now give you the English Axe, the Edge of which is Strong, and Sharp, to be made use of against our Enemies in Conjunction with our Troops, — and as I am your friend, and know your true Interest, I expect that all those of your Nation who call themselves friends, and who hope for our favor, and Esteem, will immediately take it up, and make good Use of it against all those who have so unjustly made War upon our Frontiers, and thereby brought a Reflection upon the Name of Indians, which can only be Removed by your good Behavior, and Readiness to Obey the Generals Desire.

Gave the War Belt above a Fathom long and 9 Rows wth. 2 Men, & an Axe worked thereon.

Then stood up, and Sung the War Song attended by Tawasskughta an Onondaga Chief. It being late at night Sir William told the Indians he must defer mentioning to them the Generals Proposals to the Chenussios, for the present, and would now only give all the Nations (Senecas excepted) the War Axe to use against the Kings Enemies, the Shawanese & Delawares, which was accordingly done.

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2d (Die) the Senecas dispatched [illegible] of their People to forbid any of their Young Men Joining the Shawanese, or Delawares should they apply to them for Assistance against any of the Parties Sir William had out, and that they should remain quiet at home till their Return from hence.

April the 1st. Being a very wet, snowy Morning, Sir William was obliged to defer meeting the Indians until 4 P.M. —— Being all assembled Sir William explained to them, the Senecas the several Articles distinctly in the Presence of all the Nations, and Delivered a Belt with such and desired an Answer to them before they left the Place. —— then told the Six Nations that he would defer giving them the War Feast until the next day, when he would ſay something to them concerning the Deliberation. —, Broke up after Ordering them Provisions —

At night 14 of the Chiefs of the disaffected Senecas came to Sir William, with one Mohock, and one Onondaga Chief, and desired a Private Conference with him, which being granted, the Headman begged Sir William would repeat the several Articles to them again, lest they might not have thoroughly understood, or remembered them, which having done, they returned him many thanks for his Complaisance and then aſsured him that they would without Delay take them into Consideration, and give their answer the day following. —— Sir William Spoke to them very Strongly, and Warmly on the Affair, as did also the Mohock, and Onondaga Chiefs, which made much Impreſsion on them. — after which they went to their Several Encampments. ——

April 2d. At 3 P.M — The Several Nations being aſsembled in the Council Room, the Onondaga Speaker, Tyawarunta was desired by the Senecas to Speak for them, and the Bunt to aſsist him, which being agreed to He answered to all the Articles, except two, as Sir William could wish, and exchanged Belts thereon. ——— Sir William then Spoke to them, and insisted on their Agreeing fully to every Article proposed, otherwise they must expect he would carry the War into their Country immediately. —— whereupon they settled one Article, and desired time until next day to consider of the other; being agreed to, Sir William after expostulating with them very warmly on their late Conduct, and present backwardneſs in settling matters invited all the Nations to the War Feast prepared on the present Occasion, at which he Sung his War Song, declaring War in a Solemn Manner against the Shawanese, and Delawares, and any other Nations, who might Join them, which was followed by the Senecas, and all the Nations present in the most Solemn Manner, and Continued the whole night ——— Sir William, at parting, told them that he would the next day Speak to them, and Acquaint them when they would be wanted to Join his Majesties Troops —, and wished them good night. — As he was leaving the Room, a Cayuga Indian — arrived in five days from the Seneca Country with the following Account Vizt., that some of the disaffected Delawares had been to the Senecas to know the reason of Our falling upon them in so violent a Manner, Adding "We are an undone People if our Uncles give us up", to which the Seneca answd. "Cousin, our Sachems, and Chief Warriors are all gone down to our Governor to endeavour to settle "Matters on the best footing they can, and until their Return, we can say nothing, but advise you "to keep quiet; to which they agreed, but added, that if they found their Uncles desert them, they "would then exert themselves, and with the Hatchet, which they had by them (the Handle of it "was as long as a Tall Tree, and Calculated for deſtroying Indians) destroy their Uncles, or any "that took their Part, —— At which all the Indians laughed, and said they would very soon settle the Point with them, and the Shawanese, having now the Kings Axe in their Hands. ——

Proceedings &c —

and desired an Answer to the above before they left the Place. —— then told the six Nations that he would defer giving them the Hatchet until next Day, when he would say something to them concerning its Destination. — He broke up after Ordering them Drams &c. —

At night 14 of the Chiefs of the [illegible] Senecas came to Sir William, with one Mohawk, and one Onondaga Chief, and desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Senecas begged Sir William would repeat the several Articles to them again, that they might not have thoroughly understood, or remembered them, which having done, they returned him many thanks for his Care, and then assured him that they would without Delay take them into Consideration, and give their answer the day following. — Sir William spoke to them very strongly, and warmly, as did the Mohawk, and Onondaga Chiefs, which made a much impression on them. — after which they went to their several encampments. —

April 2d. At 3 P.M. — The several Nations being assembled in the Council Room, the Onondaga Speaker, Teyawarunte was desired by the Senecas to speak for them, and the Beunt to assist him; which being agreed to he answered to all the Articles, except two, as Sir William can Desire, and gave a Belt thereon. —— Sir William then spoke to them, and insisted on their agreeing fully to every thing proposed, otherwise they must expect he would carry the War into their Country immediately. — whereupon they settled one Article, and desired time until next day to consider of the other; being agreed to, Sir William after expostulating with them very warmly on their late Conduct, and present backwardness in settling it, invited all the Nations to the War Feast prepared on the present Occasion, at which he sung his War Song declaring War in a Solemn Manner against the Shawanese, and Delawares, and any other Nations, who might join them, which was followed by the Senecas, and all the Nations present in the most solemn Manner, and feasted the whole night ——— Sir William, at parting, told them that he would the next day speak to them, and acquaint them when they would be wanted to join his Majesty's Troops. — and wished them good night. — As he was leaving the Room, a Cayuga Indian arrived in five days from the Seneca Country with the following Account Vizt. that some of the Chiefs of the Delawares had been to the Senecas to know the reason of their falling upon them in so violent a Manner, Adding, "We are an undone People if our Uncles give us up", to which the Seneca answ[ered] "Cousin, our Sachems, and Chief Warriors are all gone down to our Governor to endeavour to settle "matters on the best footing they can, and until their Return, we can say nothing, but advise you "to keep quiet; to which they agreed, but added, that if they found their Uncles deserted them, they "would then exert themselves, and with the Hatchet, which they had by them (the Handle of which "was as long as a Tall Tree, and Calculated for destroying Indians) fall upon their Uncles, or any "that took their Part, —— At which all the Indians laughed, and had Requested very soon to try the Point with them, and the Shawanese, having now the Kings Axe in their Hands. ——

Proceedings &c

Articles of Peace concluded with the Seneca Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, R., No. 86.]

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, entered into, between the English, and the Deputies sent from the whole Seneca Nation, by Sir William Johnson Bart His Majty's sole agent and superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern parts of North America, and Colonel of the Six United Nations their Allies and dependants ettc.

ARTICLE 1st

That the Seneca Nation do immediately stop all hostilities, and solemnly engage never more to make War upon the English, or suffer any of their people to commit any act of violence on the persons or property of any of His Britanic Majty's subjects.

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this Article.

ARTICLE 2nd

That they forthwith collect all the English prisoners, deserters, Frenchmen and Negroes amongst them, and deliver them up to Sir Wm Johnson (together with the two Indians of Kanestio who murdered the Traders in Novr 1762) previous to the Treaty of peace, which will take place within three months if these articles are agreed to; and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any Deserters Frenchmen or Negroes, from this time, but should any such take refuge amongst them, they are to be brought to the Commanding Officer of the next garrison, and delivered up, promising likewise never to obstruct any search made after such persons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their Country.—

Agreed to, and they will assist in apprehending any such in their Towns.

ARTICLE 3.

That they cede to His Majty and his successors for ever, in full Right, the lands from the Fort of Niagara, extending easterly along Lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing place, and running from thence southerly, about fourteen miles to the Creek above the Fort Schlosser or little Niagara, and down the same to the River, or Strait and across the same, at the great Cataract; thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario, at a Creek or small Lake about two miles west of the Fort, thence easterly along the Banks of the Lake Ontario, and across the River or Strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying place, with the Lands on both sides the Strait, and containing a Tract of abt fourteen miles in length and four in breadth.— And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the passage of the carrying place, or the free use of any part of the said Tract, and will likewise give free liberty of cutting timber for the Use of His Majesty, or that of the garrisons, in any other part of their Country, not comprehended therein.

Agreed to, provided the Tract be always appropriated to H. M's. sole use, that at the definite Treaty, the lines be run in presence of Sr Wm Johnson and some of the Seneca's to prevent disputes hereafter.

ARTICLE 4.

That they will allow a free passage thro' their Country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere, for the use of His Maj^{tys} Troops and subjects for ever; engaging never to obstruct or molest any of His Maj^{tys} Troops, or other subjects, who may make use of the same, or who may have occasion to pass thro' any part of their country by Land or by Water, from hence forward	Agreed to, and moreover (.if required) The Senecas will grant escorts of their people, but it is expected they will not be ill treated by any of the English who may pass thro' their Country.

ARTICLE 5.

That they grant to His Maj^{ty} and his successors for ever, a free use of the harbours, for Vessels or Boats within their Country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the Rivers, with liberty to land stores ettc and erect sheds for their security.	Agreed to.

ARTICLE 6th

That they immediately stop all intercourse between any of their people and those of the Shawnese, Delawares or other His Majestys Enemies, whom they are to treat as common Enemies, and to assist His Maj^{tys} arms, in bringing them to proper punishment, solemnly engaging never to be privy to aid or assist any of His Maj^{tys} Enemies, or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the public tranquility.	Agreed to

ARTICLE 7.

That should any Indian commit Murder, or rob any of His Maj^{tys} subjects, he shall be immediately delivered up to be tried, and punished according to the equitable Laws of England, and should any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians, he shall be immediately tried and punished if guilty. And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves satisfaction, otherwise than as before mentioned, but to lay all matters of complaint before Sir W^{m} Johnson, or His Maj^{tys} superintendant of Indian affairs for the time being, and strictly to maintain and abide by the covenant Chain of Friendship.	Agreed to.

ARTICLE 8th

To the due performance of these Articles. The Senecas are to deliver up Three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated and restored to them, so soon as the same are fully performed on their parts.	They agree to leave as hostages *Wannughsita*, *Serihoana* and *Arojungas*, three of their Chiefs.

ARTICLE 9th.

In consequence of their perfect agreement to the forgoeing Articles, Sir Wm Johnson doth by virtue of the powers and authorities reposed in him, in the name of His Britannick Majesty, promise and engage, that the said Indians shall have a full pardon for past transgressions; that they shall be left in the quiet and peaceable possession of all their Rights not comprised in the foregoing articles, and that on their duly performing the same and subscribing to the definite Treaty of peace to be held in consequence hereof, they shall be once more admitted into the Covenant chain of friendship with the English, and be indulged with a free, fair and open Trade, so long as they abide by their engagements.

This Article the Senecas expect will be strictly regarded and also, that trade will be carried on, in a fair and equitable manner.

The foregoing Articles, after being duly and fully explained to the Chiefs and Warriors, Deputies from the Senecas, they have signified their assent thereto, by affixing the Marks of their Tribes to these presents.

Given under my hand at Johnson Hall the third day of April 1764.

(signed.) Wm JOHNSON

signed.	TAGAANADIE	[L. S.]	SAYENQUERAGHTA	[L. S.]
	KAANYES	[L. S.]	WANUGHISSAE	[L. S.]
	CHONEDAGAN	[L. S.]	TAGANOONDIE	[L. S.]
	AUGHNANAWIS	[L. S.]	TAANJAQUA	[L. S.]

Lieutenant-Governor Colden to the Earl of Halifax.

[New-York Papers (State Paper Office,) CLVIII.]

New York May 8th 1764

My Lord,

Mr Charles Apthorp about a fortnight since delivered to me a Copy of His Majesty's Mandamus to admit him (Mr Apthorp) of His Majesty's Council of this Province which copy is certified to be a true copy of the entry made of the original mandamus on the books of the Earl of Halifax's Office by John Larpent.

It has been an established rule to admit no person to a seat in His Majesty's Council, otherwise than by the King's pleasure signified under his sign manual & signet & no instance I beleive can be given to the contrary.

Mr Larpent who certifies the copy is unknown to me, he designs himself by no office, to give him authority. I am only told that he is a clerk in the Secretary of State's Office. Supposing it be so the Attorney General assures me that this Copy can not be admitted as evidence in any Court, & is not of sufficient Authority to justify me.

I humbly conceive, my Lord, that certain solemnities, forms & rules that are wisely established in Acts of Government to preserve a proper dignity, to prevent arbitrary

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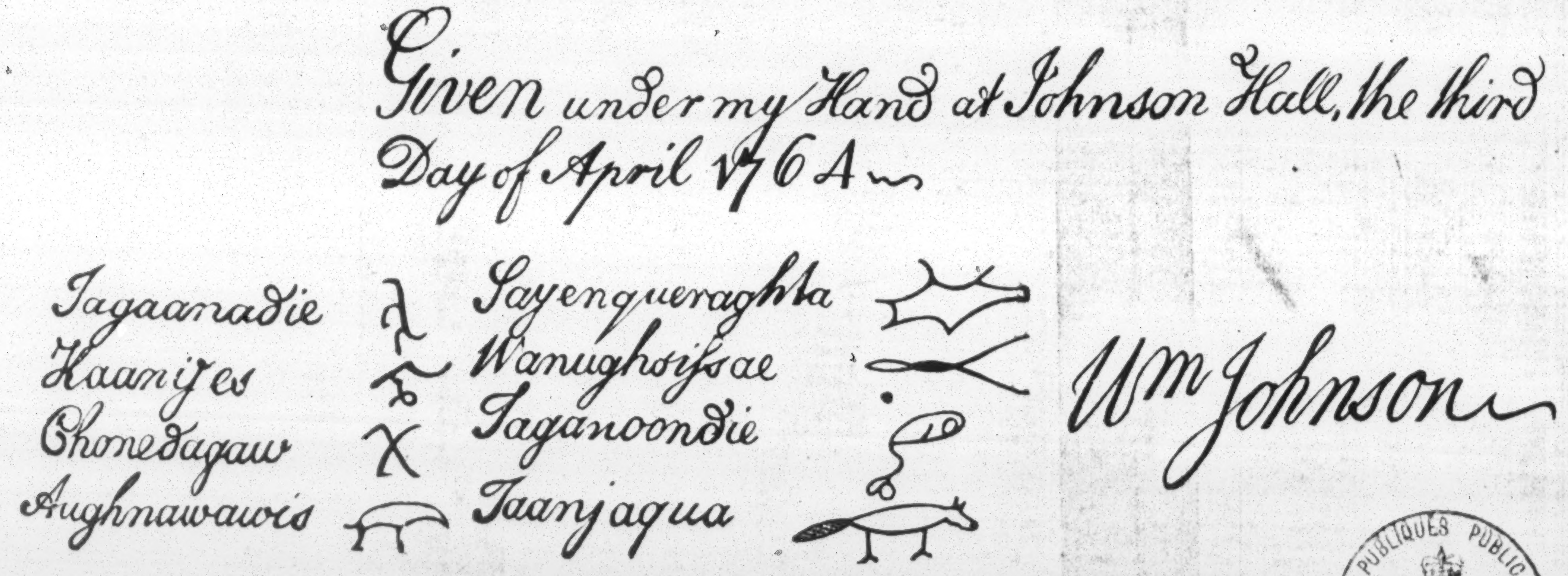
Fac Simile of the Signatures to the Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Senecas. N. Y. Col. Doc. VII, 621–3. Engraved from a tracing, procured by Mr. Berthold Fnerow for Geo. S. Conover, from the original document in the Public Record Office, London, in "America and West Indies, No. 121, Military, 1763 to 1765," being an enclosure to a letter of Maj. Gen'l Thos. Gage, dated New York, April 14, 1754. The signature of Sayenqueraghta is that of Old Smoke or Old King, the "smoke bearer" or head chief who resided at Kanadesaga, the Capital of the Senecas. **His totem is conclusive evidence** that he was of the great Turtle clan.



Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall, the third Day of April 1764

Tagaanadie
Haanijes
Chonedagaw
Aughnawawis

Sayenqueraghta
Wanughsissae
Taganoondie
Taanjaqua

Wm Johnson

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES PUBLIC ARCHIVES CANADA

These seven photographic sheets taken from the only known copy of the treaty of the 3rd April 1764, negotiated at Johnson Hall by Sir William Johnson and the Seneca Indians, were bought by the New York Public Library in June 1913 from George P. Decker, assistant counsel of the State Conservation Commission.

It was by this treaty that the British government acquired its first rights along the Niagara River, and as the rights so acquired under this treaty were restricted, the document is of more than ordinary importance. The original document is not known to exist, and Mr. Decker had three sets of photographs made from the contemporary transcript in the Public Record Office at London. He let one set go to the State Library and another set come to the New York Public Library.

Mr. Decker says that the photographs are of special interest because the restrictions on the rights ceded were carried by annotations left off of many of the official publications purporting to give the text of this treaty, in consequence of which people have been misled as to the nature of the private title acquired in the adjacent land and in the land under water of the river under State patents.

H. M. L.

25th June, 1913.

Copy

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendship & Alliance, entered into between The English, & The Deputies sent from the whole Seneca Nation, by Sir William Johnson Bart: His Maj:tys sole Agent, & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of North America, & Colonel of The Six united Nations, Their Allies & Dependants &c.a

Article. 1st

That The Seneca Nation do immediately stop all Hostilities, & solemnly engage never more to make War upon the English, or suffer any of Their People to commit any Acts of Violence on the Persons, or Property of any of His Britannick Majesty's Subjects.	The Sachems & Chiefs of The Senecas, agree fully to this Article.

Art: 2d

That They forthwith collect all The English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes, amongst Them, & deliver them up to Sr. Wm. Johnson (together with the Two Indians of Kanestio, who murdered the Traders in Novber: 1762,) previous to the Treaty of Peace, which will take place within Three Months of these Articles are agreed to; & that They engage never to harbour, or conceal any Deserters, [illegible] Frenchmen or Negroes, from this Time, but should any such take Refuge amongst Them, They are to be brought to The Commanding	Agreed to, & They will assist in apprehending any such in their Towns.

Commanding Officer of the next Garrison, & delivered up; promising likewise never to obstruct any Search made after such Persons, or to hinder their being apprehended, in any part of their Country.

Art: 3.

That they cede to His Majty & his Successors for ever, in full Right, the Lands from the Fort of Niagara, extending Easterly along Lake Ontario about Four Miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing Place, & running from thence Southerly, about Fourteen Miles to the Creek above the Fort Schlosser, or Little Niagara, & down the same to the River or Strait, & across the same at the great Cataract; thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario, at a Creek or Small Lake, about Two Miles West of the Fort, thence Easterly along the Banks of Lake Ontario, & across the River or Strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole Carrying Place, with the Lands on both Sides the Strait, & containing a Tract of about Fourteen Miles in Length, & Four in Breadth. — And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the — Passage of the carrying Place, or the free Use of any Part of the said Tract, & will likewise

Agreed to, provided the Tract be always appropriated to H: Majty sole Use, that at the Definitive Treaty, the Lines be run in presence of Sr. Wm Johnson, & some of the Senecas to prevent Disputes hereafter.

give

give free Liberty of cutting Timber for the Use of His Majesty, or that of the Garrisons, in any other part of their Country, not comprehended therein.	
Art: 4th	
That They allow a free Paſsage thro' their Country from That of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere, for the use of His Majesty's Troops & Subjects for ever; Engaging never to obstruct or molest any of His Majesty's Troops, or other Subjects, who may make use of the same, or who may have Occasion to paſs thro' any part of their Country by Land, or by Water, from hence forward.	Agreed to, & moreover (if required) The Senecas will grant Escorts of their People, but it is expected They will not be ill treated by any of The English who may paſs thro' their Country.
Art: 5.	
That They grant to His Majesty, & His Succeſsors, for ever, a free Use of The Harbours for Veſsels, or Boats, within their Country on Lake Ontario, or in any of The Rivers, with Liberty to land Stores &ca & erect Sheds for their Security.	Agreed to.
Art: 6.	
That They immediately stop all Intercourse between any of their People, & those of The Shawnese, Delawares, or other His Majty's Enemies	Agreed to.

Enemies, whom they are to treat as Common Enemies, & to assist His Majesty's Arms, in bringing Them to proper Punishment, solemnly ingaging never to be privy, to aid or assist any of His Majesty's Enemies, or Those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the Publick Tranquility.

Agreed to.

Art: 7.

That should any Indian commit Murder, or rob any of His Maj:^{tys} Subjects, he shall be immediately delivered up to be tried, & punished according to the equitable Laws of England; And should any White Man be guilty of the like Crime towards The Indians, he shall be immediately tried & punished, if guilty; And The Senecas are never, for the future to procure Themselves Satisfaction, otherwise than as beforementioned, but to lay all matter of Complaint before Sir W:^{m} Johnson, or His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Time being, & strictly to maintain, & abide by The Covenant Chain of Friendship.

Agreed to.

Article 8:

Article 8.

To the due Performance of these Articles, The Senecas, are to deliver up Three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated, & restored to Them, so soon as the same are fully perform'd on their parts.

They agree to leave as Hostages Wannughsisa, Serrihoana, & Arayungas, Three of Their Chiefs.

Article 9.

In consequence of their perfect Agreement to the foregoing Articles, Sir William Johnson, doth by virtue of the Powers & Authorities reposed + in him, in the name of His Britannick Majesty, promise & engage that The said Indians shall have a full Pardon for past Transgressions; That They shall be left in the quiet & peaceable Possession of all their Rights not comprised in the foregoing Articles, & that on their duly performing the same, & subscribing to the Definitive Treaty of Peace to be held in consequence hereof, They shall be once more admitted into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with The English, & be indulged with a

free

This Article, The Senecas expect will be strictly + regarded, & also that Trade will be carried on in a fair & equitable manner.

free, fair & open Trade, so long as They abide by Their Engagements.

The foregoing Articles, after being duly & fully explained to The Chiefs & Warriors, Deputies from The Senecas, They have signified their Aſsent thereto, by affixing the Marks of their Tribes to these Presents.

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall,
the Third Day of April 1764.

Signed
Wm. Johnson

Signed

Tagaánadie (L.S.) Sayenqueraghta (L.S.)
Kaanyes. (L.S.) Wanughiſsae. (L.S.)
Chonedagaw. (L.S.) Taganoendie. (L.S.)
Aughnawawis (L.S.) Taanjaqua. (L.S.)

1764
April 3d

Proceedings at a Conference with the Deputies from Chenuſsio &c. at Johnson Hall.

(Sir William addreſsed them as follows, viz!)

Sachims & Warriors of Chenuſsio &c.

When you came down last Fall to make some Offer of Peace to me, I then Acquainted You that I should lay your Request before the General, but that they would not be accepted of unleſs you agreed to proper Terms of Conceſsion. I accordingly wrote a Letter to the General concerning it, who has directed me to acquaint you with the only Terms on which you will be admitted into a Pacification.

As you must all remember it, it is needleſs for me to repeat to you the friendly Advice I have given you from time to time for some Years past, that you should shut your Ears to all bad Advices, and remain firm friends to the English, on whom you must depend for your Support, and from whose Clemency alone you are to enjoy Peace, Plenty, and Satisfaction.

After your Endeavors to overset the Peace in 1761, ~~on which all the Western Indians have testified against~~ you, I repeated my former friendly Advice, and recommended it strongly to you to consider your own Interest, and preserve inviolable all your Agreements.

This was scarcely over when in November 1762, some of your People contrary to the Laws of Hospitality, and the Peace then subsisting between us barbarously murdered some Traders peaceably paſsing through yr Country, and Robbed them of their Effects.— Some of your People then expreſsed their Sorrow for it and I recommended it to them to comply with the Generals Desire, and deliver up the Murderers according to the Laws of Nations.— This you evaded under false, and frivolous Pretences, which sufficiently indicated the Badneſs of Your Minds, and your determination to Quarrel with a People who can swallow you at a Mouthful.— Your Plan being then laid, you began Hostilities.— I went to the German Flats, where I Summoned all the Nations.— You did not attend, and I was exposed to the Censure of the English by Countenancing, and setting your Behavior in the most favorable light which my Esteem, and Pity for you had Prompted.

Your Conduct since that Period, has been of the blackest Nature a Train of Murders, & Cruelty which the deepest Malice alone could Suggest.— which the most Savage Breasts alone could perpetrate. I have therefore nothing more to say in your favor to the greatly Injured English.— You no more see that tender Advocate for your Follies,— Follies, which your Darlings the French would have made you severely pay for, though their Power bore no greater Comparison with that of the English, than the Execution of a Pistol, to the fury, and Destruction of a Cannon.

In these Circumstances, You can no longer expect me to bear the Resentment of the English on your Account.— I can only wish you may have truly, and Sincerely Repented of your many Offences.— I see you now a poor People— a People that must in a few Months be reduced to Want, and Beggary, and Wretchedneſs— a People that must periſh in a little time, even though we should not lift our powerful Arm against You. —

I sincerely pity you, and hope you have a just sense of your bad Behavior; but till I am convinced of it by your Actions, I can only propose to you the General's Terms, on which he will receive you, — and I desire an immediate Answer to them without entering upon past Affairs for extenuating your Guilt which is so notorious, that we shall hear nothing but your direct answer.

The General proposes that in case you are really affected at what you have done, and determined to lead a peaceable life hereafter, You agree to the following Terms. — First. to deliver up the Murderers of Kanestio —— Secondly, all the Prisoners, Deserters, and Frenchmen among you without Distinction, and that you engage never more to admit any amongst you. — Thirdly a free Use of the Carrying Place of Niagara, with the Lands from the Fort to the Creek above little Niagara the Breadth of 4 Miles from the River, and free liberty to Cut Timber for Building, Fire Wood &c. — Fourthly a free open Road through your Country for the Paſsage of the English with Cattle, Carriages or otherwise with the free Occupancy of the Lakes, Rivers, Creeks &c. —— Fifthly — the use of the Harbours of Orundequat, and Aſserotus with liberty of erecting Places of Security at them. — Sixthly — that you stop up the Road to the Shawanese, and Delawares, and never treat with them without our Permission —— Seventhly, That you never hold any Conferences, correspond or treat with any of his Majesties Enemies, but hold fast the Covenant Chain forever. — Eightly, To Observe the several Articles, and leave Hoſtages for the Performance of them untill the Meeting of all the Nations at Niagara took place. —

☞ — For a Copy of the Preliminary Articles at large (vide Page 110 of this Vol: ( )

If you cheerfully agree to these Proposals, they shall be considered as Preliminaries to a General Treaty with you, and the Army shall have Orders not to strike you. — You will in that case go home, and collect all your Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen &c, and be in Readineſs to attend me in the Summer with them at the Place I shall appoint, where Peace will be made with you in due form, — as I am likewise at that time to make Peace with the Western Indians, who have earnestly begged for it, & offered to make any Conceſsions. — but no Trade, or any other Indulgence can be afforded you until the general Peace is made. —

Article 1st & 2d

They Agree, and promise to apprehend, and deliver up the Murderers of Kanestio if to be found. —— They Agree, and promise to collect all the Prisoners, Deserters Frenchmen, and Negroes, and deliver them up, and should any for the time to come desert or come amongst them, not to keep or Harbor them, but to assist us in apprehending them in their Towns &c.

A Belt

Art. 3d & 4th Fully Agreed to with this Proviso, that when Sir William holds the intended Meeting at Niagara, the Lines may be then Run in his, and their Presence, as now described. — Agreed that all, or any of his Majesties Subjects from hence forth shall ever have free Egress, and Regress through their Country with Cattle &c. and that for their better Security they shall be Escorted coming from Niagara, or any of the upper Parts of the Country by the Senecas to Cayuga by the Cayugas to Onondaga &c downwards, and by the Mohocks to Oneida, by the Oneidas to Onondaga, and so on to Niagara by the other Nations if Required.

A Belt.

Art. 5th Agreed to. They promise a free Passage along the Lakes, and Rivers for the Kings Vessels, Batteaus, Canoes, &c. and Shelter in any of their Harbours.

A Belt

Art. 6th Agreed to that they will not carry on any Correspondance with the Shawanese, Delawares or any other Nation Enemies to the English, but will immediately fall upon them, as soon as they return to their Country.

A Belt.

Art. 7th. Agreed to.

Art. 8th. Agreed to, by giving Hostages for the Performance of the Sevl. Conditions in the above Articles namely Oanughsisa, Serrehana's Brother, Arajungas three of their Principal men, and Attanyindanha, a Cayuga Chief.

Sir William then told them he was glad to find them so sensible of their Errors by Agreeing to every thing the General required, and Recommended to them a due Performance of every Article now promised by them, which he expected would be fulfilled at his Meeting them at Niagara at which time he would deliver to them the Hostages now left with him.

The Onondaga Speaker then Addressed Sir William.

Brother. Having now gone through the Business of this Meeting Unanimously, and I hope to your Satisfaction, and that of the General, we would be desirous to know when the Army moves, and our Service be wanted.

Sir William told them of the Generals Resolution of having the Army in Motion about the 15th Inst., at which time he expected they would all be ready to Join it, & act wth. Resolution, that

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that in the mean time, he would have some Warriors, ten of each Nation to go, and Join the Party already out against the Enemy, the better to ensure Succeſs. — the Remainder, according to Custom, Sir William bound with a Belt of Wampum not to Stir until called upon to Join the Army, and concluded with telling them that he would on the Morrow, say something further to them all. —

The Onondaga Speaker then Stood up, and with two Strings of Wampum acquaint Sir William of their having appointed two Men to aſsist in their Councils in the Room of Garrasadega, and Gaghuwaghtune, namely Onughranorum, and Dyaquande, whom they hoped would be agreeable to him. —

Sir William thanked them for acquainting him therewith, and approved their Choice, wished them to follow the Steps of those in whose place they were appointed, & so concluded.

( ) Then Haghradodo, a Cayuga Chief, spoke as follows. —

Brother Warraghiyagey.

( ) The Great Spirit has aſsisted us in bringing about a Peace, which to our great Satisfaction is now so far settled, that the Senecas have agreed to everything you required, & also complied with your desire of leaving three Hoſtages for the Performance of the Articles now required, and agreed to. As we of Cayuga are nearly connected with them by Marriage, and otherwise, we heartily Rejoice at seeing the unhappy Affair so far settled, and being so sensible of the Sincerity of what the Senecas now promise, We of Cayuga have agreed to leave one of our Chiefs or one of the Hostages with you until everything is settled to your Satisfaction. His Name is Attaamondanha one of our wisest Sachims, and chief Warrior, and as such, we hope you will treat him. —

( ) Sir William aſsured them that he, as well as the three Senecas should not want for anything neceſsary during their Stay here, and should be Returned, or set at Liberty so soon as the Senecas had Complied with the Generals Demands.

( ) At a private Meeting in Sir Wm. Study with 12 of the chief Senecas, and one chief of Onondaga, he recommended to them to Reconsider what they had said in answer to the Second Article, as he was certain it would not appear satisfactory to the General any more than to himself. — After saying a great deal on the Subject, they put it on this footing, that as the two Murderers belonged to Aughnawaughe a Chieftain they could do nothing more than preſs him to deliver them up, which they expected would be complied with and that they would acquaint Sir Wm. with his Answer early in the Morning. —

(April 14th.)

( ) The Six Nations left Johnson Hall all well satisfied, and determined to Join the Army when called upon. —

15th. Sir William fitted out Seven Warriors, and Ordered them to hold themselves in readiness to act when required — On same day Kanestioon, and a Nanticoke arrived here with a Letter to Sir William from the Indian Officers whom he parted few days before, acquainting him of the flight of all the Delaw

1764 +

(Copy)

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance,

Entred into between the English, and the Deputies from the whole Nation of the Seneca Indians, by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys sole Agent, & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of North America, and Colonel of the six United Nations, their Allies and Dependants &c.

Article 1st

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this Article

That the Seneca Nation do immediately stop all Hostilities, and solemnly engage never more to make War upon the English, or suffer any of their People to commit any Acts of Violence on the Persons, or Properties of any of his Britannic Majestys Subjects.—

Article 2d.

Agreed to, and they will assist in apprehending any such in their Towns

That they forthwith Collect all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes amongst them, & deliver them up to Sir William Johnson (together with the two Indians of Kanestio, who murdered the Traders in November 1762) previous to the Treaty of Peace which will take Place within three Months if these Articles are agreed to, and they engage never to Harbour, or conceal any Deserters, Frenchmen, or Negroes from this time, but should any such take Refuge amongst them, they are to be brought to the Command.g Officer of the next Garrison, and delivered up, Promising likewise never to Obstruct any Search made after such Persons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any Part of their Country.—

Article 3d.

Agreed to, Provided this Tract be always appropriated to his Majestys sole use, and that at the Definitive Treaty the Line may be run in the Presence of Sir William Johnson & some of the Senecas to prevent Disputes hereafter.—

That they Cede to his Majesty, and his Successors for ever in full Right the Lands from the Fort at Niagara extending Easterly along Lake Ontario about four Miles comprehending the Petit Marais, or Landing Place, and running from thence Southerly about fourteen Miles to the Creek above Fort Schlosser, or Little Niagara, and down the same to the River or Strait, and across the same at the great Cataract, thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario at a Creek, or small Lake about two Miles West of the Fort, thence Easterly along the Banks of Lake Ontario, and across the River, or Straight to Niagara, comprehending the whole Carrying Place, with the Lands on both Sides the Straight and containing a Tract of about fourteen Miles in length, and four in Breadth. — And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the Passage of the Carrying Place, or the free use of any part of the s.d Tract, and will likewise give free liberty of cutting Timber for the use of his Majesty or that of the Garrisons in any other part of the Country not comprehended therein

Article the 4th

Agreed to, & moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant Escorts of their People: but it is expected they will not be illtreated by any of the English who may pass through their Country. —

That they allow a free Passage through their Country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere for the use of his Majesties Troops, and Subjects for ever, engaging never to Obstruct, or molest any of his Majesties Troops, or other his Subjects, who may make use of the same, or who may have Occasion to pass through any part of their Country by Land, or by Water from henceforward.

Article 5th

Agreed to. —

That they grant to his Majesty, and his Successors for ever a free use of the Harbours for Vessels, or Boats within their Country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the Rivers, with liberty to land Stores &c. — and erect Sheds for their Security.

Article 6th

Agreed to. —

That they immediately stop all Intercourse between any of their People, and those of the Shawanese, Delawares, or other his Majes Enemies whom they are to treat as common Enemies, and to assist his Majes Arms in bringing them to a proper Punishment, solemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid, or assist any of his Majesties Enemies, or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the publick Tranquillity.

Article 7th

Agreed to —

That should any Indian commit Murder, or Rob any of his Majesty's Subjects, he shall be immediately given up to be tried and punished according to the equitable Laws of England, and should any Wh Man be guilty of the like Crimes towards the Indians, he shall be immediat tried, and punished. — And the Senecas are never for the future to proc themselves Satisfaction otherwise than as before mentioned, but to lay all matt of Complaint before Sir William Johnson his Majesties Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the time being, and strictly to maintain, and abide by the Covenant Chain of Friendship.

Article 8th.

For the due Performance of these Articles the Senecas are to deliver up three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated, and Restored to them so soon as the same are fully Performed on their Parts.

They Agree to leave, as Hostages, Wannughsissa Serrihoana, & Arajungas three of their Chiefs.

Article 9th.

In Consequence of their perfect Agreement to the foregoing Articles, Sir William Johnson doth by Virtue of the Powers, and Authorities reposed in him, in the Name of his Britanic Majesty, promise, and engage that the said Indians shall have a full Pardon for past Transgressions, that they shall be left in the quiet, and Peaceable Possession of all their Rights not Comprized in the foregoing Articles, and that on their duly Performing the same, and subscribing to the Definitive Treaty of Peace to be held in Consequence thereof, they shall be once more admitted into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English, and be indulged with a free, fair, and Open Trade, so long as they abide by their Engagements.

This Article the Senecas expect will be strictly regarded, and also that Trade will be carried on in a fair, and equitable manner.

The foregoing Articles after being duly, and fully explained to the Chiefs, & Warriors Deputies from the Senecas, they have Signified their Assent thereto by affixing the Marks of their Tribes to these Presents.

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall the third day of April 1764.

Wm Johnson

Tagaanadie.

Sayenqueraghta.

Kaanijes.

Wanughsissae.

Chonedagaw.

Taganoondie.

Aughnawawis.

Taanjaqua.

Preliminary Articles of Peace Friendship and Alliance. Entered into between the English and the Deputies from the whole Nation of the Seneca Indians by Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of North America, and Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Defendants &c.

Article 1st

That the Seneca Nation do immediately stop all Hostilities, and solemnly engage never more to make war upon the English or suffer any of their people to commit any Acts of violence on the persons or properties of any of his Britannic Majesty's Subjects

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this Article

Article 2nd

That they forthwith collect all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen and Negroes amongst them and deliver them up to Sir William Johnson (together with the Indians of Kanestio who murdered the Traders in November 1762) previous to the treaty of peace which will take place within three months if these Articles are agreed to, and they engage never to Harbour or conceal any Deserters, Frenchmen or Negroes from this time, but should any such take refuge amongst them they are to be brought to the Commanding Officer of the next Garrison and delivered up, Promising likewise never to admit of any search made after such persons or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their Country

Agreed to, and they will assist in apprehending any such in their Towns.

Article 3d

That they Cede to His Majesty and his Successors in full right the lands from the Fort at Niagara extending Easterly along Lake Ontario about four miles comprehending the Petit Marais, or Landing Place, and running from thence Southerly about fourteen miles to the Creek above Fort Schlosser

Agreed to provided the Tract be always appropriated to His Majesty's sole use, and that at the Definitive Treaty, the lines may be run in the presence of Sir. Willm Johnson and some of the Senecas to prevent disputes hereafter.

or Little Niagara and down the same to the River or Strait and acroſs the same at the great cataract thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario at a Creek or small lake about Two Miles West of the Fort, thence Easterly along the Banks of Lake Ontario and acroſs the River or Strait to Niagara comprehending the whole carrying place with the Lands on both sides the strait, and containing a tract of about Fourteen Miles in length and four in Breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the paſsage of the carrying place or the free use of any part of the said Tract and will likewise give free liberty of cutting Timber for the use of his Majesty or that of the Garrison in any other part of the Country not comprehended therein.

Article 4th

Agreed to & moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant escorts of their people but it is expected they will not be illtreated by any of the English who may paſs through their country.

That they will allow a free paſsage through their Country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere for the use of His Majesty's Troops and subjects for ever, engaging never to molest or obstruct any of his Majesty's Troops or other of his subjects, who may make use of the same or who may have occasion to paſs through any part of their Country by Land or by Water from henceforward.

Article 5th

Agreed to.

That they grant to His Majesty and his Succeſsors for ever a free use of the Harbors for veſsels or Boats, within their country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the Rivers with liberty to land stores &c and erect sheds for their security

Article 6th

That they immediately stop all intercourse between any of their people and those of the Shawanese, Delawares or other his Majesty's enemies, whom they are to treat as common enemies, and to assist His Majestys arms in bringing them to a proper punishment, solemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid or assist any of His Majestys Enemies or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the publick Tranquillity.

Agreed to—

Article 7th

That should any Indian commit murder or rob any of His Majestys subjects, he shall immediately be given up to be tried and punished according to the equitable laws of England and should any white man be guilty of the like crimes towards the Indians he shall be immediately tried and punished. And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves satisfaction otherwise than as before mentioned but to lay all matters of complaint before Sir William Johnson, his Majestys Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the time being and strictly to maintain and abide by the Covenant chain of Friendship

Agreed to—

Article 8th

For the due performance of these Articles, the Senecas are to deliver up Three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated and restored to them so soon as the same are fully performed on their parts

They agree to leave as Hostages. Wannughsissa, Serrehoana & Arajungas, three of their Chiefs.

Article 9th

In consequence of their perfect agreement to the foregoing Articles, Sir William Johnson doth by virtue of the powers and Authorities reposed in him, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, promise and engage that the said Indians shall have a full

This Article the Senecas expect will

be strictly regarded and also that Trade will be carried on in a fair, and equitable manner

pardon for past Transgreſsions, that they shall be left in the quiet and Peaceable poſseſsion of all their Rights not comprized in the foregoing Articles and that on their duly performing the same and subscribing to the Definitive Treaty of Peace to be held in consequence hereof, they shall be once more admitted into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English, and be indulged with a free fair and open trade, so long as they abide by their engagements.

The foregoing Articles after being duly and fully explained to the Chiefs & Warriors Deputies from the Senecas, they have signified their aſsent thereto by affixing the marks of their Tribes to these Presents

Given under my hand at Johnson Hall the Third day of April 1764

signed/ Wm Johnson
Tagaanadie
Kaanijes
Chonedagaw
Aughnawawis
Sayenqueraghta
Wanughsiſsae
Taganoondie
Taanjaqua.

true Copy
G.W.H.
LL

3 Apl 1764 (22)

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, Entred into between the English, and the Deputies from the whole Nation of the Seneca Indians, by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's sole Agent & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of North America, and Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Dependants &c.

Article 1st.

That the Seneca Nation do immediately stop all Hostilites, and solemnly engage never more to make War upon the English, or suffer any of their People to Commit any Acts of Violence on the Persons, or Properties of any of his Britannic Majesty's Subjects...

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this Article

Article 2d.

That they forthwith Collect all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes amongst them, & deliver them up to Sir William Johnson (together with the two Indians of Kanestio, who murdered the Traders in November 1762) previous to the Treaty of Peace which will take place within three Months if these Articles are agreed to, and they engage never to Harbour,

Agreed to, and they will Assist in Apprehending any such in their Towns or conceal any Deserters, Frenchmen, or Negroes from this time, but should any such take Refuge amongst them, they are to be brought to the Commandg. Officer of the next Garrison, and delivered up; Promising likewise never to Obstruct any Search made after such Persons, or to hinder their being Apprehended in any Part of their Country..

Article 3d.

That they Cede to his Majesty, and his Successors for ever in full Right the Lands from the Fort at Niagara extending Easterly along Lake Ontario about four Miles comprehending the Petit Marais, or Landing Place, and running from thence Southerly about fourteen Miles to the Creek above Fort Schlosser, or Little Niagara, and down the same to the River or Strait, and across the same at the great Cataract, thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario at a Creek, or small Lake about two Miles West of the Fort, thence Easterly along the Banks of Lake Ontario, and across the River, or Strait to Niagara, Comprehending the whole Carrying Place, with the Lands on both sides the Strait and containing a Tract of about fourteen Miles in length, and four in Breadth.—

And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the Passage of the Carrying Place, or

Agreed to, Provided the Tract be always appropriated to his Majesty's sole use, and that, at the Definitive Treaty, the Lines may be run in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, & some of the Senecas to prevent disputes hereafter..

or the free use of any part of the Sd. Tract, and will likewise give free liberty of Cutting Timber for the use of his Majesty, or that of the Garrison in any other Part of the Country not comprehended therein.

Article 4th.

That they allow a free Passage through their Country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere for the use of his Majesty's Troops, and Subjects for ever, engaging never to Obstruct, or molest any of his Majesty's Troops, or other his Subjects, who may make use of the same, or who may have Occasion to pass through any part of their Country from hence forward.–

Agreed to, & moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant Escorts of their People: but it is expected they will not be ill-treated by any of the English who may pass through their Country.–

Article 5th.

That they grant to his Majesty, and his Successors for ever a free use of the Harbours for Vessels, or Boats, within their Country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the Rivers, with liberty to land Stores &c.–and erect Sheds for their Security.–

Agreed to. ——

Article 6th.–

That they immediately stop all Intercourse between any of their People, and those of the Shawanese, Delawares, or other

Agreed to. ——

other his Majesty's Enemies whom they are to treat as common Enemies, and to assist his Majesty's Arms in bringing them to a proper Punishment, solemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid, or assist any of his Majesty's Enemies, or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the publick Tranquility. .

Article 7th. .

That should any Indian commit Murder, or Rob any of his Majesty's Subjects, he shall be immediately given up to Justice and punished according to the equitable Laws of England, and should any White Man [illegible]ty of the like Crimes towards the In[illegible], he shall be immediately tried, and punished. And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves Satisfaction otherwise than as before mentioned, but to lay all matters of Complaint before Sir William Johnson his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the time being, and strictly to maintain, and abide by the Covenant Chain of Friendship. .

Agreed to ——

Article 8th. .

For the due Performance of these Articles the Senecas are to deliver up three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated, and Restored to them as soon as the same are fully Performed on their

They Agree to leave, as Hostages, Wannughsissa Serrehoan & Arajungas three of their Chiefs. .

their Parts.—

Article 9th.—

This Article the Senecas expect will be strictly regarded, and also that Trade will be carried on in a fair, and equitable manner.—

In Consequence of their perfect Agreement to the foregoing Articles, Sir William Johnson doth by Virtue of the Powers, and Authorities reposed in him, in the Name of his Britannic Majesty, promise, and engage that the said Indians shall have a full Pardon for past Transgressions,— that they shall be left in the quiet, and Peaceable Possession of all their Rights not Comprized in the foregoing Articles, and that on their duly Performing the same, and Subscribing to the Definitive Treaty of Peace to be held in Consequence hereof, they shall be once more Admitted into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English, and be indulged with a free, fair, and Open Trade, so long as they abide by their Engagements.—

The foregoing Articles after being duly, and fully explained to the Chiefs, & Warriors Deputies from the Senecas, they have Signified their Assent— thereto by affixing the Marks of their Tribes to these Presents.—

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall the third Day of April 1764.—

(Signed) Wm. Johnson

Turn Over

Tagaanadie.

Kaanjes.

Chonedagaw.

Aughnawawis.

Sayenqueraghta.

Wanughsiſsae.

Tagancondie.

Taanjaqua.

Now that I am on the Subject of Lands I must request your Advice concerning the Tract given me by the Conajoharees in the Year 1760,[1] which by the Present Kings Instructions a Stop was put to it at that time. I have laid aside all thoughts of Tracts for which I have the most fair Title from the Indians, and wh. few who had the same pretensions to them would have neglected, but it would be an Injustice to my Family to give up all my pretensions.

Altho this Tract is as a free Gift from the Indians, yet I gave them above 1200 Dollars after Signing & delivering me the Deed which was done in the most public manner by all the Indians, of that Castle, Who from thence forward consider it as my property. I am therefore desireous to take the same up agreable to the last proclamation, as there can be no objection to this at present, after it has passed the forms prescribed, which the Indians are always ready to comply with, I would take the liberty of proposing yr. Acceptance of ten thousand Acres therein, on remitting ye. Pattent Fees. The Land is verry fine, and capable of making good Settlements, I can therefore recommend it as well worth notice, and as I am resolved on Settleing the Affair as soon as possible, & the readier make this proposal to You, as what I apprehend would answer the conveniency of both.— You will please to favour me with Your Answer hereon, as *Lycenses* are now unnecessary, I Suppose it is Sufficient to have a Meeting with the Inds. previous to taking out the Pattent, for should the former Steps be requisite, I should sooner take other measures for obtaining it than Struggle with an opposition, but as I understand the Proclamation, Affairs of this Nature remain with each governour & consequently can be soon Settled.

I am with all regard & Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most sincere Welwisher
& verry Humble Servant
Wm. JOHNSON

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[1] Volume 3, p. 296–98.

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df.[1]

Johnson hall April 6th. 1764

DEAR SIR

I had Yesterday the pleasure to receive your favours of the 26th. & 29th. ulto. and shall take particular care to observe their contents;—

The Chenussios & Enemy Senecas have been here several days & after due consideration on the Articles of peace, have at length agreed to them beyond my Expectations; & I hope to Yr. Satisfaction I herewith enclose you a Copy of the Preliminaries, with their accordance thereto, by which you will find they have left Three of their Chiefs as Hostages for the performance of them. They have likewise taken up the War Axe against our Enemys & Shew an apparent eagerness for going upon Service, as do all the rest of the 5 Nations who were likewise present, & never manifested so great an unanimity or desire for War since my acquaintance with them.

My Son set off from hence above a Week ago for the Delawre. Settlemts near the Ohio with some Rangers he engaged & 200 Indians, and as there are as many more on actual Service, I can have little reason to doubt their killing & Captivating a good many & destroying all the Delaware Towns in that Quarter with their Corn, &ca which they cannot have time to remove, and as for those who have retired to the plains near Sioto, as you have been pleased to approve of my proposal, I shall imediately send partys of Indians against them, and as I think they dare not retreat farther South by reason of the Enmity of the Southern Inds. I am hopefull they will meet with success [*A body of Men from Sandosky wth some Inds. to go down the Sioto may compleat their destruction, which I imagine will be nearly effected*

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[1] In the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; in the handwriting of Guy Johnson.

by the Friend Indians.[1]] Those Delawares &ca who are still about the branches of Susquehanna cannot easily escape, as our Indian partys will take post at the only pass thro' the Allegany Mountains.

The backwardness of the Provinces must greatly retard our operations. & I am of opinion should they shortly agree to raise Men, the Levys would not be compleated in sufficient time as I know the many delays attending them, & am convinced of the Necessity there is for our taking the field Early; I am induced to think that the greater part of the Army would best go by L Ontario, as it wo^{d}. encourage our Friends, & that on their arrival at Presqu' Isle, If some Troops Imediately pushed down the Ohio, from Fort Pitt, & went up the Muskingum whilst those on L Erie crossed the Carry^{g} place from Sandosky to the great plains along the Sioto (where the many body of the Delawares & Shawanese are now settled) or from Cayahaga to Muskingum from whence there is a Road to Scioto it would greatly contribute to the success of both. I am of opin^{n} it will be better to go from Sandosky than Cayahaga as it will be a much shorter march from the former, the only objection in my opinion to this is that should they not effectually rout the Enemy, their retreat to their boats (wch sho^{d}. be well guarded) will be liable to the utmost danger, for in all probability, the Twightwees in the neighbourhood of whom numbers of the Shawanese & Delawares have retired would in that case heartily Joyne them, & I am lately informed by the 5 Nations that they have intimated it to be their intention to support these our Enemys to the utmost, If a body of men went down the Ohio and ascended the Muskingam (wch I think is the best) it wo^{d}. be very necessary for a part of them to occupy some advantagious scituation for Example at the fork where the Road goes to Scioto, to cover their boats whilst the Rest pursued their Rout & might Joyn those who came from Lake Erie [*either by Sandosky or Cayahaga*] who need not bring their Boats farther than the carry^{g} place; but if a body of men were first to arrive at the carry^{g} place of Scioto, it would greatly disconcert the Enemy, & Give more security to those who might march from Muskingam.

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[1] Crossed out in the original.

I have thrown together these few hints meerly for your observation and hope you will pardon their incorrectness, as they are only loose heads of what occurred to me on the Subject.

If you propose sending any Troops by way of Ohio I shall prepare the [*Indians of Onoghquago*[1]] (about 100 or more Ind^{s}.) to go with them accompanied by a few Officers, and shall collect a Suffic^{t}. number of the Five Nations to accompany the Army this way whilst I employ a good number of the Confederacy with the Indians of Canada in different partys to the Southward which I hope will greatly facilitate the success of the Troops.

It will give me pleasure to hear that the French at Detroit or elsewhere who promoted the War have come to condign punishment, & their fate will I hope prove an Example to deterr others from pursuing such a plan hereafter.

I have heard nothing farther concerning the Wyaloosin Ind^{s}. & therefore conclude they are taken proper care of.

I am glad the 14 prisoners arrived safe, & I Expect that Number will soon be considerably augmented. Capt Bull & many of that Gang were often caressed in Philadelphia, but tho' they amused the Quakers, their hearts were purely French, & they assisted that Nation during the most part of the late War.

I have so much business on my hands that I cannot be able by this post to send you the acc^{ts} of the Department, for these 6 Months past, but I should be very desirous to have a Warrt for 5000 Ster as ment^{d}. in my last for purchasing the necessary goods for the Campaign as there is but little time left for it at present. Several partys are now delayed here on account of the want of necessarys for them which I am obliged to collect as I can get them, at a high price.

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[1] Crossed out in the original.

The employing Canadians agt the Indians will I apprehend shew the Ind^{s}. the Nature of their Subjection beyond any thing we co^{d}. say to them, since the French Traders &ca in whom the Ind^{s}. place much confidence, have certainly represented themselves as their Friends, and a people independent of us; the fallacy of which will now be discovered.

[*It would have a very good effect if some Troops were now put in motion it would give confidence to our Friends & alarm all our Enemys, as well as Strengthen the Attachment of the Wavering in all Quarters, and it gives me pleasure to hear your sentiments, are of opinion to send march some without waiting for the whole, as each Province seems determined to regulate its Conduct by that of its Neighbour, the operations of any of them must be tardy, or uncertain in my opinion.*[1]]

I have order'd a proper person to Examine, & Receive the Arms, from the Comptroller of the Artill^{y}, & I hope they may answer as there is a great want of them.

I am just Informed that you are appointed Com^{r}. in Chief in America on which establishment I most sincerely Congratulate you, [*and I most Cordially wish you it may prove to the advancem^{t} of your Reputation, and the good of the public,*[1]] & I cannot but felicitate myself on the advantages this Country will have reason to Expect from his Majesty Just Choice

His Excellcy GEN^{L} GAGE

FROM HENRY MONTURE, WILLIAM HARE AND JOHN JOHNSTON[2]

A. L. S.

[*Diogoa, April 7th 1764*]

[ ] Express Will Inform You [ ] Against our Enemy at Kanisteo and Along the Susq[uehanna] Destroying & Burning All their Towns Villages and [ ] Settlements With there Creatures Such as Horses, C[ ]

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[1] Crossed out in the original.

[2] Or Johnson.

We Cannot but Let Sir William know that [ ] have had Great Difficultys to Encounter With Since We Left You and More particular bad Weather and Very high Water Which Made it Very Difficulate Fording and [ ] the Rivers and Creeks. At Onok Quago We Was at A Great deal of Trouble to Set them upon the March, Which When We found there Was no End unto Delays We Sot of With a Small party to Cheningo With Thomas King and the Rest for Shames Sake Soon followed us and When All together We Made a Body of one hundred and forty Warrours We Immeadtly Proceeded Against Kanestio and by our Spys and Out Scouts We Discoverd they Were fled towards Ginauss [ ] under the Protection of the Sinaches as the Sinaches had Given them a Call to Come and Strengthen them Against All that Should Oppose them, they have been a Considera[ble] time fled Since our taken the first prisoners.

We Cannot but With Astonishment Aqquant Sir William of the places being Wrongly Misreported of there Strengtht and numbers We have Destroy^{d} three Lar[ge] Towns besides All there Little out Villages and Scattering inhabitents to the Number of one hundred and thirty Very Large and Well built indain houses it is the Most beautyful Country that I Ever See for Land and prety Improvements for Indian Settlements Which there Could not be but Large had [
] throughout All [
]them had fled perhaps [
] Made the Mohawks River as Well as [
] Quiet from the Bloody hands of these Savage [ ]
Remain^{d} in this Neighbourhood formerly.

We think it now Needless for any [ ] Forces to Come this Way as We have Drove them far from these parts and of Sending any More provisions to Onok Q[uago] the Warrours here Sends there Love to You and Says they hope You are Well Satisfied in there behaviour [ ] time and in Case of Your Wantering of them upon a [ ] they are Redy for You as Soon as You Call them.

last Year between Clows and McNeal. My Brother Mr Woodall & some others are appointed by the Persons concern'd with the Defendants to Act for them—and Mr Woodall when lately in this Place desired me to inform you that they intend to Employ you as Council in the Suits now depending, & hope it will be agreable to you to go to Kingston on the Tryal. Messrs Livingston, Duane, Kemp and Wickham are Employed for the Defendants, and are preparing a Brief, a Copy of which will be sent you, or carried by the Person who will wait upon you from the Defendants. I am

Sir

Fort George 4th April 1764

David Ogden Esqr
[Indorsed]
Draft of letter to Mr Ogden

From Sir William Johnson

Johnson Hall April 6th 1764

Dear Sir

I have been favoured with your verry freindly Letter of the 26th Ulto., and I am sincerely oblidged to you for the esteem you have shewn for me in ye satisfaction you express at our late successes. I have the greatest reason to expect a good Account of the Partys now upon Service from their zeal & readiness. My Son set out with about 200 last Week, and a body of the same Number were gone before him.

Your observations concerning the Chenussios were verry reasonable, if they neglected to make proper concessions, but on the contrary I have the pleasure to acquaint you that they have agreed to the several Terms of which the general approved, they are to deliver up the 2 Murderers of Kanestio, all our People who are among them whether Prisoners, Deserters Negroes &ca. & cede to his Majesty all the Lands from Niagara to the Falls on both sides of the strait, with Several other necessary points. They have even desired to be employed against the Shawanese & Delawares, and sent to call away all their People from amongst them, and are to leave three of their Cheif Men Hostages for the performance of the Several Articles of Peace, all which, plainly shews that they repent of their late conduct, & their desire to regain our Esteem.

The rest of the Confederacy are prepareing to Accompany the Troops, whose Success will be greatly facilitated from the losses I daily expect to hear the Enemy have Sustained and which will free us from the Delawares & Shawanese the most inveterate Enemys w^h the Northern Colonies have hither to had to deal with.

I am to meet the Senecas, & Westeren Ind^s at Niagra the latter End of June, in order to Settle & ratify a general Peace with them, I have reason to expect the Twightivees will support the Shawanese &ca, but I hope this Alliance will enable me to bring them to reason.

I am much oblidged to you for y^e desire You express to serve Cap^t Johnson, & am sorry you have been so much troubled on the Subject, as he is unacquainted with the parts of the Country back from the Hudsons River, & ignorant how far the same is pattented. I must once more submit it to you whether there is not vacant Lands at the back of *Scochticoke* or *Sanekaik* Pattents, or any of those on the East Side of Hudsons River. I think a grant was made last year not far from Saraghtoga to one M^r Campbel, an officer, perhaps this might be granted alongside of his, or at the back of it, or of some of the other Pattents in that quarter.

Now that I am on the Subject of Lands I must request your advice concerning the Tract given me by the Conajoharees in the year 1760, by which the Present Kings Instructions a stop was put to it at that time. I have laid aside all thoughts of Tracts for which I have the most fair Title from the Indians, and w^h few who had the same pretensions to them would have neglected, but it would be an Injustice to my Family to give up all my pretensions.

Altho this Tract is as a free gift from the Indians, yet I gave them above 1200 Dollars after Signing & delivering me the Deed which was done in the most public manner by all the Indians, of that Castle, who from thence forward consider it as my property. I am therefore desireous to take the same up agreable to the last proclamation, as there can be no Objection to this at present, after it has passed the forms prescribed, which the Indians are always ready to comply with. I would take the liberty of proposeing y^r Acceptance of ten thousand Acres therein, on remitting y^e Pattent Fees, the Land is verry fine, and capable of makeing good Settlements. I can therefore recommend it as well worth notice, and as I am resolved on Settleing the Affair as soon as possible, & the readier make this proposal to You, as what I apprehend would answer the conveniency of both. You will please to favour me with your Answer hereon, as Lycences are now unnecessary, I Suppose it is sufficient to have a Meeting with the Ind^s previous to taking out the Pattent, for should the former steps be requisite, I should sooner take other measures for obtaining it than struggle with an opposition, but as I understand the Proclamation, Affairs of this Nature remain with each Governour & consequently can be soon Settled.

I am with all regard & Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most sincere Welwisher & verry Humble Servant
W^m. JOHNSON

The Honr^ble Lieu^t Gov^r COLDEN

From Earl of Halifax

S^t. JAMES'S [London, Eng.] April 12^th 1764

Sir,

The Bearer, M^r Hasenclever, having collected a Number of Germans skill'd in the working of Iron Mines, and the Culture of Hemp and Flax, and being going to North America to prosecute Undertakings of those Sorts either in New York or Virginia, I take Leave to recommend him to Your Favour & Protection, upon all Occasions in which such Support may be properly given to promote the Success of his Endeavours in Matters of so much National Importance.

I am informed he is a Gentleman of Reputation and considerable Property, and that he will be found deserving your attention and Encouragement.

I am with great Truth & Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

DUNK HALIFAX

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
Lieu^t Governor of New York
[Indorsed]
from L^d Halifax

From Earl of Halifax

S^t. JAMES'S [London Eng.] April 14^th 1764.

Sir,

The King having thought proper, in Consequence of the Advice and Opinion of His Counsel learned in the Law to cause publick Notice to be given, in the London Gazette, to the Owners, Masters &c^a of Prizes taken and ransomed during the late War that, unless they forthwith satisfy the Ransom Bills, for the Non Payment of which several of His Majesty's Subjects have been for a considerable Time, and still are detained in the Prisons of France, They shall be prosecuted for the same in His Majesty's Court of Admiralty; and it appearing, by Petitions which have been presented to me, that David Vanhorne, John Bogard Junior, and Richard Sharpe of New York were Owners of the Ship the Dove, taken on the 18^th of January 1762, for the Ransom of which Vessel Henry Constant doth still remain a Prisoner at Bourdeaux, I herewith transmit to You a London Gazette, containing the said publick Notice, and am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, accordingly, call upon the said Owners forthwith to cause the Ransom

Johnson Hall April 6th. 1764

Dear Sir

I had yesterday the pleasure to receive yr. favours of the 26th & 29th ulto., and shall take particular care to observe their contents.—

The Chenussios & Enemy Senecas have been here several days, and after due considerations on the Articles of Peace, have at length agreed to them, beyond my expectation, and I hope to yr. satisfaction.—

I herewith enclose you a Copy of the Preliminaries, with their accordance thereto, by which You will find they have left Three of their Chiefs as Hostages for the performance of them.— They have likewise taken up the War Ax against our Enemies, and shew an apparent earnestness for going upon Service, as do all the rest of the Five Nations who were likewise present, & never manifested so great an unanimity, or desire for War since my acquaintance with them.—

My son sett off from hence above a Week ago, for the Delaware Settlements near the Ohio with some Rangers he engaged, and 200 Indians, and as there are as many more on ready Service, I can have little reason to doubt their killing & captivating a good many & destroying all the Delaware Towns in yt. Quarter, with their Corn &ca which they cannot have time to remove, and as for those who have retired to the plains near Sioto, as you have been pleased to approve of my proposal I shall imediately send Parties of Indians against them, and as I think they dare not retreat further South by

His Excellency
General Gage

by reason of the enmity of the Southeren Indians, I am hopefull they will meet with Succeſs. —— those Delawares &ca who are still about the Branches of Susquahana, cannot easily escape, as our Indian Partys will take post at ye only passes thro the Allegany Mountains. ——

The backwardneſs of the Provinces must greatly retard our operations, and I am of opinion should they shortly agree to raise Men, their Levies would not be compleated in sufficient time, as I know the many delays attending them, I am convinced of the necessity there is for our takeing the field early, I am induced to think that the greater part of the Army would best go by Lake Ontario, as it would encourage our Friends, & that on their Arrival at Presque Isle, if some troops imediately pushed down the Ohio from Fort Pitt, & went up the Muskingum, whilst those on Lake Erie crossed the carrying place from Sandusky to the great plains along the Sciota; where the main Body of the Delawares & Shawanese are now settled, or from Cayahaga to Muskingum from whence there is a good road to Sciota. It would greatly contribute to the succeſs of both, I am of opinion it will be better to go from Sandusky than Cayahaga, as it will be a much shorter March from the former; the only objection in my opinion to this is, that should they not effectually rout the Enemy, their retreat to their Boats, which should be well guarded, will be exposed to the utmost danger, for in all probability the Twightwees in the neighbourhood of whom, Numbers of the Shawanese & Delawares have retired would in that case heartily Join them, & I am lately informed by the 5 Nations that they have intimated it to be their intentions to support these our Enemies to the utmost, —— if a Body of Men went down the Ohio & ascended the Muskingum (wch I think is the best) it would be very necessary for a part of them to occupy some advantagious Situation, or somewhat at the Forks where ye Road goes to Sciota, to cover their Boats, whilst ye rest pursued their Route, & might Join those who come from Lake Erie, who need not bring their Boats further than the carrying place; And if a Body of Men were first to arrive at the carrying place of Sciota, it would greatly discourage the Enemy, & give more Security to those who might march from Muskingum.

I have thrown together these few hints meerly for your Observation, & hope you will pardon their incorrectneſs, as they are only loose heads of what occurred to me on the Subject. —— If you

If you propose sending any Troops by way of Ohio, I shall prepare about 100, or more Indians to go with them accompanied by a few Officers, and shall collect a sufficient Number of the same Nations to accompany the Army this way, whilst I employ a good number of the Confederacy with the Indians of Canada in different Partys to the Southward, wh I hope will greatly facilitate the success of the Troops.—

It will give me pleasure to hear that the French at Detroit, or elsewhere, who promoted the War have come to condign punishment, & that fate will I hope prove an Example to deter others from pursueing such a plain treachery.

I have heard nothing farther concerning the Wialoosing Indians, & therefore conclude they are taken proper care of.

I am glad the 14 Prisoners arrived safe, & I expect that Number will soon be considerably augmented, Captn Bull & many of that gang were often caressed in Philadelphia, but tho they amused the Quakers, their Hearts were purely French & they assisted that Nation during ye most part of the late War.—

I have so much business on my hands, that I cannot be able by this Post to send you the Acct of the Department for these Six Months past, but I should be very desirous to have a Warrant for Five thousand Pounds Sterling as mentioned in my last, for purchasing the Necessary Goods for the Campaign as there is but little time for it at present. Several partys are now delayed here on Acct of the want of necessarys for them, wh I am obliged to collect as I can get them, at a high price.—

The employing Canadians against the Ind.s will I apprehend shew the Ind.s the nature of their subjection beyond any thing we could say to them, since the French traders &ca in whom the Indians place much confidence, have certainly represented themselves as their Friends, & a People independant of Us, the fallacy of which will now be discovered.—

I have ordered a proper Person to examine & receive the Arms, from the Comptroller of the Artillery & I hope they may answer, as there is a great want of them.—

I am just informed that you are appointed Comm. in Cheif in America, on which establishment I most sincerely congratulate you, & I cannot but felicitate myself on Advantages the Country will have reason to expect by his Majestys Just Choice. ——

I am with the most perfect Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient &
and most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

P.S. I yesterday sent by Express to acquaint Lieut. Coll. Browning of the Accommodation with the Senecas. and I think it would be very necessary that the Officers commanding ye Several Posts along the Western Communication had Instructions from You relative to their Conduct towards these Indians.

The Oneidaes on going out the second time agst. ye Enemy, begged for some provisions for their Familys in their absence, wch I took ye liberty to mention to Lieut. Coll. Campbell, as a thing would greatly encourage that Nation, now very hearty. I wrote him that I would mention it to you. —— which I hope you will not disapprove. as it was then extremely necessary & much wanted. ——

received 4th Nov 16 ——
Answered ——

Copy

in Johnson to L. 4-5-64

Preliminary Articles of peace friendship & Alliance entered into between the English and the Deputys sent from the whole Seneca Nation by Sir William Johnson Bart. his Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Northern parts of North America & Colonel of the six united Nations, their Allies and Dependants &c.

Article 1st.

The Sachems & Chiefs of the Senecas agree fully to this Article.

That the Seneca Nation do imediately stop all hostilities, and solemnly engage never more to make war upon the English or suffer any of their peoples to comit any acts of Violence on the persons or propertys of any of his Britannic Majestys subjects.

Article 2d.

Agreed to and they will assist in apprehending any such in their Towns.

That they forthwith collect all the English prisoners, deserters, Frenchmen & Negro's amongst them, and deliver them up to Sir Wm Johnson (together with the two Indians of Kanestio who murdered the traders in Novr 1762) previous to the treaty of peace which will take place within three months if these Articles are agreed to; and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any Deserters Frenchmen or Negro's from this time, but should any such take refuge amongst them, they are to be brought to the Commanding Officer of the next Garrison & delivered up; promising likewise, never to obstruct any search made after such persons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their Country.

Article 3d.

Agreed to, provided the Tract be always appropriated to his Majestys sole use, & that at the Definitive Treaty, the Lines be run in the presence of Sir Wm Johnson & some of the Senecas to prevent disputes hereafter.

That they cede to his Majesty & his Successors for ever in full right the Lands from the Fort at Niagara extending Easterly along Lake Ontario about four Miles, comprehending the petit marais, or landing place, & running from thence Southerly about fourteen Miles to the Creek above Fort Schlosser or little Niagara, & down the same to the River or Strait, thence down the River or Strait, & across the same at the Great Cataract, thence Northerly to the banks of L. Ontario at a Creek or Small Lake about two miles west of the Fort, thence Easterly along the banks of Lake Ontario, and across the River or Strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole Carrying place with the Lands on both sides the Strait, & containing a Tract of about Fourteen Miles in length and Four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the passage of the carrying place, or the free use of any part of the said Tract, and will likewise give free liberty of cutting Timber for the use of his Majesty or that of the Garrisons in any other part of their Country not comprehended therein.—

Article 4th

That they allow a free passage thro' their Country from that of the Cayugas to Niagara or elsewhere, for the use of his Majesty's Troops and Subjects forever, engaging never to obstruct or molest any of his Majesty's Troops or other his Subjects who may make use of the same, or who may have occasion to pass thro' any part of their Country by Land or by Water from henceforward.—

Agreed to, and moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant Escorts of their people; but it is Expected they will not be illtreated by any of the English who may pass through their Country.—

Article 5th

That they Grant to his Majesty and his Successors forever, a free use of the Harbours for Vessels or Boats within their Country on Lake Ontario or in any of the Rivers, with liberty to land Stores &c and erect Sheds for their Security.—

Agreed to.

Article 6th

That they immediately stop all intercourse between any of their people & those of the Shawanese, Delawares, or other his Majesty's Enemys, whom they are to treat as Common Enemys & to assist his Majesty's Arms in bringing them to proper punishment, solemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid or assist any of his Majesty's Enemys or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the public tranquility.—

Agreed to.

Article 7th

That should any Indian commit murder on any of his Majestys Subjects, he shall be immediately delivered up to be tried & punished according to the equitable Laws of England, and should any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians he shall be immediately tried & punished if guilty, And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves satisfaction otherwise than as before mentioned but to lay all matter of complaint before Sir Wm Johnson or his Majestys Superintendant of Indian affairs for the time being, and Strictly to maintain & abide by the Covenant Chain of friendship.—

Agreed to

Article 8th

For the due performance of these Articles the Senecas are to deliver up three of their Chiefs as Hostages, who are to be well treated & restored to them, so soon as the same are fully performed on their parts.—

They agree to leave as Hostages Wanughsissa, Serrihoana and Arajungas three of their Chiefs.

Article 9th

In consequence of their perfect agreement to the foregoing Articles, Sir Wm Johnson doth by virtue of the powers & authorities reposed in him, in the name of his Britannic Majesty promise & engage that the said Indians shall have a full pardon for past Transgressions, That they shall be left in the quiet & peaceable possession of all their rights not comprised in the foregoing Articles, & that on their duly performing the same & subscribing to the Definitive Treaty of peace to be held in consequence hereof, they shall be once more admitted into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English & be indulged with a free, fair & open trade so long as they abide by their engagements.—

This Article the Senecas Expect will be strictly regarded & also that Trade will be carried on in a fair & Equitable manner.

The foregoing Articles after being duly & fully explained to the Chiefs & Warriors Depys from the Senecas, they have signified their assent thereto by affixing the marks of their Tribes to these presents.—

Given under my hand at Johnson hall the third day of April 1764.—

Wm Johnson

Tagaanodie
Kaanijes
Chonedagaw
Aughnawawis

Sayenqueraghta
Wanughsissae
Taganoondie
Taanjaqua

[illegible]
Of peace between me in guan
& the Senecas, agreed to before
Sir Wm Johnson Bart
3.d April 1764.

Plants. Genl.

Preliminary Articles concluded
with The Seneca Indians.

Copy.

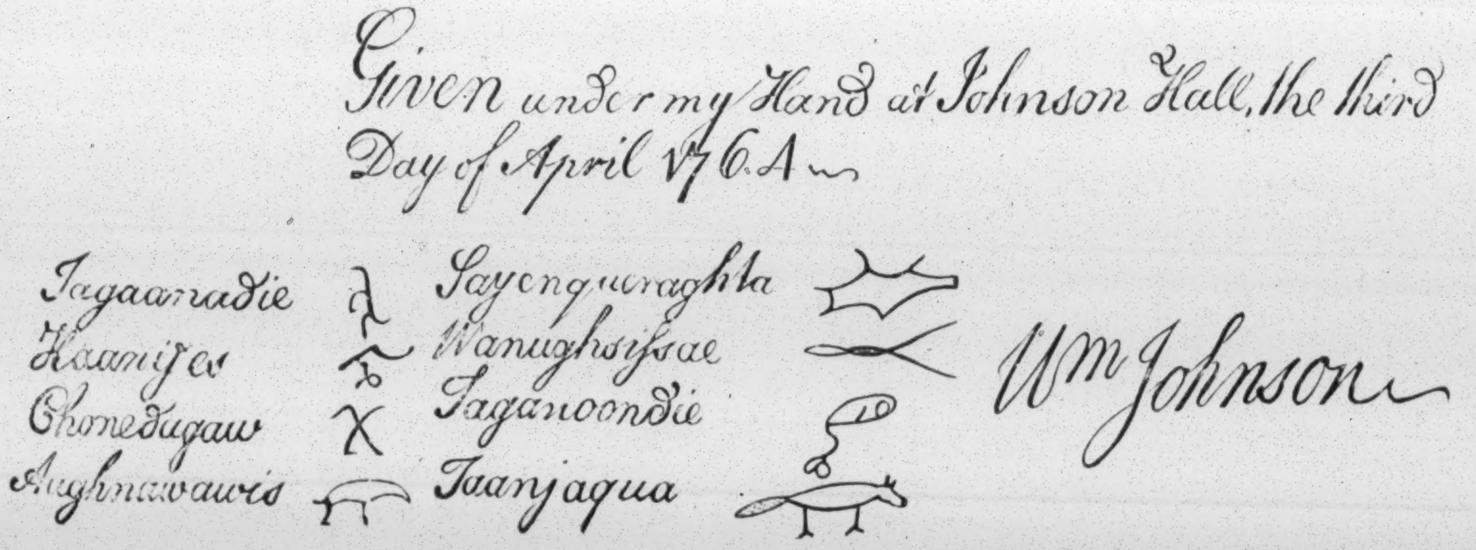
In Major Genl: Gage's of
April 14th: 1764.

In Mr. Sedgwick's
Letter of 23 May
1764.

Read June 8.

R. 86.

Fac Simile of the Signatures to the Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Senecas. N. Y. Col. Doc. VII, 621–3. Engraved from a tracing, procured by Mr. Berthold Fnerow for Geo: S. Conover, from the original document in the Public Record Office, London, in "America and West Indies, No. 121, Military, 1763 to 1765," being an enclosure to a letter of Maj. Gen'l Thos. Gage, dated New York, April 14, 1754. The signature of Sayenqueraghta is that of Old Smoke or Old King, the "smoke bearer" or head chief who resided at Kanadesaga, the Capital of the Senecas. His totem is conclusive evidence that he was of the great Turtle clan.



Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall, the third Day of April 1764.

Tagaanadie
Haanijes
Chonedugaw
Aughnawawis

Sayenqueraghta
Wanughsissae
Taganoondie
Taanjaqua

Wm Johnson

1764
April

that in the mean time, he would have some Warriors &c of each Nation to go, and join the Party already out against the Enemy, the better to ensure Success. — the Remainder, according to Custom, Sir William bound with a Belt of Wampum not to Stir until called upon to Join the Army, and concluded with telling them that he would on the Morrow say something further to them all. —

The Onondaga Speaker then stood up, and with two Strings of Wampum acquainted Sir William of their having appointed two Men to assist in their Councils in the Room of Otsinsadega, and Gaghswaghtiune, namely, Onughranorum, and Canaquande, whom they hoped would be agreeable to him. —

Sir William thanked them for acquainting him therewith, and approved their Choice, wished them to follow the Steps of those in whose place they were appointed, & so concluded. —

Then Kaghradodo, a Cayuga Chief spoke as follows. —

Brother Warragy. The Great Spirit has assisted us in bringing about a Peace, which to our great Satisfaction is now so far settled, that the Senecas have agreed to everything you required, & also complied with your desire of leaving three Hostages for the Performance of the Articles now required, and agreed to. As we of Cayuga are nearly connected with them by Marriage, & otherwise, we heartily Rejoice at seeing the unhappy Affair so far settled, and being sensible of the Sincerity of what the Senecas now promise, We of Cayuga have agreed to leave one of our Chiefs as Hostage with you until everything is settled to your Satisfaction. His Name is Kittagwenderhe one of our wisest Sachems, and chief Warrior, and as such, we hope you will treat him. —

Sir William assured them that he as well as the three Senecas should not want for anything necessary during their Stay here, and should be Returned, or set at Liberty so soon as the Senecas had complied with the General Demands.

At a private Meeting in Sir Wm. Study with 12 of the chief Senecas, and one chief of Onondaga, he recommended to them to Reconsider what they had said in answer to the second Article, as he was certain it would not appear satisfactory to the General any more than to himself. — — After saying a great deal on the Subject, they put it on this footing, that as the two Murderers belonged to [illegible] a Chieftain they could do nothing more than press him to deliver them up, which they expected would be complied with, and that they would acquaint Sir Wm with his Answer early in the Morning. —

April 14th.

The Six Nations left Johnson Hall all well satisfied, and determined to Join the Army when called upon. —

15th. Sir William fitted out Seven Warriors, and Ordered them to hold themselves in readiness to act when required. — On same Day Tenghsaro and a Nanticoke arrived here with a Letter to Sir William from the Indian Officers whom he had sent five days before, acquainting him of the flight of [illegible]

Winter, but were also ready now to assist our Arms all in their Power, provided they could be sure of the Safety of their families in their Absence, — that is to say, to have some of our People posted there, to which they desired Sir William's answer. —

A Belt. —

29th. — On this day, the Oghquagoes being met, Sir William addressed them as follows — vizt.

Brethren. —

I am sensible of the Service you have done in taking the first Party of the Enemy Delawares, and thank you for the Zeal you have thereby shewn; but I am surprized at your Sachims setting some of the Prisoners at liberty: had they been innocent at that time as you Represented, the proper place for their Releasement, would have been here. —

I am as much Surprized at the Backwardness Shewn by some of your People, on the Arrival of the several Parties of Whites, and Indians at your Place, which Step alone prevented them from taking, or destroying all the Enemy Indians in that Quarter, by affording them so much time to make their Escape, the Consequence whereof you seem now so much to dread. — but if the Six Nations are sincerely determined to carry on the War against the Shawanese, and Delawares, as they here promised, I can't see the least Danger you have to apprehend from those Indians who fled before our People. — if you are of Opinion that the six Nations are not well disposed towards us, let me know it, and then you may depend on my taking every necessary Step in my power for your Safety. — I look upon you in so good a light, that I flatter my self you would not desire to put me to any unnecessary trouble on that head, nor your Brethren to a needless, and considerable Expence. — Your Want of Provisions, Ammunition &c shall be supplied in Return for what I expect the Service of your young this Campaign. —

A Belt. —

April 30th. — On this day several Tuscaroras from Oghquagoe arrived here, and after saying a great many very kind things, and expressing their Readiness to persevere in their Resolutions of acting against the Shawanese, and Delawares, made a demand, as the Oghquagoes did, of Provisions, Ammunition, Arms, &c being sent to their Towns for their defence against the Attempts of the former, whose Resentment they had raised by assisting in giving them the first Blow. —

Sir William thanked them for the Zeal they had shewn in taking the first Party of the Delawares, and for their lending a hand in the destroying the several Delaware towns &c, and told them he would Supply them with Provisions, as he did the Oghquagoes. —

Eod. Die — Three Seneca Indians arrived here from Chenussio,[1] and Kanadassege,[2] who were sent on business by the Chiefs of their Nation, and brought one [3] an Irishman who was taken Prisoner last Year near the Minissinks by the Delaware, & Wialoosing Ind^s. and made his Escape about the beginning of April ins^t. from them near *Kaneslio*, as they were flying from their Habitations, and came to Kanadassege a friendly Village of Senecas where he was well treated. — They, First with three Strings of Wampum went through the Ceremony of Condolance. — then told Sir William that as soon as the Conjoharees arrived, whom they hourly expected, they would deliver their Message. —

At 4 P.M. being all assembled in the Council Room, Sir William returned the Complement of Condolance, and then told the Messengers to deliver their Message, when Kayandagawas Spoke as follows. — viz^t.

Brethren. —

When some of our Chiefs were with you last Winter, you told them that a large Army would march in the Spring against those Nations, who were ill disposed & quarrelsome. — You then desired us the Senecas to exert our selves in bringing the Chenussios &c to reason, and a Sense of their Error. We have, you see, done according to your desire, and now, are a Member of the Confederacy. We therefore begg you will use your Endeavors to Continue that Confederacy united, and Strong. —

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[1] Geneseo. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, p. 102.

[2] Kánadesaga, Ganundasaga, northwest of Geneva. *Ibid*. p. 158.

[3] Blank in the manuscript.

A Belt.

Brother. —

We are now to inform you that our Nephews the Delawares have begged Forgiveness for what they have done, and are willing, and desirous to put themselves under our Protection — We beg; Brother, you will regard their Submission, and Repentance, and forgive them, as you have our Nation. —

A Belt —

Brother. —

We must request you will take Pity of, and have Mercy on our Nephews, who have thrown themselves into our Arms, and promise, if forgiven, to be ever more content to be called Women, and looked upon as such; and as I the Delawares Uncle, and chief Speaker, am now in your power, you may dispose of me as you please. — Brother — As they are now under our *Arm Pit* we look upon them as ours, and from what they have said, and done, we are certain of their Sincerity, five of their chief Men having spoke to us with five Belts of Wampum, which you shall see when we meet at Niagara. — they are from three different Nations, viz^{t}. the *Squaghkys, Delawares*, and *Shawanese*. — 200 in Number, all young men. — Brother, as you have a large foot, we beg you will be careful in your going with the Army, and do not tread upon our Nephews, the Delawares, &c. —

Sir William told them he was surprized at the nature of the Message sent him, after what had passed at the late general Meeting, when all the Nations of the Confederacy, had readily & chearfully taken up the *Axe* against all the Shawanese, and

Delawares, or others, his Majesties Enemies, — that he looked upon their present Message to come only from *Ganussaraquedra*, or his Party, being certain the Senecas could never think of sending such a Message after what passed lately. — that he therefore paid no Regard to it, but expected they would comply with the Directions he had lately sent them by Mr. Wemp,[1] with a black Belt of Wampum, which was, to kill, or make all the Delawares &c now in their Power, Prisoners, and bring them to him, which would convince him of the Sincerity of their engagements lately entered into with him, — that, on the contrary, he would look upon what they now said, & did here as void. — that he therefore now sent them another Belt to Remind them of their late engagements and Promises, and desired they would think of nothing else but performing the same, as that alone would convince the English of the Sincerity of their Repentance. —

A Belt. —

They then told Sir William they would set out the next day, and faithfully deliver his Words & Belt to their Nation where they expected to be in eight days time. —

May the 1st. — On this day Sir William cloathed 72 Warriors for the Campaign, and armed many of them. — the same day, gave them a Feast at his House, as usual on their going out. —

2d. — Capts. Montour, and Johnston set off with their Party of Whites and Indians for *Niagra*.

Sir William gave the following Answer to the Tuscaroras of *Ganughsawoughta*[2] vizt.

Brethern. —

Your Request for a Fort at your Place, I think unreasonable, as there are but a few Families there; besides, I cannot [think] that there is the least need of one there, as the Six Nations are once more united, and determined to carry on the War against those Indians, the Delawares, and Shawanese, you dread so much — besides as the Army is now to march in a few days the Enemy will find work enough to defend their Families. —

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[1] Hendrick Wemp.

[2] Kanasowaga or Kanaghseragy, a Tuscarora castle. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, pp. 110-11

A Belt. —

Brethern. —

As your late Behavior has proved your Sincerity, and as you are now out of Provisions, owing to the several Parties who lately passed, and repassed your Town, — and above all, as you say your men are all to Join the Kings Troops, I agree to send you Some Provisions for your Families during your Absence, and have wrote acordingly to Capt. Welles[1] to supply you with 5 Barrels of Pork, and 45 Skipples of Flower. —

A Belt. —

Brethern the Warriors.

Your Request shall also be Complied with on account of your late Zeal, and good Behavior Shewn in the taking some of our Enemies near *Oghquagoe*. —

3 Strings, Wampum. —

May the 1st.[2] — Sir William Clothed several Oghquagoes, and others, and sent a black Belt by *Taddainiendanhara* a Cayuga Chief to acquaint the Six Nations that as soon as he know the day for their Meeting, or assembling at Oswego, or elsewhere, he would dispatch an Express with an account of it, and desire they would keep their Warriors all in readiness, and also that they should strictly observe the engagements lately entered into here, and regard nothing else. —

A Black Belt —

On same day the several Chiefs of Otseningo, vizt. Nanticoks, Conoys, Wialoosings &c desired a Meeting with Sir William, which being granted, *Diaeyagawehe* a Tuscarora Chief addressed him on their behalf as follows—viz^t. —

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[1] Captain John Welles of the 2d, or Schenectady, battalion.

[2] Date in error. Probably should read May 4th.

Brother. —

When we left home, we only intended a Visit, as well as the rest of our Brethren the Oghquagoes, and Tuscaroras, but being told by them a while ago, that they had finished with you the Business they came about, and were to return the next day, we were Surprized at such a Conduct, after what had lately been settled here, viz^t. that we should be as one People, and Consult, and Act jointly. — this Behavior of theirs Obliges us now to trouble you, and as we did not expect to act separately, we are but ill provided with Belts, which we hope you will excuse. —

We are now to let you know the Reason of our Backwardness when your Parties were out against the Enemy. it was entirely owing to the Confusion, and Trouble we were in at that Juncture of time on account of Removing our Families, and Building Hutts to cover them; that being now over, we assure you of our Readiness to march, and Join you when called upon with our whole force: this you know is what we promised, even before the Six Nations had openly declared War, & now we shall be the readier, as they are so inclined. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We are now in a very poor Condition for the want of Provision, being entirely consumed by our Removing, wherefore we beg you will allow us a little for the Support of our Women, and Children in our Absence, also some Arms, Ammunition, and Paint.

A Belt. —

Sir William after giving them a severe Reprimand for their late backwardness, and an Admonition to act a better part for the future, told them, that in such Case he would not let them Suffer for the want of Provisions &c — Then gave the Tuscaroras an Order for 100 Skipples of Wheat, to Conradt Franks, and promised to send them Pork soon to the Flatts, — Gave them also some Ammunition, Orders for mending their Axes, Hoes, &c — and some Liquors.

May 5th. — The Tuscaroras came in again, and applied to Sir William in behalf of the *Mohiccons*, begging that he would assist them in bringing all their People from *Esopus*, and forwarding them to *Otseningo*. — Also begged for some Clothing, as they were all determined to join the Army. —

Sir Wm. told them in Answer that he had some time ago granted a Pass to one of their chief men for that Purpose, and would forward them to *Otseningo* as soon as they arrived here. at same time gave them some Clothing &c, and dismissed them. —

8th. — Three Chiefs came to Sir William to desire he would write to Capt. Hanson[1] to take care of their Planting Lands, and oblige their neighbours the White People to fence them as they allowed them to sow, and plant thereon. —

A Belt. —

With another Belt their Old, and Young Women acquainted Sir William that they were all in Tears on finding all their Men going to Join the Army without him, least they should not meet with friendly Treatment, or proper usage, wherefore begged he would Consent to their Request of having a few Men left to take Care of them, and their Affairs. —

A Belt. —

Sir William gave them a Letter which answered the Request of their first Belt. —

Retd. their Belt.

Then told them he would Answer the other Belt in a few days, or when he called them together to Cloth them. —

11th. — On this day 5 Seaghticoke Indians arrived here, and addressed Sir William as follows. —

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[1] Captain John R. Hansen of a militia company.

Father. —

We are come to offer you our Service, and follow your Directions. — We are sorry to hear of the ill behavior of some of the Stockbridge Indians, and do assure you we are not come for the sake of getting Clothing &c as some do, but are ready to set off immediately, and follow the Party of Cap^{t}. Montour &c — Sir William answered them. — Children, I thank you for your Readiness, and honest Declaration, and shall provide you with every thing necessary this day or tomorrow, and then you may make the best of your way to Join Cap^{t}. Montour, and the rest. —

TO THOMAS GAGE

A.L.S.[1]

Johnson Hall May 11th. 1764

DEAR SIR

As it will be necessary to prepare several Articles for my Tour to Niagra, which may require Some time to get in readiness, I must apply to You to give orders that I may have a good strong well built boat for myself with Rudder Sails &^{ca}., and also an Order for a Vessel from Oswego to Niagra, and back again as occasion may require, — and Affairs being wavering with the Westeren Nations, as well as it being necessary to keep up some Form in holding a General Congress, I think it will be necessary I have an Officer with a Party of 25 or 30 Men. I know some of the Small Partys of y^{e}. Enemy may be verry apt to form a Design against me, on Acc^{tt}. of my preventing the Six Nations from Joining in their Confederacy, as well as from all the late proceedings of our Indians, and the advantage which our Enemies think might derive from my Death.

I purpose returning by the North side of the Lake to make some observations, if any of them are worthy Your Notice, I shall communicate them.

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[1] In William L. Clements Library. Draft in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

Collect. I am therefore to beg of you to furnish Him with a Body of Faithfull Indians, to Join the Forces under his Command in the Operations of the Campain. The Success of which, I am to hope will put a final End to all Our Indian Quarrells, and procure us a Safe & lasting Peace, with all the Indian Tribes. I Have Ordered Colonel Bradstreet to Correspond with you, & give you Notice of all the Indian Intelligence, which Shall come to his Knowledge. I don't know the Exact Time he would have the Indians to Join him, but this he can Settle with You. I have wrote to Mr. Stuart[1] to represent to the Cherokees, that the Retreat it's Reported, they have promised to the Shawnese, is a Breach of Friendship with us. I Wish We are not hurried into a War in that Quarter, which we don't Seem at present, in a Condition to Support to any Advantage. —

I am,
Dear Sir,
&ca —

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED:

Copy ./.
To Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
at
Johnson Hall
New York, 4th. May 1764 —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[2]

[*Detroit, May 7-10, 1764*]

Copy of a Message of Sir William Johnson as delivered to the Hurons &c by Peter[3] in the Presence of Major Hen: Gladwin at Detroit the 7th. of May 1764. — vizt.

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[1] John Stuart, Southern superintendent of Indians.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[3] A Mohawk Indian.

Peter spoke to them as follows. with a string of Wampum

Brothers. —

I am sent here by Sir W^{m}. Johnson to acquaint you that nothwithstanding your Ingratitude to him he has still Pity on you.—that he looks on every side, and finds himself struck from all Parts, and is so covered with blood, that he can scarce see, and that he knows not for what Reason — and said he deserved Pity, — but on Reflection said, No! when it was in his power to extirpate you, and all those who did him Ill. — he desired me to tell *Sasterredsey*, that if he did not heartily repent of what he has done, he would soon make him — that when I had delivered him this String of Wampum, I should tell him that it was sent to him by Sir W^{m}. to clear his Stomach, that what he said, should come from him easy, and naturally, in order he should know how to behave to him for the future. —

Gave the String. —

Then with another Belt proceeded —

Brothers. —

This Belt comes from the Commander in chief, and Sir W^{m}. Johnson, both united, who desired me to tell you that formerly they had friends amonst their Breth^{n}. at Detroit, but that they have now perceived they are declining in their friendship for the most part, — that nevertheless they think they have some friends amongst them yet — that if any such they had, they begged they might continue so, and that if there be others who have lost their Senses, and will be absolutely at Enmity with them, they are determined to try to bury them. — they further desired me to tell the Wiandotts that they are more surprized at their fighting ag^{t}. them, being Christians, that those who are not. —

Gave the Belt. —

And with a large Belt further said

Brothers. —

When we came from Sir W^{m}. Johnson, he desired me to tell you the Sentiments of the Chiefs of the *Falls* towards you— viz^{t}. that they say, as they are a part of the body of the English, their Brethren, any harm that is done to them, they must feel, and resent, that therefore they exhort all the Nations to a speedy Repentance of what they have done, and have Pity on their innocent Wives, and Children, who are not to blame for their ill Deeds, but who will nevertheless feel the bad effects of them, except they now Comply with what they now, for their own good, require of them. —

Gave the Belt. —

Breth^{n}. the Warriors —

This Belt is given to you in order to take away that Gall w^{ch}. Surrounds your hearts, which if not removed, may give us trouble, but will occasion your Deaths —

Gave the Belt —

Then Concluded —

Brethren. —

I have said all that I am charged with from the General, Sir W^{m}. Johnson, & our Brothers at the *Falls*, and I begg that you who have behaved well, may continue to do so by keeping in the right Road, and by endeavoring to bring over those who have lost their Senses, otherwise we must put everything into the hands of God, who will surely find means to make an universal Peace. —

The following Answer was made by the Hurons to Sir W^{m}. Johnson speech in the Presence of eight, or nine of their Chiefs, and *Baby*[1] at their head with three others of the Sagganas, taken by Major Hen. Gladwin at Detroit May the 10th. 1764. — Transmitted to Sir W^{m}. Johnson —

One of the Hurons addressed the General, Sir W^{m}. Johnson, the Commandant, and the Five Nations as follows — viz^{t}.

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[1] Or Babie. Also called Odinghquanooron, a principal and influential Huron sachem who signed the treaty at Fort Niagara, July 18, 1764. See *Docs. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:651.

Brethren. —

We thank God for giving us this good Day to make an Answer to what you said to us three days ago, and we feel great Pleasure in seeing our Brethⁿ. from Sagganas here to hear what we have to say. —

Brethren. —

We beg of you to have Pity on us, and hear us, as we have no Sense. — We see that the Eyes of our Brethren are shut with Blood by means of the Strokes they have received from all sides, and we think to wash them a little to the end they may see for the future, how to distinguish between those that are culpable, and those who are not. — May the Great Spirit Inspire us allways to do good things! but we have not followed his Will, having acted quite to the contrary. — but we beg our Brothers will have Compassion on us. —

Gave a String

Then taking another String said

Brethren. —

For my part, as a Huron, I cannot deny but I have taken up the Ax against my Brothers: — but, on this day I hang that Ax up in the Air that God may make it fall where he thinks proper: — as to us, we do not know where it will fall, as we shall not regard it any further. —

Gave a String —

Then took a large white Belt, & said

Brethren

We beg and hope that the Master of Life will procure us a lasting Tranquility, as we are Babtized, — and don't see what should prevent us from always living in eternal Peace. —

Gave the Belt.

taking another Belt (white) proceeded —

Brethren. —

These Words are from our Women, who pray continually for a Peace, it being what they most desire in this World, for which Reason, we daily pray to our Chiefs, & Young Men to do nothing but good things, and now beg that our Brethren the English, as well as the Indians of the *Falls* may have Pity on them. —

Gave the Belt. —

Then with a Belt concluded. —

Brethren. —

We thank you as also our Brothers the Five Nations for speaking to us of Peace. — Let us do as our Ancestors did, who knew how to manage affairs so well, that if any difficulty happened, it was immediately settled.

Gave the Belt. —

Peter then took all the Belts, and said —

Brethren. —

You cannot think what Joy your Brothers below will have in hearing how peaceably you are inclined. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, April 24-May 11, 1764*]

April 24th. 1764 — Capt. Solomon[2] with the Stockbridge Indians arrived here from Oghquago, as did also many others of different Nations who went out with Capt. Johnson.[3] —

25th. — Two Cayugas arrived here, and acquainted Sir William that the Squash cutter,[4] and his People had fled to Karaghiyadira,[1] and Ganuskagey[2] for Protection — that at Chenusio, there was a Gathering of Warriors from the Hurons, Ottawas, Shawanese, and Delawares expecting the Arrival of Captain Johnson, and his Party there — Say they think that before now they are dispersed for want of Provisions. — On the same day Sir William ordered Capt. Johnston,[3] & Capt. Montour[4] to prepare as many Indians as they could against Friday, or Saturday, together with some Rangers, and with them, and as many more, as they could get along the way to Oswego, to proceed to the Fort of *Niagara* there to assist his Majesties Troops in the Service which may be required of them. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Chief of the Stockbridge Indians.

[3] Captain John Johnson, son of Sir William Johnson.

[4] Taghkaposse (Yaghapoose), a Delaware chief.

26th. — On this day Sir William engaged Capt. Solomon, and twenty of his Men to Join Capt. Montour, also some Mohawks.— Eod. Die Sent a black Belt by *Tagkarihoga* to acquaint the Conjohares of his Design of sending Capt. Montour, and other Officers with Indians immediately to Niagara for the Protection of the Vessels, and Carrying Place there, and desired some of them might be ready to Join him. — Same day, P:M: several Chiefs of *Oghquago* Arrived here, who were to deliver their Message in the Morning. — This Evening *Thomas King*[5] arrived here, carried by Indians on a Bier, he being very ill — several of his Party also arrived with him. —

27th. — The Oghquago Chiefs, and Scohares met, and delivered what they were charged with by a Belt vizt. — to acquaint Sir William that they had not only complied with Sir William's desire of falling upon the Enemy Delawares, and taken a number of them, immediately on their Arrival in their Country last

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[1] Karaghyadirha or Karathyadira, a Seneca village at Belvidere in 1765. See Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, p. 26.

[2] Ganyehsstaageh, Seneca name for Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county. *Ibid.* p. 268.

[3] John Johnston, captain of Indians.

[4] Captain Henry Montour.

[5] An Oneida chief.

My Lord

As the fixing a boundary in North America between the Indians of the six Nations, and their Allies, and his Majestys subjects is a matter of as great importance as any that has been under consideration for a long time; and that it cannot be so well considered as whilst Mr. Croghan is here, and who talks of going soon, I cannot longer defer taking this method of informing your Lordship, what the scheme is, which I the more readily do, as I have had several conversations with my Lord Hallifax upon it, with whom I have ever had the most easy intercourse, and find his opinion to be that another boundary should be established, which said he would mention to your Lordship.

The great losses the Province of Pensilvania has sustained, not only of Houses Corn Cattle and every thing belonging to Farms, but also of the Inhabitants, for want as is apprehended of proper attention in them that have been intrusted with the Command of the Army in America, engages me to use every method in my power to get such a boundary fixed, as may not be liable to be mistaken, and which I think the more necessary as that mentioned in his Majestys proclamation, is lyable to many exceptions.

I enclose your Lordship the Letter Mr. Croghan had prepared to present to you, which when you have considered, he will be ready to explain any part of that may require it, and if I can be of service in the fixing of it I shal be ready to assist. I am

My Lord

Your most humble and most
obedient Servant

Tho Penn

Spring Garden
May 9. 1764

Proprieties.

Pennsylvania.

Letter from Thos. Penn Esqr. to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated May 9. 1764, relating to the fixing of a new boundary between the Province of Pennsylvania & the Indians of the Six Nations & their Allies.

Recd. May
Read June 8. } 1764.

X. 55.

joined by a few Mohock Warriors —

June —

11th & 12th — On this day Sir Wm. Clothed and armed 28 of the lower Mohawks, & ordered them to meet him on the 16th. at Conajohare —— Same day Met Col. Brad= street at his Sons house where he had a long Converſation with him concerning the present Expedition — gave him sevl. neceſsary hints, Pieces of Intelligence relative to the Situation of the Country where the enemy lived with the best manner of attacking them, as also how to behave towards the Indians who accompanied him, for all wch. he was extremely thankfull, and promised to follow the Directions given, & promised to to Order a Veſsel for Sir Wm. at Oſwego in case he proceeded to Niagara before his Arrival —— On the 13 Sir Wm. clothed the Seneca Hoſtages & prepared them for the Journey, also several Other Indians who were to accompany him —

Eod. Die Iſsued Orders to the Officers to the 2d. Battalion of his Regiment of Militia to appear under arms at Conajohare on Saturday next being the [illegible] in order to Review them; —

14th — Sir Wm. gave Capt. Butler his Instructions, and sent him to Oſwego before him to receive a Parcel of Goods belonging to some Albany Traders, & therewith to clothe such Indians as might be aſsembled there on his Arrival. —

Extract of a Letter from Col. Browning to Sir Wm. Johnson — dated Niagara May the 31st. 1764 —

Sir

Herewith, I transmit you the Speech of some Indians from Toronto delivered to me on the 26th. instant at a Meeting held with them, together with the answer of the six Nations thereto — Two Sons of their Chief remained at a Distance to wait — Events, and are come in to join their father here — On two of the Indians going away with the Answer — De Couagne (as I made these Chenusio Indians, who were here attend this meeting) resolved to go to their Castle with Silverheels. he expects to acquire some Knowlege of their Intentions. I told him, I thought, as matters were, that he risqued his Person; but as he seemed determined, I would not stop him. —— I imagine the first intention of the Shawanese coming this way was not the best. I believe they are now intimidated at the appearance of things, and I am just now told (but without good authority that they are moving off. — the Chippewaugh Indians here expect a large Number of their Nation to come here directly, — we shall be at a loss how to treat them.

I am, Sir Yours &c — Wm. Browning

A La —

1764

At a Meeting with the Chippaweighs held at Niagra 26th May 1764,
Pres.t Col.o W.m Browning Command.t; w.th Sev.l of the [illegible] Officers,

Shawanaecapewee Speaker addressed the Command.t &c as follows.

Brethren —

I am glad to See you assembled here, and to Smoke out of the same Pipe (al Smoking out of the Calumet) —— As the Weather is clear, and as there is a Prospect of its continuing So, we are come to Open our Hearts, and declare freely what we have to Say and that you will Pity us as a lost People. ——

Gave the Calumet of

Brethren —

We have always Shut our Ears when Belts were brought to us contrary to the Interest of the English. — I Speak for four Villages, and tell you that we are employed by Seven others of the same Nations to treat for Peace for them, and that they propose coming soon to Niagra to Speak for themselves. — These Nations are Situated at the back of Toronto on the North and East Side of Lake Huron. —— Gave a Belt of Wampum

The Six Nations made Answer to the above Speech as follows — viz.t:

Brethren — Pres.t as before

We have given Attention to what you have Said, and thank you for it, but at the same time acquaint you, that though we came here on another Purpose than Peace, (having found our constant & many Endeavours to preserve it, prove ineffectual) we will however, on your dispositions & Inclinations for it, treat with you thereon, and earnestly recommend it to you whilst the present Opportunity Offers, to embrace it, as by neglecting so to do, you will feel the ill Consequences. — therefore advise you to repair to the Dwellings of your Brethren the English, from which you will see a Smoak arise, and the dark Shades of Night Vanish, and the Morning light appear. —— And further, Brethren, we must assure you, that Such as will not now accept the Terms of Peace offered them, Shall not meet with either favor, or affection, but on the contrary will be treated with the utmost Severity by the English for their Obstinacy, and ill behavior. A Belt.

Sir

I Inclose here a Letter from a French Trader one of the two I Imagin that went to Toronto in the fall and that you Desired to be Enquired after, it was brought here by three Chebeways, who Came with a flag and a Long belt of Wampum and Deliverd this Speech, the Chief remains here while the other two went with the Answer, which the Mohocks gave them being Just arrived here, I made three Seneca's attend too who were here at the same time.

A body of the Shawnese & Delaware's have been Incamped above the Seneca Castles they Call it near a hundred miles from hence, I believe they are intimidated from any Enterprize they might have Suggested the Vessels will be all Compleated by the End of this month, and every thing go's on as well as Circumstances will admit.

I Send with the monthly Returns Lists of the men of the 60th Regt Intitled & Claiming their Discharges, and Invalieds in all a hund. & twenty one which will reduce our numbers when you shall please to give orders for their dimission or the Compleating the Regt, three of them are in Confinement for desertion, but it is difficult to know what a Court martl can do with them and two deserters of Gsoll's are now brought in from Ontario, I imagin that the making them Serve the Expedition would be the most proffitable punishment.

Part of the Supposed Rangers have reinlisted in the Comps of N York agreable to Capt Millers Instructions, the other Seven decline it, and I believe Cant properly be detained, I have wrote to have any pay due them from the N. Y. Regt issued, towards paying what Majr Rogers has orderd the Sutler to give them, but Cant learn of any. I am Sorry his authority was not Explained by him, I Expected him back after waiting on you to be Employ'd on Some Service. I hope Sir your Commands will regulate this matter as things were intended for the best and which I have Indeavoured to act up to with the trust Put in the Several intricate Circumstances of this Situation and Service, and always hope for the Continuance of your Goodness and favour.

I am Sr

Yr Respectfull and
most obedient
Humble Servant

Niagara
June 1st 1764

received June 17th

answered

[illegible] 6-1-61

Monsieur Le Commandant de niagara

Monsieur

Je prens La Libertée de vous Ecrire
Par Les deux cheffs di Cy du
Le Baron Et de La Clair qui von
Pour vous faire a Scavoire Les
nouvelles ce Son deu cheffs
des prie Et qui ont Eüe Bien
Tenirre Leur vilage Bien tran
quille, malGré Les collier
qui Leur Son venu de toutte parre
il non jamai voulu acsépters
aCune mauvaise parolle.
De puis 2 ans que je suis y cy
y ronné, Monsieur yl Sert trou
vez des Sauvage de la Bé de quinté
qui ont fait prie 4 anglais
au fort de Lévi Lautonne darnier
jci avant quil Létair dan Léterre
avec Les memme Sauvage
jai parlée au cheffs pour taffs

de Les voire Sur le Chan
y Sont arrivez parlez pour
Les retirez Les Cris dau anviron
Leur an nonpris vn Et Sont a
menés yl y yl Sontamené vn
autre Les jans memme qui onfait
Le Cou Les Cheffe Leur onit
quil falais amenée Les daux autres
yl Sont partie pour aler Le cha
Cherche voila Monsieur 10 jour
que nous attandons, il ne Son point an
Core venue Les Souvage dicy ne Son
point Contettan Et ni moi non plus
je ne Sai point Leur pansez
Monsieur jai fait motout monposi
ble, Et Les Cheffe qui vous porte La
Lettre pour Les retirer daver Les
Sauvages yl lianna ancore 2 a
venire je ne Sé point Sil y viendron
dicitte a demain matin don je Compte
partire pour monreale avectoutte Les
Sauvage da la Chinon Et Les deux
Anglais que jan menne jorai bien
voulu que Leur amené Les

deux auttre il lia ancore
vn homme Et vne famme
peut eettre viendron ti dicette
demain matin peut eettre
ont ti anvie de les menee ~~aux~~
au fort de lé vie les deux Cheffe
compte partire aussi comme moi
pour allerr [illegible] voir par lée
il ont vn collier des Sauteu
lautonne darnier dont il lon
bien ~~du~~ C regres davoir faitte
Le fou qui lon fait a michelma
kinac Les Sauvage de La bée Son
tout bien tranquil Et Les jen
du lac Superieur Et tout Le lac
huron il nia que les Sauteurs
de la Grouylle de michelma kinac
qui ont apelleter Les collier
pour frappé Et Les jan du cotté
Jude droitte Monsieur Les deux
Cheffe qui vous porte La lettre
vous contron bien tout Ceux
deux homme fiable Et despri
il Son ni pilinge de nation
Le troisienme des Sans a venue
mois a monréalle Et tout

Lais autre   Monsieur je
point dautre nouvelle avoi
mander Sinon que tout L
Sauvage du lac huron Son tou
et ceux delaflaie bien tranqu
yl hia toutte apparance que du C
demi Chelmakina qui Son tran
par Le Collier quil loutte anvoye
a Ses jours icy qui vous porte
vous Saurée Mr Leur dire par
Collier que Ses deux Cheffs icy v
porte

Monsieur jai
lhonneur destre votre tres
et tres obeissant servi

J.M.C.

faitte du lac huron le 13 ma
178

Council of three Jebbways — — Niagara 26th May 1764

Present Commanding Officer & Indians of the six Nations —

Shawanneapowee Speaker —

Brothers I am glad to see you thus Assembled and to smoke out of the same pipe, — All smoking the Calumet . —

Thus Altree had fallen & broke the seeming friendship of his Brothern it should not prevent them, for those of their Nation about Detroit have lost their Senses

That 'tis perceptible the fire is at Niagara & may be seen by the smoke, and are glad to find ~~liberty~~ Liberty to Approach it . —

The Weather is Clear and A prospect of it Continuing so we are Come to open our hearts and declare freely what We've to say, pity Us as A lost people,

Gave the Calumet of Peace —

That they always shut their Ears when Belts were brought to them Contrary to the English intrest, I speak for four Villages —

We of the four Villages are Equally employed by 7 others of the same Nation to Come to treat for Peace for them, that they propose Coming soon to Niagara to speak for themselves —

That their Nation are Situated at the back of Toronto on the North and East sides of Lake Huron — Not for those of Detroit, Saguenan or Missilimakinak —

Gave the Belt of Wampum —

Marked 11 Nations of Jebbway . —

Jebbways Present

{ Pichikun — Chief
{ Shawanneapowee Speaker
{ Mukuntagowee —

For the following Nations

4 { Channiong
{ Nahetas
{ Cohowaneen
{ Ussenantaun

7 { Paqoline
{ Aguceewawonanie
{ Sagasuegong
{ Awawegeushquannie
{ Mansmeneeanny
{ Chitnon

Three [illegible] Cayugas
Speech to the Commanding
Officer at Niagara

in Browning to Z. 6-1-64

By Captain Henry Montour, John Johnson, & the Mohawk Six Nations Assembled at Niagara, in Answer to A Speech made by the Jebbeways ——

Brethern We have heard your Speech, and return you thanks. We are Warriours and Come Upon an Other Errand than to take Care of Unity and peace, But however half for peace and the Other half for Warr, We will Consider and Speak in the behalf of peace, We are Very glad you have Recoverd some of your lost Senses so as to Come to see Us and the good Errand you say you Come Upon While time is Lengthened for you to Embrace peace, Wee are Very glad we say again to see you for it will be Very hard When through your Own Obstanancy the Door is shut between you and peace and no Admitance for you to enter our Dwellings to hear the terms of Peace, We desire you that While you see the smoke Arrising out of your Brothers Dwellings, Repaire to this our fire, for we Asure you that such as do not Repaire to it our fire Shall be Shewd Neither favour or effution, But such as will embrace the invatation Shall be treated as Brethern in all Cases with kindness, But Obstanancy shall be treated Accordingly, ——

Three Jebbeways; two sent charged With A Belt With the above Answer and one detaind Untill the Arrival of Sir William Johnson — or further instructions ——

I am of Opinion that 1000 Men will be the smallest number you can think of to answer the the purpose of your expedition. it is not probable that the enemy you have to encounter, can collect an equal number in one body: but then it must be considered, that experience, activity, and a perfect knowledge of the Country will give a much smaller body of Indians great advantage over us, that they can make an attack without much loss, & retreat when they fail of success without risque, to which we shall be exposed in the same situation.

The delays which attended the raising men for this service, has given our Enemies great Consequence, as well as retarded your Design: the reasons therefore you assign against an expedition by water, appear very material to me, although I am informed by the Indians that they pass up and down the Muskingum, and Scioto at all seasons, but whether the size, and figure of your Boats will permit you to run that hazard, is difficult to determine, and I am sensible that to beat against the Stream of the Ohio will greatly expose you, if drove to that necessity. Otherwise I should think that an expedition up the Muskingum, and from thence by Land along a good Road to Scioto would appear best.

Your account of the Openness of the Woods, and description of the Country over the Ohio agrees with mine, and I should think the same practicable with Troops hardy, active, and experienced in the Woods: to get a generality of Men so qualified, is very difficult, and without such, no expedition can be carried on through the interior part of America with any prospect of success. I have conferred with Col. Bradstreet concerning his expedition, and I am of Opinion, his making some attempt by the way of Sandusky, would greatly contribute to your success, if you was at the same time ready to cooperate with him; but that affair is now too late to effect at all events. there are many Villages at present about the Muskingam, and I dare say your first attempt will be there to prevent their obstructing you. ——— Many of the Indians about Ohio, may probably have changed their situation very lately. I know their attention at present is to our attempts by the Lakes, but on my arrival at Niagara which will be about ten, or twelve days, I shall be enabled to know further concerning the designs, and situation of the enemy, and also do all in my power to send you a body of Indians under proper Officers by way of Presqu'Isle to Fort Pi

With regard to Provisions, I am sensible of the difficulty you will have in transporting them, at the same time I know that the Indians will not be content with it according to any certain Allowance, but will require it as often as hungry. As I have Presents and Clothing with me, I shall supply them at Niagara, least it could not be purchased & got up in sufficient time to Fort Pitt. — On my Arrival at Niagara, I shall speak to the Indians that a good Party may proceed to you; but as the certainty of their Route, Numbers, and other particulars depend on many Circumstances, I must defer any thing more on that head until my arrival there, when I shall acquaint you with every thing necessary for your information, as well as do all in my power for promoting the success of your expedition.

I am with much esteem

Sir
Yours &c.
Wm. Johnson

On June the 15th 1764 Sir William Johnson set off for Niagara in company with Lieut. Johnson & other Gentn, lodged that night on Shore at Anthony's Nose. the 16th Sr Wm review'd the second Battalion of the Militia Regiment on the Conajoharie flats, — was Joined there by Mr Duncan Mr Sterling, and Lieut. Fry — same day some of Sr Wm's messengers arrived from the Seneca Country with very favourable answers to his speech, requesting that he would not harbour a bad opinion of them after the assurances they lately gave him of their sincerity, and Resolution to abide by their engagements. June the 17th Sr Wm's Horses strayd away wch detaind him awhile. — the Mohawks, Conajohar

1764

Canajoharees came in a body to Sir Wm's Tent where they all sung their War Song, dined, and marched with him to the German Flatts where they arrived in the evening an Ox was given for a War dance wch. was kept up till midnight. Monday the 18th. Sr. Wm. recd. letters from Niagara wth. an acct. of three of the Indians whom he had sent up being wounded by the Soldiers out of the Redoubt on the Carrying Place by mistake. Gave the Indians here another Ox for a War dance on the arrival of the whole Party, — wth. Liquor &c — On Tuesday the 19th. Set off from the Flatts wth. Capt. Johnson McCuman, Lieut. Fry, Indians, and Rangers, also Boats. — rode as far as Stephen Franks, then got into the boats — encamped at the North end of Reynard's field — by the way the Battn. took up two Deserters from the Sicken at Oswego. — A man of their Party wth. Corporal Lay quit them about the Three Rivers.., On Wednesday the 20th. Sr. Wm. Dispatched a Seneca, and Cayuga to acquaint the Senecas of his coming. Then embarked at 6 o'the Clock reached Fort Schuyler at 9 — gave the Party a Dram & set off for Oriska — lodged abt. 2 miles above Oriska — Thursday 21st. arrived at Fort Stanwix, met called the Indns. &c. got all the things over the Carrying Place and set off, got down as far as Bulls Fort that night. 22d. embarked early, and got that day as far as the Birch in Wood Creek — On the 23d. arrived at the Royal Block house, where Sr. Wm. met a Number of the Oneidas, Oughquagoes, and Tuscaroras, whom he called together and prepared for their March after giving Orders for a quantity of Provisions for the Women, and Children of the before mentioned Nat. of Indians during the absence of the Warriors — Same day recd. a letter giving an acct. of the Seneca's death at Canajohare whose death was condoled in the evening at a Meeting — Mr. Preston retd. from Chenussio with one Canajohare, and two Chenussios wth. favorable answers to Sr. Wm.'s Message acquainting him that the Delawares were determined to meet him at Niagara in order to make Submission they thought. On Sunday the 24th. June, Sr. Wm. after settling every thing at the Block house wth. the Indians, and seeing them on board, set off for Fort Brewerton where he arrived in the evening, and met a number of Onondagoes Indns. — who had been four days there waiting his arrival without receiving any Provision from the Fort — called them together, and after settling all matters wth. them prepared them for their march. — Col. Bradstreet left this yesterday at 9 A. M. wth. all the Indians.., On Monday 25th. Sr. Wm. arrived at the Three Rivers with a fine body of Indians, and there was Joined by the Onondagas, Cheningos, and Nanticokes who told him that they hourly expected the Cayugas, Caneadageys, Kialoungs &c to a great number. — Bunt and his son came to Sr. Wm's. Tent on his arrival, with whom he had a long discourse on the State of Affairs. here had the acct. of Red Head's death which happened the day before at Oswego by excessive Drinking. — Shortly after Niquandas, Tawanagaghtes, and a number of Warriors came to Sr. Wm's. Tent, and informed them that he intended to set off for Oswego the day following, and expected they would be ready to Join him, to which they answered that they would, notwithstanding they promised to wait the arrival of the Cayugas, Senecas &c, whom they every moment expected. In the night the Mohawk Sachems desired a private Meeting wth. Sr. Wm., to which he agreed, and then told him that the Chenussios were still ill disposed, and determined to make use of treachery if possible at Niagara, and begged he would be on his guard, which they likewise were determined to be. On Tuesday 26th. about 9 o'the Clock Sr. Wm. set off from the three Rivers for Oswego with above 50 boats full of Indians which made a great appearance, dined at the Falls, and encamped at the Creek from whence he wrote to Capt. Butler to prepare for his Arrival, and meet him above the Rift. Wednesday 27th. two Runners arrived from the Cayuga Sachems then at the Falls in 10 Canoes desiring Sr. Wm. would wait a little for their Joining him so as to go in together at Oswego. he accordingly gave Orders to all the Nations not to move till their arrival, and in the mean time to dress, and paint themselves. — About 7 they arrived. — gave them Drams &c, and embarked, arrived at the Rift about 10 landed & marched to Sr. Wm's. Incampment, where the Cayugas drew up, and saluted him as they passed, wch. was returned by the body of Indians who came with him. Then took a walk to Col. Bradstreet in the Fort wth. whom he had a long discourse on the present Plan he was going upon, dined wth. him & then went to Camp where he assembled the Chiefs of the 100 Nat. & gave them 5 belts of Wampum & 9 Strings towards condoling the death of Red Head wch. was deferred to next day, wch. was accordingly performed in presence of the Six Nations. 29th. 30th. June, 1st. & 2d. July spent in Sundry meetings, receiving Intelligence, clothing Warriors their Women & Children, giving Provision to the family of those who Joined the Army. July the 3d. got all the Indns. on Board to the amt. of wth. 120 at Niagara, & then went on board the Johnson wth. abt. 14 Ind. Chiefs of diff. Nat. — about 9 o'the Clock passed the Mohawk on board of wch. Col. Bradstreet dined wth. the Commodore. —

NATIONS AT THE GENERAL MEETING

A. D.[1]

The Several Nations who attended this General Meeting July 1764.

Mohawks
Oneidaes
Tuscaroras
Onondagaes
Cayugaes
Senecas
Nanticokes
Canoys
Mohicanders
Algonkins
Nipissengs
Coghnawageys
Ganughsadageys
The Six Nation Confederacy

Chippawaes
Ottawaes
Menomineys
Sakis
Outagamies
Puans
Christineaux
Hurons
Toughkamawimons
[*Alkongins*]
[*Nipissangs*]
The Western Confederacy

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[2]

New York July 15th. 1764

DEAR SIR,

I was last Night favored with your Letter of the 29th. of June from Ontario, and find you had collected a very consider-gave them Pipes, Tobacco, Rum &c to carry to their Encampment, and Parted.

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[1] In Johnson's handwriting.

[2] In the Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

NATIONS AT INDIAN CONGRESS AT NIAGARA

Copy[1]

July, 1764

Indians at the Congress at Niagara. July. 1764.

Mohawks		45
Caenawagués Canyesadaguss		124
Schahanies		14
Canajoxeris		57
Oneydas & Tusceroras	*Sachims and Warriors*	120
Onendagas		115
Aquagaws		117
Senecas		178
Tennessess		273
Cayugas		146
Menomenies		99
Jibbeways		71
Ottawas		173
Huron & Wyandots		16
Foxes & Sacs		27
women & children		150
Total		1725

Expence of Provisions for the Indians only at the Congress, Niagara July 1764	£25.000N. york Currency
Besides the presents	£38.000 Sterling.

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[1] Printed in "Journals of Capt. John Montresor", in *New York Historical Society Collections, 1881*, p. 275.

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The Several Nations who Attended the General Meeting — July 1764 —

Mohawks
Oneidaes —
Tuscaroras —
Onondagaes
Cayugaes —
Senecas —
Nanticokes
Conoys —
Mohicanders
Algonkins
Nipisengs
The Six Nation Confederacy

Coghnawageys —
Ganughsadageys —
Chippawaes —
Ottawaes —
Menomineys — —
Sakis —
Outagamies —
Puans —
Christineaux &c —
Hurons —
Toughkamassimsnes —
~~Algonqinst~~ —
~~Nipissinges~~ —
The Western Confederacy

24:212

New York July 9th 1764

My Lord

You have made me quite happy by your letter of the 12th of May. His Majesty's approbation, of my feeble indeavours in his service exceeds all my hopes. May my future conduct preserve the Kings favour & your Lordships patronage.

General Gage frequently converses with me on Indian affairs, & I never fail to give him all the Information I can.

Sir William Johnson is gone to the Congress, which he appointed with the Western Indians at Niagara; where, I have reason to hope he will establish peace on a solid foundation. His application to business, his fatigue & patience with the humours & insolence of the Savages is truly extraordinary: for which a peculiar turn of mind & temper is requisite & which

Sir

Right honourable
Earl of Halifax

from the names of these two Lords), and said Lords build a Fort at said Say Brook at King *Charles* the second's expence, and my Grandfather was Engineer, and Gunner of said fort, which soon after some evil minded Persons set a fire, and burned to ashes, and the Ruins of it are to be seen there to this day. —

Signed —

JOSEPH TRACY. —

CONFERENCE WITH INDIANS

Copy[1]

[*Niagara, July 9-14, 1764*]

Minutes of Sir Wm. Johnson's proceedings with the Indians from his arrival at Niagara, July 7th. 1764.
Monday, July 9th.

Several Ottawas of Michilimackinack who had been for some time attending Sir Wm. Johnson's arrival waited on him this Morning, & spoke as follows.

Brother,

We heartily Wellcome you to this place, & we request that this Young White Man here present may act as an Interpreter, for us in all our transactions with you.

Brother,

We have long waited your arrival, & have been repeatedly told you would be here in a little time, we are now most heartily Glad to see you, & as a proof of our Esteem, we bind you and our people together so fast that no people can ever separate us.

Brother,

We intreat you will compassionate our poverty, & the losses we sustained in neglecting our affairs in order to bring the English prisoners in safety last year to Montreal.

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[1] In Massachusetts Historical Society, Parkman Collection. Printed in part from mutilated document, *Johnson Papers* 4:466-478.

Brother

We have now done for the present but tomorrow we shall open our minds more fully to you & acq^{t}. you with all the news am'st us —

Gave 3 Strings.

To which Sir Wm. Johnson answered.

Breth^{n}.

I am glad to see you all here, & to find you appear so well disposed, I shall make use of the Young Man you have recommended, & hear w^{t}. you have to say tomorrow: —

Y^{r}. behavior last year was very good, & I am glad you was well awarded for it notwithstand^{g}. w^{ch}. after affairs are settled here. If I find you continue to act properly, I shall consider your Wants, & afford you some Supply —

Gave 3 Strings.

July 10th. The Ind^{s}. being all arrived with the Army this morning, The Onondagas, &. [1] waited upon Sir Wm on the occasion.

P.M. The Nipissins & Ottawas waited on Sir Wm — They said they were come now to see him; that they had met with nobody on the way who understood or Could treat with them. That at Oswego they were directed to attend him at Niagara, as the person transacting Ind^{n}. affairs, & were glad to find the Young Man their Interpreter present.

Sir Wm answered them. — That he was glad to see all those who had been instrumental in Saving the Lives of the Garrison of Michilimackinack, & who were resolved to act as friends to the English, that he should be glad to know whether they came on their own private affairs, or were Deputized by their Nation: If so he was ready to hear them.

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[1] Blank in manuscript.

They answered —

That the afternoon being far spent they would deferr declaring their business till the next morning when they would attend him — he replyed That he should be glad to see them early to-morrow, & hear what they had to say; but Expected they would speak from their hearts, and not their Lips as many Nations had done, & thereby incurred our displeasure. —

Then gave them the Pipes, Tobacco, & a Dram, after which they departed. —

July 11th. (1764) The Ottawas, Chipeweighs, Cristineans & Nipissins waited on Sir William

Present.

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

G. Johnson Esqr. D.A. for Indn. affairs

Bildennawan	Ottawa Chiefs
Cashkokey	
Teckamus	
Otchinggwas	
Pemmassad	
Shawwamusse	
Otchibauscasigon	
Shownannicaboa	Chipeweigh Chiefs
Kagaisse	
Sowwongibbey	
Ogewetassin —	a Christinox
Wabikackeck — or white Hawk	a Chipeweigh Warrior Alg. & Nip.

Speaker addressed Sir Wm as follows —

Brother, We take this time to assure you that all those Indians now here are your friends & well disposed in their hearts, as for me you Know I live amongst your people near Montreal. —

As a proof of the good will of the Ind^s. present, wherever they met with any of your blood they brought it safely down to you.—

Then Bildanwan the Chief of the Ottawas arose & said —

Brother, When we saw you yesterday you told us that we should speak honestly & from our hearts to you without Concealing any thing, which gives us great pleasure & we therefore beg you will now listen to us. —

We are become very poor, having no Trade or Goods, which reduced some of us to great necessity last Winter & we fear some of us may starve the next, unless supplied. You desired we should acq^t you with the Cause of our coming & we shall conceal nothing from you, we hope you will by your usage to us, render your Enemys Jealous & uneasy at the treatment we receive —

Brother. We are in great Want of powder, in particular, without which we cannot subsist our familys, having Expended all which was formerly given us, We are also without Knives, Axes or any other Necessary Articles, & therefore We are come to see you & hoping you will consider our distresses —

A Bunch of black Wampum

Brother. You have desired us to open our hearts, & we do so we shall hide nothing from you, but honestly acq^t. you with every thing we Know — We are in pressing want of many things & desirous to return home soon, we therefore beg you will allow those who have Furs to trade them off & also to purchase some Rum in order to take home — We are the more urgent as we see that the Traders are packing up their Goods, for which reason we should be glad to trade imediatly. We have been long from home & did not meet with your Speech till we came near Montreal from whence we were sent here by the Gov^r who told us that you would supply our wants & fill our Canoes. — We now beg you will tell us where we can have Rum to Comfort us, as we are in great want of it —

A bunch of black & White Wampum

To which Sir Wm. answered them

Brethren, I have heard what you said, & shall answer it in the Afternoon In the meantime I must Explain to you what I meant by desiring you to open your hearts. — this was to know what was the cause of the present War & who commenced it so as to enable me to know how I should treat with the Inds. whom I shall meet at this place —

To which the Ottawas Chief, ansd. that he Knew nothing of the War till it was commenced, but they [1] in the Morning till all they Knew.

Then [1] the Nipissin said, That all those present were alike well attached to the English —

Sir Wm. dismissed them with pipes Tobacco & a dram —

Brethren. You let me Know the other Day that you were in great Want of Amunition & Everry other article necessary for yr. hunting or Subsistance—As I have Severall times since my arrival here told you the reason of yr. Suffering Viz. by the bad behaviour of the Drunken foolish Inds. I need not add farther on that subject, than to advise you to Assist all in your power to bring them Wicked People to Sense of their [Error As] [2] Soon as that is done, Trade will imediatly flourish, & not before, In the meantime, As you have given me so many assurances & Proofs of yr. good intentions, I shall order you a little Amunition, for your Journey, & some Cloathing for yr. Familys.

A Belt

Brethren. I am oblidged to you for opening yr. hearts to me, & that is the way Brothers must always do, otherwise they cannot be called true brothers. Nor their friendships last long.

As to yr. request for liberty to trade wt. Furrs & Skins you have here, it is you see granted, entirely on Acctt. of your good behaviour towards our Prisoners, & yr. peaceable disposition.

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[1] Blank in manuscript.

[2] Words supplied from original printed in *Johnson Papers*, 4:470.

this indulgence should convince you of our regard for all well disposed Indians, when you see Trade denyed to all others, As Soon as y^e^. have finished Trading, I purpose giveing you a proof of his Majesty's bountyful Esteem, for Good honest Indians. I shall likewise give you some Rum to carry home with you —

A Belt.

At a Conference with the Ottawas, Chipeweighs, Nipissins &c in the presence of the Six Nations. July 12th. 1764. P.M.

Present.

Sir Wm Johnson Baronet

G. Johnson Esqr. D.A. for Indn. affairs. Lieut Coll Browning & Sevrl. other officers Lieut Coll Campbell.

Speaker

Brother Warrajheyagey

The Menomenys & Folsavoins have sent me with this Calumet of peace to inform you that they are on their Way to see you. there are three Nations Vizt. the Osages who cannot see you this Summer — We must now desire you will let us hear what you have to say so as we may be able to give them an Acct of it —

Then delivered the Calumet which was Smoked out of by all present.

The Speaker of the Caghnawagas then declared that the affairs of this day were over & that tomorrow they should proceed to business — Upon which they adjourned till tomorrow —

At a Conference with the Ottawas, Chipeweighs Nipissins &c in the presence of the 6 Nations, Niagara, July 13th. 1761 [4].

Present[1]

Sir Wm addressed them as follows

Brethren,

I am glad to see all of those of your people, who are well disposed & I shall be well pleased to meet the sev^l Nations who have sent the pipe of peace and I shall treat with them accordingly.

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[1] Blank in the manuscript follows.

Gave 3 Strings

Brethren. The unjust War Commenced by many of the Western & other Nations leaves me little reason to Expect that we can rely much upon their Sincerity, and the great King finding all other methods ineffectual has been obliged to send an Army with a large body of good Ind^s. under an Experienced Officer now at this place, in order to bring all obstinate Nations to a Sense of their folly, at the same time as some Nations made proposals last fall of peace & Reconciliation. I was directed to meet them here, and I am now ready to hear what they have to offer. I Expect that you will first declare who were the Promoters of the War & the causes they assigned, for so high a breach of their Agreement —

A Belt.

Brethren

You all doubtless begin to see the consequences of a Quarrel with the English, by the Loss of an Extensive Trade, which you might have Securely enjoyed but for the Treacherous behaviour of some of your Neighbours who have by their conduct deprived you of it. Since it must appear to be the highest madness in us to suffer any goods to go into a Country where our Enemy^s reside, The Cause why you have no Trade is still remaining, & his Majesty will permit none until all our Enemys are reduced to reason — It is therefore the Interest of all you who are our Friends who have sensibly felt the dearth of Goods, & who have wisdom enough to see to whom it is to be attributed to engage unanimously ag^t. our Enemy^s & as speedily as possible to bring them to a Just punishment, or a proper Knowledge of their Error — If any of Your Young Men as a proof of their innocence in the War & of their esteem for us, Joyn heartily at this time & accompany his Majestys Troops, & the Ind^s. now here, they shall be well rewarded & I shall likewise send home your old people with a handsome present as a proof of his Majesty's Esteem. I hope this proposal will be the more Agreeable to you as it is the best opportunity you Ever can have of convincing us of your own Sincerity, and of Revenging yourselves on account of the Trade of which our Enemys have deprived you. —

A belt.

Brethren

Several of your people here present have strongly represented their Great Wants, on acct of the Stoppage of Goods, & Set forth their Good behaviour last year in Escorting the Garrison of Michilimackinac to Canada, for this the English are very thankfull & I am glad the Ind^s. were very well rewarded at Montreal but Notwithstanding which I would willingly indulge them in their late demands, If it were in my power but that cannot be [at] present, his Majesty having strictly forbid it till our Enemys are Subdued — What you suffer by this prohibition sho^d. Convince you of the ill consequences of Quarreling with the English who Command all the Doors into your Country & without whose Consent you can receive no Supplys, as we shall never suffer any goods to be transported into an Enemys Country. I am sensible of the Inconvenience You labour under, and the distance you have come, which might all be remedied if we had a post again at Michilimackinac, as no Traders are ever to go hereafter but where there is a post for the Security of their goods. I am hopefull you would be glad to see the English once more at that place, as you might then have your wants supplied without the delay & trouble of a long Journey. If I Judge aright, let me Know it that measures may be taken accordingly. —

A Belt

Brethren

If I have taken notice of what you said this morning and am well pleased to hear you have preserved my Words at the reduction of this place so carefully. As your happiness, and Security depends upon your good behavior to the English. I expect you will always have it in View, that by due observance of your several Engagements you may enjoy the benefits resulting from their Friendship. —

A Belt

To which [1] the Chief of the Chipeweighs answered —

Brother

Hearken to what I have now to say: I have been away at St Marys where I have resisted all the Sollicitations of your Enemys who sent me three belts of Wampum which I disregarded. — I have been this Summer at La Baye where I told your Enemys that I was coming to you, but they disregarded me. — had I Known what was intended ag^{t}. you, you sho^{d}. not have Suffered the loss you did: for my part I always endeavoured to preserve peace, & have become a great Sufferer & very poor by the War. I Know nothing of the War nor can I fix it wth. certainty on any Nation — As it is now too late & we want to consult together we must defer say^{g}. anything till tomorrow. —

Then [1] A Chipeweigh Chief addressed S^{r} W^{m} —

Brother,

I live over the North Side of this Lake & am a Stranger to what past but I have always loved peace & am now very poor; I have attended to w^{t}. you said & am heartily Glad I Know y^{r}. Resolutions. —

Gave a bunch of Wampum

Then the Chief of the Ottawas (Bindanouan spoke —

Brother, you must not imagine I am acquainted with the Cause of the War [*as I live so distant*][2] I only heard a little bird Whistle an acc^{t}. of it & on going to Michilimackinac I found your people Killed, Upon w^{ch}. I sent our Priest to enquire into the [*cause of it*] matter. On the Priests return he bro't me no favourable acct. but a War hatchet from Pondiac w^{ch} I scarcely looked on & imediatly threw away. I Expected the Priest wo'd have bro't me a More particular acct from Pondiac, but he bro't nothing but what I have ment^{d}.

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[1] Blank in the manuscript.

[2] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

Bro^{r}. As It is now late we shall retire & Consult on an Ans^{r}. ag^{t}. Tomorrow —

Saturday July 14th. At a Conference with the before ment^{d} Indians.

Present as before —

A Chipeweigh Chief spoke as follows —

Brother,

Hearken to what I have to say. — We are a poor Ignorant people, & Know nothing of w^{t}. you asked us Yesterday.

Gave Skins

Brother

We resolved to wait your arrival here, & to attend to w^{t}. you said — We are not of the same people as those resid^{g} ab^{t} Michilimackn^{c} we only heard at a distance that the Enemy were Killing y^{r} people, on which we covered our heads, a I resolved not [to] suffer my people to engage in the War I gathered them together, & made them sit still. In the Spring on uncovering my head I perceived that they had again began a War & that the Sky was all cloudy in that Quarter. I tho^{t}. all was peace —

Gave a Beaver blanket

Brother,

All our Young people on hearing of the renewal of hostilities were determined on peace & Rejected the Wamp^{m}. sent by y^{r}. Enemys after which we took all the prisoners from amongst them — Perhaps you may doubt the truth of wh^{t}. I have said but be assured it is from my heart, & that the Great Spirit wo'd discover our falshood if we used any. We have lived by ourselves two days Journey from Toronto.

Then 18 Young Warriors of the Chipeweighs who were to Joyn the Army seated themselves opposite S^{r} Wm after which a Chief stood up & Said.

Brother,

Hearken to what I say. We have attended to your desire of Yesterday, & in consequence of it, here are 18 of my people who shall Joyn the Army, the rest not being here, We flattered ourselves that you wo'd Give us a taste of your Strong Water which we are very desirous of — We would also desire to have McCarty with us as an Interpreter, as he understands our language well —

They deferred ans^{g}. with regard to the Post at Michil^{c}. till the arriv[1] of the Warriors Arrived —

Then Sir Wm addressing the Chipeweighs said —

Brothers

I have hearkened with attention to what you have said & I am well pleased to hear of your friendly disposition tow^{ds}. the English. — I recommend to you always to continue in the sane Sentiments as the only means of receiving peace & plenty to your people. —

I thank you for your readiness in furnishing us with 18 of your people, they shall be well taken care of, & have the Interpreter you desire, & I am hopefull the Example you have set will be followed by all the Well disposed Indians in your parts.

Agreable to y^{r}. desire I have sent for Liquor that y^{r}. young Men may dance the War dance —

As many of the Western Ind^{s}. are on the road & will be here to night, I shall defer saying any thing farther till their arrival

Then delivered them Some Rum of which the Warriors &c drank a Glass & then danced the War dance. —

After which the Chipeweighs said. That they hoped Sir Wm wo'd rem^{r} his promise about Clothing the old people that they were in a Great hurry & wanted to return, that their Canoes were insufficient to carry them home —

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[1] Apparently intended for "remainder."

Then the Chipeweighs Said — That it gave them the most infinite pleasure to hear of Sir Wm's coming, that on his arrival the Lakes became placid, the Storms ceased & the Whole face of Nature was changed —

Sir Wm. ans'd them, that their dem'd^{s} & his promises sho'^{d} be duly noticed.

P.M. The Menomineys & Ottawas Arrived & waited on Sir W^{m}. to acq^{t}. him that 197 of their people were at the Carry^{g} place, & wanted boats to bring them to him Sir W^{m}. thereupon ordered Eight boats to bring them down —

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

July 15th. 1764

The Ottawas of *L'Arbre Croache*[2] near Michillimackinac waited on Sir W^{m}. Johnson at [3] to the number of [3] with the following Chiefs — viz^{t}. *Kiocuskcum*, *Egorniney*, and *Nosawaquet*. — After delivering their Passes (in which they were strongly recommended by Major Gladwin) and also a Letter from Le Pere [3] Jesuit Missionary at Michillimackinac. containing strong Assurances of their good Behavior, they then delivered Sir W^{m}. &c four Calumets of Peace of which he smoked, and returned them to the Indians, who passed them round. — this done, *Mackakeeman* their Speaker addressed Sir William as follows. — viz^{t}.

Present - S^{r}. W^{m}.

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We are very happy in Seeing you as you have cleared the

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] L'Arbre Croche.

[3] Blank in the manuscript copy.

[illegible]

Monday July 9th

Several Ottawas
who had been for some time attending Sir Wm Jo
waited on him this Morning & spoke as follows

Brother, We heartily Wellcome you to this place
that the Young White Man here present may act as
Interpreter for us in all our transactions with you

Brother We have long waited your arrival, & have
repeatedly told you would be here in a little time, we ar
most heartily Glad to see you, & as a proof of our Estee
bind you and our people together so fast that no people
ever separate us —

Brother, We intreat you will compassionate ou
poverty, & the loses we sustained by neglecting our affai
order to bring the English prisoners in safety last year to
Montreal —

Brother — We have now done for the present but
tomorrow we shall open our minds more fully to you & ac
you with all the news amongst us — Gave 3 Strings

To which Sir Wm Johnson answered —

Brothr

I am glad to see you all here & to find you appear so we
disposed, I shall make use of the Young Man you have
recommended, & hear wt. you have to say tomorrow; —
Yr behavior last year was very good, & I am glad you was wel
awarded for it, notwithstandg wch after affairs are settled here if
I find you continue to act properly, I shall consider your Wants
& afford you some Supply Gave 3 Strings

[illegible] of Ottawa [illegible]
& said they were come now to see him that they [illegible] no body on the way who understood or could hear them; That at Oswego they were directed to attend him at Niagara as the person transacting Indn. affairs & were glad to find the Young man their Interpreter present. —

Sir Wm answered them. — That he was glad to see all those who had been instrumental in saving the [illegible] of the Garrison of Michilimackinac, & who were resolved [illegible] as friends to the English. That he should be glad to know whether they came on their own private affairs, or were Deputies [illegible] their nation; If so he was ready to hear them. —

They answered —

That the afternoon being far spent they would defer declaring their business till the next morning when they would attend him. — he replyed

That he should be glad to see them early tomorrow, & hear what they had to say; but Expected they would speak from their hearts, and not their Lips as many Nations had done, & thereby incurred our displeasure. —

Then Gave them the Pipes, Tobacco, & a Dram, after which they departed. —

July 13

Sir Wm addressed them as follows

Brethren,

I am glad to see all those of your people [illegible] well disposed, & I shall be well pleased to meet them who have sent the Pipe of peace (and shall treat with them) ~~we am convinced to~~ ~~be sincere & enter into a peace with any all Nations who~~ ~~heartily sorry for whats past & disposed to make proper am~~

Give 3 Strings

Brethren, The unjust War Commenced by many of the W[illegible] & other Nations leaves me little reason to Expect that we can rely upon their Sincerity, and the great King finding all other m ineffectual has been obliged to send an Army with a large body of good [illegible] under an Experienced Officer, now at this place, in order to bring all Obstinate Nations to a Sense of their folly, at the same time as some Nations made propo last fall of peace & Reconciliation, I was directed to meet them here, and I am now ready to hear what they have to offer. I expect that you will first declare who were the Promoters of the War & the cause they assigned, for so high a breach of ~~your~~ their Agreement —

a belt —

Brethren,

You all doubtless begin to see the consequences of a Quarrel with the English, by the Loss of an Extensive Trade which You might have Securely enjoyed but for the Treacherous behav nson Esq.r

t Coll. Browning } Lt Col

Colo Campbelle }

Speaker

ther Warrashiyagey

The Menomeneys & Folsavoins have s

with this Calumet of peace to inform you that they are on t Way to see you, there are three Nations Viz.t the Osages, who cannot see you this Summer — We that must now desire y will let us hear what you have to say so as we may be able to give them an Acct of it —

Then delivered the Calumet which was Smoked out of by all present. —

The Speaker of the Caghnawagas then declared that the affairs of this day were over, That tomorrow they should proceed to business — Upon which they adjourned till tomorrow

Sr Johnson to [illegible]

Bildanwawan
Coshkokey
Seckamus
Otchinggwas
Peammessad
Showwanusse
Otchibawisoigon

~~Chat~~
Ottawa
Chiefs

Showan
Magaiasse
Sowwongilley
Ogeweasson
Wabikekeck
or White Hawk

Chip

Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows —

Brother,

We take this time to assure you that all the Indians now here are your friends, & well dispo their hearts, as for me, You know I live amon your people near Montreal. — this is a proo the good will of the Inds. present, wherever they m with any of your blood they brought it safely d to you. —

Then Bildanwan the Chief of the Ottawas arose & said. —

Brother, When we saw you yesterday you told us that w should speak honestly & from our hearts to you without Concealing any thing, which gives us great pleasure & we therefore beg you will now listen to us. —

We are become very poor, having no Trade or Goods which reduced some of us to great necessity last Winter & we fear, some of us may starve the next, unless supplied. You desired we should acqt you with the Cause of our coming & we shall conceal nothing from you. we hope you will by your usage to us, render your Enemys Jealous, & uneasy at the ~~[illegible]~~ treatment we receive —

Brothe

[illegible]

hopeing you will consider our distress

A bunch of black W

other

You have desired us to open our hearts,
we shall hide nothing from you, but hones
you with every thing we know. — We
pressing want of many things, & desirous to
home soon, we therefore beg you will allow
who have Furs to trade them off, & also to pur
some Rum in order to take home We are
more urgent as we see that the Traders a
up their Goods; for which reason we shou
to trade imediately ~~here~~ We have been
home & did not meet with your Speech till
near Montreal from whence we were
by the Govr. who told us that you would supp
& fill our Canoes. — We now beg you
as where we can have Rum to Comfort us, as we are in
Want of it —

A bunch of black & White

To which Sir Wm answered them. —

Brethren, I have heard what you said, & shall ans
~~very soon~~ in the Afternoon — In the meantime I'll
Explain to you what I meant by desiring you
your hearts. — this was to know what was the
of the present War & who commenced it so as to en
know how I should treat with the Inds. whom I
meet at this place

To which the Ottawa Chief ansd. that he knew nothing;

ommess.d themsel

~~At Noon Twe~~ ~~Ind.s from St Marys~~
~~the Ind.s imedi~~ ~~on Sir Wm. When the~~
~~the Chippawa~~ ~~as follows~~

Brethr

Brethre let me know the other day
t you were in great Want of Ammunition & every other
cessary for yr. hunting, or Subsistance. — As I have Sever
es since my arrival, here told you the reason of yr. Suffer
by the bad behaviour of the Drunken foolish Ind.s, I nee
further on that Subject, than to advise You to Use all in y
wer to bring them Wicked People to a sence of their Erro
as soon as that is done, Trade will imediately flourish, & not be for
the mean time. As You have given me so many assurances of you
yr. good intentions, I shall order You a little Ammunition, fo
yr. Journey, & some Cloathing for yr. Familys,

A Bell —

Brethren I am obledged to you for opening
yr. hearts to me, As that is the way Brothers should always do otherwise
they cannot be called true Brothers, Nor their friendships last long.

As to yr. request for liberty to trade wt. Furr
& Skins you have here, it is you see granted, entirely on acct. of yr.
good behaviour towards our Prisoners, & yr. peaceable disposition.
this indulgence should convince you of our regard for all well disposed
Indians, when you see Trade denyed to all others. As soon as yr. have
finished trading, I purpose giveing you a proof of his Majestys bounty &
Esteem for Good honest Indians, I shall likewise give you some things
to carry home with you, —

A Bell —

[illegible] I expect you

[illegible] concerning the rise & authors of the War

I have attended to all you said this morning [illegible] pleased at your behavior last year, for which I th[illegible] well paid. — I am sorry for the wants you say yo[illegible] especially as I cannot help you, or indulge you with [illegible] present, it being contrary to the Kings orders to adm[illegible] till the War is over with our Enemys ~~so that it is you~~

You see what difficultys you labour under [illegible] of the bad behavior of our Enemys this should for [illegible] that to Quarrell with the English will be your Ruin. [illegible] assured that whatever Nation or Nations shall rashly attempt to distur[illegible] ~~[illegible] you on to find out [illegible] young Men [illegible]~~ must unavoidably be ruined in a little time; neither can any Trade be ~~Assistance in your power [illegible] our Enemys [illegible]~~ our Enemys are punished. so that it is your interest to be aiding in re[illegible] ~~after which you will have Trade~~ who have been the Occasion of Trade, after which you will be allowed an open Commerce

If therefore you will now send out some Young Men along with the Army they shall be very well ~~& I shall besides~~ & besides as a proof of his Majestys love shall give your familys a handsome present, to maint[illegible] them until the ~~to~~ Trade is once more opened.

As you are a Sensible people I expect you'll comply with this, & that you will have no objection to sending your yo[illegible] Men agt a bad people who have deprived you of Trade, & would lessen ~~the~~ our Esteem for Indians. You know how Treacherou[illegible] they surprised our Fort at Michilimackinac; If that was Yet in order we could have goods there & supply you at a reasonable rate without making you take such long Journeys, but we have at present no place of Security for Goods at that place, so that till we are in peace again in possn. of it you must be greatly distressed, I have therefore no doubt but you will chuse that we should settle

know how I should treat with the Ind. whom I at any meet at this place.

As [illegible] the Chief ans. that he knew nothing;

[illegible]
doors will always keep
[illegible] the Interest of all you [illegible]
a small
have felt the dearth of Goods, & who have
to whom it is to be attributed, to engage unanim[illegible]
our Enemys, & as speedily as possible to bring them to
punishment, or a proper knowledge of their Errors. — If any
your Young Men will as a proof of their innocence in of the
of their Esteem for us, Joyn heartily at this time & accomp
his Majestys Troops, & the Inds. now here, they shall be well
rewarded, & I shall likewise send home your old people with
handsome present as a proof of his Majestys Esteem, & I hope
the proposals will be the more agreable to you as it ~~will give~~ is
the best opportunity you ever can have of convincing us of your own
Sincerity and of Revenging yourselves on account of the ~~Want of~~ Trade
of which our Enemys have deprived you. — A Belt

Brethren. Several of your people here present have strongly represented
their Great Wants on acct. of the Stoppage of Goods, & Set forth their
Good behavior last Year in Escorting the Garrison of Michilimackinac
to Canada, for this the English ~~are~~ very thankfull & I am glad the Inds. ~~I know they~~ were very well rewarded at Montreal
~~&~~ Notwithstanding which I would Willingly indulge them in their
late demands, If it were in my power but that cannot be at
present, his Majesty having Strictly forbid it till our Enemys are
Subdued. — & What you suffer by this prohibition shd. Convince
you of the ill consequences of Quarrelling with the English who
Command all the Doors into your Country, & without whose Consent
you can receive no Supplys, as we ~~can~~ shall never suffer any goods
to be imported into an Enemys Country. — I am sensible of the

[illegible] be fortunate [illegible]
you might then have your wants [illegible]
[illegible] the trouble of a long Journey. If I Judge [illegible]
that measures may be taken accordingly. A Belt

Brethren — I have taken notice of what you [illegible] morning and am well pleased to hear you preserved ~~the~~ my Words at the reduction of this place, so long as your happiness and Security depends upon your good be- to the English I expect you will always have it in view a due observance of your several Engagements you may enjoy the benefits resulting from their Friendship — A Belt

To which the Chiefs of the Chipeweys answered —

Brother Hearken to what I have now to say; I have been at St Marys where I have resisted all the Sollicitations of your Enemys who sent me three belts of Wampum which I disregarded. — I have been this Summer at La Bay where I told your Enemys that I was coming to you but ~~you~~ they disregarded me. — had I known what was intended ag.t you, you sho.d not have suffered the loss you did; for my part I always endeavoured to preserve peace, I have become a great Sufferer & very poor by the War. — I know nothing of the War, nor can I [illegible] in uncertainty of any Nation As it is now too late & we want to consult together we must defer saying any thing farther tile to morrow. —

Ther

[illegible] they spoke as fol

ther

Hearken to what I have to say

Ignorant people, & know nothing of wt. you are
We resolved to wait your arrival here, & to atten[d] your
said —

We are not of the same people as those aend at
we only heard at a distance, that the Enemy were kil
on which we covered our heads, as I resolved not to su
to engage in the War I gathered them together, & ma
In the Spring on uncovering my head I perceived
had again began a War & that the Sky w
in that Quarter wn. I left it was peace. — Gave a Beaver Blanket

Brother,

All our Young people on hearing of the renewal of the
were Determined on peace & Rejected the Wampm. sent by
after which we took all the prisoners from amongst them
perhaps you may doubt the truth of wt. I have said but I
it is from my heart, & that the Great Spirit wod. discover
falsehood if we used any. We have lived by ourselves two
Journey from Toronto —

Then 18 Young Warriors of the Chipeweighs who were to
Joyn the Army seated themselves opposite Sr. Wm. after which
a Chief stood up & said

Brother,

Hearken to what I say, We have attended to your
desire of Yesterday, & in consequence of it, here are 18
of my People who shall Joyn the Army, the rest not being here
We flattered ourselves that you ~~should~~ wod. Give us a taste of your
Strong Water which we are very desirous of — We ~~are very~~ would also desire
to have Mc.Carty with us as an Interpreter, as he understands our language
well —
They deferred any [illegible] to the Port at Michil. while the [illegible]

34.201(6)

Gave a [illegible]

Then the Chief of the Ottawas [illegible] spoke

You must not imagine I am acquainted with the
War as I live so distant. — I only heard a little bird Whistle
of it & on going to Michilimackinac I found your people kill
wch I sent our Priest to enquire into the Cause of it
On the Priests return he brot me no favorable accts, but a War hatche
from Pondiac wch I scarcely looked on & immediately threw away
I Expected that the Priest wod have brot me a more particular acct
Pondiac but he brot nothing but what I have mentd.
As It is now late we shall retire & Consult on an Answr. agt
Tomorrow.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sentiments as the only [illegible]

[illegible] to your people.—

I thank you for your readiness in furnishing [illegible] of your people, they shall be well taken care of, [illegible] you desire, & I am hopefull of the Example you [illegible] will be followed by all the Well disposed Indians in your [illegible]

Agreable to yr. desire I have sent for Liquor that yr. young Men may dance the War dance.—

As many of the Western Ind.s are on the road & will be here to night I shall defer saying any thing farther till their arrival.—

Then deliv.d them some Rum of which the Warriors drank a Glass & then danced the War dance.—

After which the Chipeweighs said, That they hoped Sir Wm. wod. remr. his promises about Clothing the old people, that they were in a Great hurry & wanted to return, that their Canoes were insufficient to carry them home.—

Then the Chipeweighs Said— That it gave them the most infinite pleasure to hear of Sir Wm.s coming, that on his arrival the Lakes became placid, the Storms ceased & the Whole face of Nature was changed.—

Sir Wm. ans.d them, that their demds. & his promises sho.d be duly noticed

P. M. The Menominays & Ottawaes of Lake ~~to the Number of 197~~ Active & waited on Sir Wm. to acqt. him that 197 of their people were at the Carrying place & wanted boats to bring them to him,— — Sir Wm. thereupon ordered Eight boats to bring them down—

LORDS OF TRADE TO GOV. PENN, 1764.

Whitehall, July 10th, 1764.

Sir:

Having under Our Consideration a plan for the future management and direction of Indian Affairs throughout all North America under one uniform and general System of administration, We herewith transmit to you the heads of this Plan, desiring you will report to us as speedily as possible your Opinion thereupon, and to the end that you may be apprized of the particular parts of it, upon which We wish to receive more particular Information and Intelligence, We likewise transmit to you Copies of Our Letters to the Superintendants for Indian Affairs, in which Our Sentiments upon this Plan are fully explained. So We bid you heartily farewell, and are,

Sir,
Your very loving Friends,

HILLSBOROUGH,
GEO. RICE,
BAMBER GASCOYNE,
J. DYSON.

Directed.
John Penn, Esq^{r}., Deputy Gov^{r}. of Pennsylvania.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1764.

1st. That the Trade and Commerce with the several Tribes of Indians, in North America, under the Protection of His Majesty, shall be free and open to all His Majesty's Subjects, under the several regulations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, so as not to interfere with the Charter to the Hudson's Bay Company.

2. That for the better regulation of this Trade, and the management of Indian Affairs in general, the British Dominions in North America be divided into two Districts, to comprehend and include the several Tribes of Indians mentioned in the annexed Lists, A. & B.

3. That no Trade be allowed with the Indians in the Southern District, but within the Towns belonging to the several Tribes included in such District; and that, in the Northern District, the

Trade be fixed at so many parts and in such situations as shall be thought necessary.

4. That all Laws now in force in the several Colonies for regulating Indian Affairs or Commerce be repealed.

5. That there be one general Agent or Superintendant appointed by His Majesty for each District.

6. That the Agent or Superintendant for the Northern District shall be allowed three Deputies to assist him in the administration of Affairs within his District, and that the Agent or Superintendant for the Southern District shall be allowed two Deputies.

7. That there shall be a Commissary, Interpreter and Smith appointed by His Majesty, to reside in the Country of each Tribe in the Southern District, and at each Post in the Northern District.

8. That it be recommended to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts to appoint four Missionaries in each District, to reside at such places as the Agent or Superintendant for each District shall recommend.

9. That the Commissaries, Interpreters, and Smiths in each District, do act under the immediate Direction and orders of the Agent or Superintendant, who shall have a power of suspending them in Cases of Misbehaviour; and, in Case of Suspension of a Commissary, or of a Vacancy by Death or Resignation, the office shall be executed, untill the King's pleasure is known, by One of the Deputies to the Agent or Superintendant.

10. That the said Agent or Superintendant shall have the Conduct of all Public Affairs relative to the Indians; and, that neither the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America, nor any of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of any of the Colonies, or persons having military Commands in any of the Forts within each of the said Districts, do hold any general meetings with the Indians or send any public Talks to them, without the Concurrence of the Agent or Superintendant, unless in Cases of great Exigency, or when the said Agent or Superintendant may be in some remote part of his District.

11. That the said Agents or Superintendant do in all Affairs of political Consideration respecting peace and War with the Indians, purchases of Lands, or other matters on which it may be necessary to hold any general meetings with the Indians advise and act in Concert with the Governors, (or the Governors and Councils as the occasion may require) of the several Colonies within their respective Districts, and that the said Agents or Superintendants shall be Councillors extraordinary within each Colony in their respective Districts, in like manner as the Surveyors General of the Customs for the Northern and Southern Districts of America.

12. That the Governor or Commander in Chief of every Colony be directed to communicate to the Agent or Superintendant of that

District within which his Government lyes, all such Information and Intelligence as he may receive respecting Indian Affairs; and that the Agents or Superintendants shall in like manner communicate to the Governors all Intelligence and Information, respecting the State of Indian Affairs, which may in any wise regard the Security and Interest of the said Colonies.

13. That no Order shall be issued by the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies, or by any Officer having military Command in any Forts within the Indian Country, for stopping the Trade with any Tribe of Indians in either of the said Districts, without the Concurrence and Consent of the Agent or Superintendant for Indian Affairs.

14. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall, by themselves or sufficient Deputies, visit the several Posts or Tribes of Indians within their respective Districts, once in every year or Oftener as occasion shall require, to enquire into and take an Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of the Subordinate Officers at the said Posts and in the Country belonging to the said Tribes, to hear appeals and redress all Complaints of the Indians, make the proper Presents, and transact all Affairs relative to the said Indians.

15. That for the maintaining peace and good Order in the Indian Country, and bringing Offenders in Criminal Cases to due punishment, the said Agents or Superintendants, as also the Commissaries at each Post, and in the Country belonging to each Tribe, be empowered to act as Justices of the Peace in their respective Districts and Departments, with all powers and privileges vested in such Officers in any of the Colonies, and also full power of committing Offenders in Capital Cases, in order that such offenders may be prosecuted for the same; and that for deciding all Civil Actions, the Commissaries be impowered to try & determine in a summary way all such actions, as well between the Indians and Traders as between one Trader and another, to the amount of ten pounds Sterling, with the Liberty of Appeal to the Chief Agent or Superintendant or his Deputy, who shall be impowered upon such Appeal to give Judgment therein, which Judgment shall be final, and process issue upon it in like manner as on the Judgment of any Court of Common Pleas established in any of the Colonies.

16. That for the easy attainment of Justice the Evidence of Indians, under proper regulations and restrictions, be admitted in all Criminal as well as Civil Causes, that shall be tryed and adjudged by the said Agents or Superintendants, or by the said Commissaries; and that their Evidence be likewise admitted by the Courts of Justice in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in Criminal Cases, subject to the same pains and penalties as in Cases of false Evidence as His Majesty's Subjects.

17. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall have power to confer such honors and rewards on the Indians as shall be necessary,

and of granting Commissions to principal Indians in their respective Districts, to be War Captains or Officers of other Military Distinctions.

18. That the Indians of each Town in every Tribe in the Southern District shall choose a Beloved man, to be approved of by the Agent or Superintendant for such District, to take care of the mutual Interests, both of Indians and Traders in such Town; and that such Beloved Men, so elected and approved in the several Towns, shall elect a Chief for the whole Tribe, who shall constantly reside with the Commissary in the Country of each Tribe, or occasionally attend upon the said Agent or Superintendant as Guardian for the Indians & protector of their Rights, with Liberty to the said Chief to be present at all Meetings, and upon all hearings or Trials relative to the Indians before the Agent or Superintendant, or before the Commissaries, and to give his Opinion upon all matters under Consideration at such meetings or hearings.

19. That the like Establishments be made for the Northern District, as far as the nature of the Civil Constitution of the Indians in that District, and the manner of administering their Civil Affairs will admit.

20. That no person having any military Command in the Indian-Country shall be capable of acting as Commissary for the Affairs of the Indians, in either of the abovementioned Districts respectively; nor shall such person having military Command be allowed to carry on Trade with the Indians, or to interpose his Authority in any thing that regards the Trade with, or Civil concerns of the Indians, but to give the Commissary or other Civil Magistrate all assistance in his power, whenever thereunto required.

21. That the said Commissary shall keep exact and regular accounts, by way of Journal, of all their Transactions and proceedings, and of all occurrences in their respective apartments; and shall, by every opportunity, communicate such Transactions and occurrences to the Agent or Superintendant in their respective Districts, which Agent or Superintendant shall regularly, by every opportunity, correspond with the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

22. That the Agent or Superintendant to be appointed for each District, as also the Commissaries residing at the Posts or in the Indian Country within each District, shall take an Oath before the Governor or Chief Judge of any of the Colonies within their respective Districts, for the due Execution of their respective Trusts; and they and all other subordinate Officers employed in the Affairs of the Indians, shall be forbid under proper penalties to carry on any trade with them, either upon their own Account or in Trust for others, or to make any purchase of, or accept any Grants of Lands from the Indians.

23. That for the better regulation of the Trade with the said In-

dians, conformable to their own requests, and to prevent those frauds and abuses which have been so long and so loudly complained of in the manner of carrying on such Trade, all Trade with the Indians in each District be carried on under the Direction and Inspection of the Agents or Superintendants and other subordinate Officers to be appointed for that purpose, as has already been mentioned.

24. That all persons intending to Trade with the Indians shall take out Licences for that purpose, under the hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony from which they intend to carry on such Trade, for every of which Licences no more shall be demanded or taken than two shillings.

25. That all persons taking out Licences shall enter into Bond to his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the sum of , with one Surety in the Sum of , for the due observance of the regulations prescribed for the Indian Trade.

26. That every person willing to give such Security, and finding a Suretie willing, if required, to take an Oath that he is possessed of property to double the value of the sum he stands Security for, shall be intitled to a Licence.

27. That every such Licenced Trader shall, at the time of taking out the Licence, declare the Post or Truckhouse at which, or the Tribe of Indians with which he intends to Trade, which shall be specified in the Licence itself.

28. That no Licence be granted to continue longer than for one year.

29. That no person trade under such Licence but the person named in it, his Servants or Agents, whose names are to be inserted in the margent; and in Case any of the Servants or Agents named in such Licence shall die or be discharged, the same shall be notified to the Governor by whom the Licence was granted, or to the Commissary of the Post, or in the Tribe where such Trader carries on Trade, to the end that the name or names of any other Servants or Agents employ'd by the said Trader in the place of those dead or discharged, may in like manner be inserted in the margent of the Licence.

30. That all Licences be entered in the Secretary's Office or other proper Office of Record, in each Colony where they are taken out, for which Entry no more shall be demanded or taken than Six pence for each Licence, and all persons to have free Liberty to inspect such Entry, paying a fee of Six pence for the same.

31. That persons trading with the Indians without a Licence, & without giving the Security above required, or trading at any other Ports or Places than those expressed in their Licences, do forfeit all the Goods they shall be found then trading with, and also pay a fine of to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and suffer months Imprisonment.

32. That all Traders, immediately upon their Arrival at the Posts

or Truckhouses in the Northern District, or in the Tribes in the Southern District, for which Licences have been taken out, and before any Goods are sold to or bartered with the Indians, do produce such Licences to the Commissarys appointed for the Direction and Inspection of the Trade at such Posts or Truckhouses, or in such Tribes.

33. That all Trade with the Indians shall be carried on by Tariffs, to be settled and established from time to time by the Commissaries at the several Posts or Truckhouses, or in the Countries belonging to the several Tribes, in Concert with the Traders and Indians.

34. That the Commissaries appointed to direct and inspect the Trade at each Truckhouse in the Northern District, shall be empowered to fix and prescribe certain Limits round each Post or Truckhouse, within which Limits all Trade with the Indians may be commodiously carried on in the most publick manner.

35. That all Traders have free Liberty to erect Huts and Warehouses within such Limits, in such order and manner as the Commissary shall, with the Concurrence of the Officer commanding at such Post direct and appoint.

36. That no Trader shall traffick or have any dealings with the Indians, without the Limits prescribed by the Commissary or other Chief Officer appointed for the Inspection and Direction of the Trade.

37. That each Truckhouse or Post of Trade, in the Northern District, be fortified & Garrisoned, & that all Traders have free Liberty to retire into such Garrison with their Effects, whenever any Disturbance shall arise, or the Commissary at such Post shall represent it to be necessary.

38. That so Trader shall sell or otherwise supply the Indians with Rum or other spirituous Liquors, Swan Shot, or rifled Barrell'd Guns.

39. That in Trade with the Indians no credit shall be given them for goods in value beyond the Sum of fifty Shillings, and no Debt beyond that Sum shall be recoverable by Law or Equity.

40. That all disputes concerning Weights or Measures, in the buying or selling Goods, shall be decided by Standard Weights and Measures, to be kept in each Post or Truckhouse in the Northern District, and in each town in the Southern District.

41. That no private person, Society, Corporation or Colony, be capable of acquiring any property in Lands belonging to the Indians, either by purchase of, or Grant or Conveyance from the said Indians, excepting only where the Lands lye within the Limits of any Colony, the Soil of which has been vested in proprietors or Corporations by Grants from the Crown, in which Cases such proprietaries or Corporations only shall be capable of acquiring such property by purchase or Grant from the Indians.

42. That proper measures be taken, with the Consent and Concurrence of the Indians, to ascertain and define the precise and exact Boundary and Limits of the Lands, which it may be proper to reserve to them, and where no Settlement whatever shall be allowed.

43. That no purchases of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the use of the Proprietaries of Colonies, be made but at some general meeting, at which the principal Chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Land, are present; and all Tracts so purchased shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor, in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be entered upon record with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians.

It is estimated, that the annual Expence of supporting the Establishments proposed in the foregoing plan, providing Presents for the Indians, and other contingent expences, may amount to about Twenty thousand pounds; and it is proposed to defray this Expence by a Duty upon the Indian Trade, either collected upon the exportation of Skins and Furs (Beavers excepted) from the Colonies, or payable by the Traders at the Posts and places of Trade, as shall, upon further examination and the fullest Information, be found most practicable and least Burthensome to the Trade.

A.

List of Indian Tribes in the Northern District of North America.

Mohocks,
Oneidas,
Tuscaroras,
Onondagas,
Cayugas,
Senecas,
Oswegatchies,
Nanticokes,
Conoys,
Tuteeves,
Saponeys,
Caghnawagas,
Canassadagas,
Arundacks,
Algonkins,
Abinaquis,
Skaghquanoghronos,
Hurons,
Shawanese,
Delawares,
Wiandots,
Pawtiwatamis,
Ottawas,
Chipeweighs or Missisagais,
Meynomenis,
Folsavoins,
Puans,
Sakis,
Foxes,
Twightwees,
Kickapous,
Mascoutens,
Piankashaws,
Wawiaghtonos,
Keskeskias,
Illinois,
Sioux,
Mickmacs,
Norwidgewalks,
Arsigunticooks,
Penobscots,
St. Johns.

B.

LIST OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NORTH AMERICA.

Cherokees,
Creeks,
Chickasaws,
Chactaws,
Catawbas,
Beluxis,
Humas,
Attacapas,
Bayuglas,
Tunicas,
Peluches,
Ofugulas,
Querphas.

COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE TO JOHN STUART, 1764.

Whitehall, July 10th, 1764.

Sir,

His Majesty having before the opening of the last Session of Parliament directed us to consider what arrangements it might be proper to make in respect to the future Management and Conduct of Indian affairs in General, We did, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, prepare the Heads of a Bill for regulating this important Branch of His Majesty's Service under one Uniform general Plan,* and for enabling His Majesty to make such Establishments as appear'd to us to be necessary for the execution thereof. But it was thought advisable from Considerations as well of the great Importance of the Measure itself, as the difficulty of establishing a Fund to Answer the Expence which would necessarily attend the Execution of it, to defer the bringing any Bill into Parliament 'till next Session; Before which Time it was apprehended further Information might be procured on many essential parts of the Plan, and of which there was the greater Expectation, as we had before directed the Superintendants to make very full reports to us of the Actual State of Indian affairs within their respective Departments.

The Letters which we have Received from you and the Superintendant of the Northern District, in Consequence of these Orders, have fully Answered our wishes and Expectations on this head; have confirmed our opinion of the danger and disadvantage attending the present vague and uncertain administration of Indian affairs, and have enabled us to make additions to, and improve our plan; But as your Situation and intimate knowledge of this difficult and complicated Subject may enable you to furnish us with still further Lights, we think proper to transmit to you the Inclosed heads of the Plan we have prepared for your opinion upon it, which we expect you will send to us as soon as possible, and we hope to receive it before the meeting of Parliament.

This plan has for its object the regulation of Indian affairs, both

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* See p. 182.

1764
July 15th

The Ottawas of L'Arbre Croache near Michillimackin waited on Sir Wm. Johnson at   to the number of
with the following Chiefs — viz.t — Kiocunkaum, Egorniney, and Nosawaquet. —— After delivering their Paſses (which th were strongly recommended by Major Gladwin) and also a Letter fr Le ſtere   Jesuit Miſsionary at Michillimackinac, contain Strong Aſsurances of their good Behavior, they then delivered Sir Wm. &c. four Calumets of Peace of which he smoked, and returned them to the Indians, who paſsed them round. — This done, Mackakeman w the Speaker addreſsed Sir William as follows. — viz.t

Present, Sir Wm.

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We are very happy in seeing you as you have cleared the Sky throughout this Country, and Smoothed the Waters of the Lakes, so that all is calm. — We are Poor, and hope you will consider our past Services, & take Compaſsion of us. we are to aſsure you of our friendship and affection for the English. —— Then told Sir Wm. that they hoped he would allow them a Bullock to make Broth, and give them a little Liquor to take to their Encampment, and hoped for as good Usage as they had met with last Yea at Montreal.

Sir Wm. answered that he was glad to see them, and to receive so good a Character of them, and hoped they would continue to deserve it, — that, as Montreal was a Settled Country, they could be better Supplied with Provisions than here, especially as our Enemies had kill'd mo of our Cattle, — that he would notwithstanding try to get some, and w send them some Rum over the River, — that he hoped before he left Niagara to render the Lakes, and Waters perfectly Smooth, and to clear the Sky, as he was come to make Peace with the Penitent Indians, — but that as our obstinate enemi deserved Punishment, one of his Majesty's Commanders was come here with a Body of Troops to act against them. —— then gave them Pipes, — Tobacco, and Rum, after which they went off. —

On same Day the Fallavoines, or Manominis living at La Bay — waited on Sir Wm. to the number of 90 with the following Chiefs, — who brought with them Lieut. Gorell's Testimonials in their favor — viz.t

Grand Pee
Monsieur Carot
Chiconawny

Sucamoy, or Muskets
Walathago, or White Crab
[illegible], or Beaver —

1764

They addressed Sir William as follows —

Brother —

Hear what we have to Say; We are very poor. Our Fathers, (we don't mean the French) desired us when we Spoke with our Brethren, and wanted any thing to Smoke a Pipe with them first. ——— Brother, notwithstanding the Road was full of Bushes &c. we pushed our way through in Order to See you, and to know how your heart was, and now we are glad to See the Sky here clear. ——— Brothr, when our old Man present, the Speaker was here two Years ago, he took so fast a Hold of your hand, that nothing could Since part them. — Some other Indians tell Lies, and deceive you, but I never will. — and when the drunken, and bad Indians began Hostilities, I always thought of what you Said, and expected that I would be esteemed accordingly, wherefore I did all in my Power, and saved some of your People, for which I hope you will take Pity of our Children &c. ——— Brother, the Indians of our Nation at La Bay hold you fast by the hand, and as this the Pipe our Fathers esteemed so much, we will leave it with you to convince you of our Regard. —

Then Gave the Pipe to Sir Wm to Smoke, and after handing it round to all present to Smoke out of it, delivered it to Sir Wm as a Token of their Regard Sincerely. — They then told Sir Wm that they had Escorted three English from La Bay, who were left there last Year, and assured him it was with the greatest Difficulty they could Save them from the Chippaweighs who took the Fort of Michillimackinac. — They then addressed Sir Wm ——— Brother, we are quite destitute of Wampum Belts, having made use of all we had, in endeavouring to quiet the illdisposed, and bring them to their Senses, having Delivered out above twenty on that Occasion. They then Said that they had finished for the present, and would wait to hear Sir Wms answer in the Morning. —

Sir Wm told them he was glad to See so many of their People here at this Meeting, and more so, as they came well Recommended by the Commanding Officer of La Bay, and Major Gladwin, that he Regarded all honest Indians, and would treat them according to their Merit — that he would Speak to them the next day, having the Hurons this day to talk with. — Then gave them Pipes, Tobacco, Rum &c to carry to their Encampment, and Parted.

M

1764

At a General Congreſs at Niagara on the July 1764 with the Sachems, and Chiefs of the Ottawa Chippeweighs of Toronto, of Lake Huron, and Lake Superior the Nipiſsins, Algonkins, Meynomeneys, or Falsavoins, Ottawas of La Bay, the Six Nations, & Indians of Canada.

Present Sir William Johnſon Superintend^t.
Guy Johnson Esq^r. Dep^y. Agent

Sir William addreſsed the several Nations as follows, beginning with those who arrived last.

Brethren the Menomeneys, & Ottawas of La Bay.

Before your Arrival at this Place, I had a General Meeting with your Brothers the Ottawas, Chippeweighs, &c wherein I explained to them the Occasion of my coming here, and the cause that the Army was going against our Enemies, that the Officers commanding the Troops was directed to go against those Nations, who continued obstinate, and that I was to receive the Conceſsions of, and settle a Peace with those Nations who were diſposed to Yeild, after which you should all have Trade, but 'till that was effected, his Majesty would not permit it, and that Some of the young Men should Join our Troops, and Indians, as a proof of their Sincerity, and Attachment, and that if they expected a Trade upon good Terms, they must admit of a Fort at Michillimackinac, with the particulars of which, and their Compliances, you are all acquainted, I shall therefore, now speak to you in general on the Subject of this Meeting.

A Belt

Brot

Brethren.

You have known the English for a number of Years, though your Connections with the French prevented your having much Intercourse with them until we reduced all Canada, and of consequence became possessed of all the Outposts, which the French Governor granted us by the Capitulation. — You assisted the French during the late, and preceding War, and they Rewarded you for it, notwithstanding which although we were numerous, and able, we did not attempt anything against you, but considered you as a People who had been misled, and Imposed upon by them. They often sent Armies against you, killed many of your People, and meditated a Design of possessing themselves of your Country: we never attempted the one, nor intended the other. perhaps you got more Presents from the French than from us, but this was given you as Pay, nor would You have received anything from them, but that you gave them some Assistance. All we wanted was to keep the Posts, which we took from the French, in Peace, and Quietness, and to carry on a fair Trade at them with you for our mutual Advantage. Yet you see that some of the Westernward other Indians were not capable of knowing when they were happy, but began a Quarrel with us, murdered our Traders, & took our Posts by treachery. Now they begin to be Sorry, to be sensible of their loss. their families are reduced to necessities, and they have involved you in the same Situation, because we cannot trust our Goods, or Traders in an Enemy's Country. — A Belt.

Brethren.

How blind must these People have been if they imagined that a few troublesome drunken People could Shake so strong a Nation as the English, who conquered the French, and all their Allies? who could support, or give them Succor? have not we every Power in the Country? If they thought the few French remaining could Join them, how grossly have they been mistaken. — these French are a conquered People, now our Subjects, and must fight for us. if they doubt this, let them cast their eyes to the Carrying Place, where many Hundred, the Flower of all Canada are now prepared, and going with our Warriors against them. —

They have heard bad Stories from the French; no doubt they have, — and from French Traders who wanted to set them a Quarrelling with the English that they might reap the fruits of Trade. — that is now over. — no ill disposed People will ever be suffered into your Country, nor any Lies told you to blind your Eyes, whilst they Steal your Furs. the English will deal fairly with you, — they will treat you kindly, and trade with you honestly. You will grow Rich, and happy, and your Brethren Contented, so that our Union cannot be Shaken. — A Belt.

all

Brethren. — All that is wanting on your Parts to attain this, is that you never credit to Stories told you by People who have nothing to do with the Management of Indian Affairs, that you shut your Ears against all bad Birds, and be no longer deluded by their Whistling, — that, when any evil Reports prevail, you cast your Eyes to the Eastward, where you will find me ready to clear up Mistakes, and do you Justice, — that you love the English, and consider them as Brethren. — that you take care of our Post at Michillimackinac, and the Soldiers and Traders there, and that you keep the Sky clear, and the Waters of the Lakes and Rivers smooth, and even so that they may come to that Country without any Danger. — Lastly that you do all in your power to procure Restitution for the Traders Losses, and to restore to them their Panis, and other Prisoners, now amongst your People. —— If you will do all this, and engage to pay due Regard for the future to what I have now recommended, I shall once more receive you into an Alliance with the English, and take care that every thing on their Parts shall be Strictly adhered to. to which end his Majesty purposes a Regulation of Indian Trade to correct all Abuses. —

A Belt

To which the Indians answered.

Brother. — We have hearkened to what you have said, and perfectly understand the whole of your Speech; we shall now take the same into Consideration, & give you an answer, tomorrow in the afternoon. — & then Parted. —

Sir William then acquainted the Hurons that he intended to Speak to them in the afternoon. —

At a Conference with the Hurons of Detroit
July the 17th. 1764

Present. — Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agt. —

Sir William addressed them as follows — vizt. —

1764

Brethren. — All that is wanting on your parts to attain this, is that you now conform to those [illegible] told you by those who have [illegible] with the Management of Indian Affairs, that you shut your Ears against all evil [illegible], and no longer be deceived by their Whispers, that, when any evil Reports prevail, you [illegible] your [illegible], and [illegible] you [illegible] are ready to clear up Mistakes, and [illegible] — that you love the English, and consider them as Brethren. — that you take care of ye Post at Michilimackinac, and [illegible] and Traders there, and that you keep the Roads clear, and the Waters of the Lakes, and Rivers smooth, and even so that they may come to that Country without any Danger. — that you do all in your power to procure Satisfaction for the Murders [illegible], and to restore to them their Slaves, and other Prisoners, now amongst you [illegible]. — If you do all this, and engage to pay due Regard to the [illegible], I [illegible] shall once more receive you into an Alliance with the English, and take care that Trade being on their parts shall be strictly attended to, to which end his Majesty proposes a Regulation of Indian Trade to correct all Abuses. — A Belt

To which the Indians answered.

Brother. — We have hearkened to what you have said, and perfectly understand the whole of your Speech: we shall now take the same into Consideration, & give you an answer tomorrow in the afternoon. — then parted. —

Sir William then acquainted the Hurons that he intended to speak to them in the afternoon. —

At a Conference with the Hurons of Detroit July the 17th 1764. —

Present. — Sir Wm Johnson Bart Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esqr Depy Agt.

Sir William addressed them as follows — viz. —

Br

1764

o Sachems & Chiefs of the Huron Indians. —

I did not expect when I received you into Alliance with the English in 1761 that the Solemn Engagements you had then entered into would have been so shortly violated. — You had experienced the good Disposition of the English ever since they took Possession of that Country, — they never Resented your Attachment to the French, nor attempted to deprive you of your Liberty. — The French left the Country, and you at our Discretion, and we might have denied you Trade, and reduced you to Starve, if we had been ill disposed, or had any bad Designs against you. On the contrary we Shewed you favor, and Regard, Admitted you into our Alliance, and sent you Traders in Abundance. In return you have made War upon our People, and Killed many. — the absurdity of your attempts against us, who have conquered the French, and You, makes me Pity your folly, and I hope by this time you are convinced that it really was such: if so, I hope it may be a means of keeping you to your Engagements hereafter, on which your Happiness depends. —

I Shall not dwell upon any more Particular Instances of your late Conduct, as I conclude you are a good deal concerned at it by your Desire of Peace signified to Major Gladwin last Year, and to me lately by the Return of my Messengers. — I have therefore only to desire you will attend to the only Terms of Peace that can be Offered you. —

After which Sir Wm explained to them the following Articles — vizt

(Copy.)

Articles of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance Concluded by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys sole Agent, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America, and Colonel of the Six United Nations of Indians their Allies and Dependants &c on Behalf of his Britannic Majesty with the Huron Indians of the Detroit, at Niagara on the 18th day of July 1764 —

Article 1st

Sir William Johnson Bart doth agree with the Hurons that a firm, and Absolute Peace shall take Place from the Date of these Presents between the English, and them, and that they be admitted into the Chain of

Friendship, and Alliance with his Britannic Majesty, to which end the Hurons are immediately to Stop any Attempts towards Hostilities which might be meditated by any of their People; and they engage never to attempt disturbing the publick Tranquility hereafter, or to Conceal such Attempts of any Others, but will use their utmost Endeavors to preserve Inviolable the Peace they hereby enter into, and so hand it down to Posterity.

Article 2d

That any English who may be Prisoners, or Deserters, and any Negroes, Panis, or other Slaves amongst the Hurons, who are British Property shall be delivered up within one Month to the Commandant of the Detroit, — & that the Hurons use all possible Endeavors to get those who are in the hands of the neighbouring Nations, engaging never to entertain any Deserters, Fugitives, or Slaves, but Should any such fly to them for Protection, they are to deliver them up to the next Commanding Officer.

Article 3d

That they will not from henceforward maintain any Friendship with any of his Majestys Enemies, or maintain any Intercourse with those who may promote War, and Troubles, but will Oppose their Designs, and treat them as common Enemies, — and that they will never listen to any idle Stories of any White men, or Indians, who may Spread false Reports, but if any Matter of Grievance arise they are either through the Channel of the Commandant of Detroit, or by personal Application to Sir William Johnson to Represent their Complaints.

Article 4th

That they acknowledge his Britannic Majesty's Right to all the Lands above their Village on both Sides the Strait to Lake St. Clair in as full and ample manner as the Same was ever Claimed, or Enjoyed by the French.

Article 5th

That they do to the utmost Secure the Strait, or Passage from Lake Erie to the Detroit, and do use their utmost Endeavours to protect the Navigation thereof either with Ships, or Boats, against any Attempts of an Enemy, as well as Defend all Persons, who may have Occasion to go to, or return from Detroit by Land, or Water. —— —— And Lastly, That they do now, or at any

Other

1764. (138)

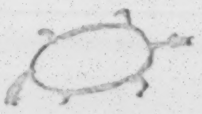
otherwise at the Requisition of the Commandant of Detroit, or of any other his Majesty's Officers, furnish such a Number of their Warriors as may appear necessary for the Protection thereof, or the Annoyance of the Enemy.—

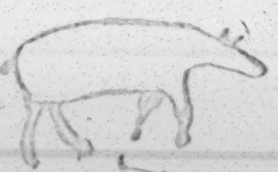
In Consequence of the perfect Agreement of the Hurons to the foregoing Articles, Sir Wm. Johnson Doth by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to him given by his Majesty, Promise, and Declare that all Hostilities on the Part of his Majesty against the Hurons shall Cease, that past Offences shall be forgiven, and that the said Indians shall enjoy all their Original Rights, and Priviledges, as also be Indulged with a free, fair and Open Trade agreeable to such Regulations as his Majesty shall direct.—

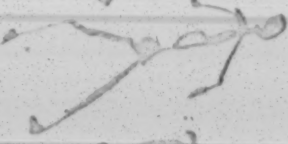
The Chiefs of the Hurons have in Testimony of their Accordation to the foregoing Articles subscribed the Marks of their respective Tribes, the whole being first duly explained to them.—

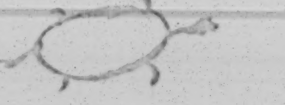
Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms at Niagara the 18th day of July 1764.—

Wm. Johnson (L.S.)

Odiughquanooron, al Babie —


Chohahagayton — —


Arughtatehade —


Tyyaghtah —


Then the Hurons after having Agreed to, and Signed the above Articles, addressed Sir Wm. as follows viz.—

Brother,—

We give thanks to the Great Spirit for having made Choice of this day to go through so happy a Work. — We are thankful to the Great King for the Instance of his Clemency, as well as to you for your kind treatment to us, as also for your powerful Mediation on our Behalf, and perfectly agree to what you proposed.—— Our Children yet unborn, will Remember, and be thankful for this good Work.—— Although we are accused, yet, during the whole War, we hav Observed our Engagements, and constantly treated with, and spoke to the Commanding Officer at Detroit.—— We agree perfectly to the Articles proposed to us, and sh abide by them, as well as be always Sensible of your good Offices;— and w beg you will make Allowance for our Ignorance on this Occasion.

Brother

Gave a Bunch of Str

We return thanks to the Great Spirit above who knows our Actions, b we are full of Respect for the Great King George, as well as highly obliged to you f the Transactions of this day.—— It is certain were we ill disposed, we should have l our Settlement, when we seen the Hills, and the Trees shake.—— What we did, we a Compelled to by your powerful Enemies the Ottawas, who prevented our Communication with the Fort, but never forgot our Engagements.—— We acknowledge ourselv to be as you, to have no Head, but the Great King, and we perfectly agree with al Articles proposed.——

A Belt 6 Rows

At a Congreſs with the Ottawas. &c at Niagara on July the 19th 1764.

Present. Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esquire, Dept. Agent

One of the Chiefs addreſsed Sir Wm. as follows.

Brother

We are glad to see you here this day, as also the Officers, and Traders. We request you will attend to us here aſsembled.— Your Brothers from Michili machinac, who are very poor, and have many Children.—— This

[illegible]

[illegible] the said [illegible]
to put an [illegible]
in which any of them [illegible]
engaged themselves, and [illegible]
to attempt disturbing the
tranquillity hereafter, or [illegible]
attempts of any other people [illegible]
their utmost endeavours to preserve
inviolable the Peace they hereby
into, and so hand it down to posterity

Agreed

2.d

That any English who are prisoners
or Deserters, Negro's, Panis, &c
may be amongst the Hurons shall
be delivered up imediately to the
Command^g Officer of the Detroit
and that they use all possible endeav
to get those who are in the hands of the
Neighbouring Nations, Engaging not
to entertain any Deserters, Fugitives or
Slaves, but should any such fly to them
for protection they are to deliver them up
to the next Commanding Officer.—

Agreed

3.d

That they will never ~~more~~ hereafter maintain an
friendship with any of his Majesty's Enem,
or treat with any People who shall attem
to commit hostilities on the English, but
oppose their designs and treat them as

Agreed

[illegible] they are either [illegible] Commandant of [illegible] application to [illegible] their Complaint.

4th

Agreed

That the Hurons do acknow[illegible] right of his Britannic Majesty to al[illegible] Land above their Village on b[illegible] of the Strait to Lake St Clair in as f[illegible] and ample a manner as the same [illegible] Claimed, occupied or Enjoyed by th[illegible]

5th

Agreed

That the Hurons do take the utmo[illegible] Secure the Strait or passage from Lake Erie to the Detroit, and do use their utmost endeavours to Guaranty and the same & protect our Vessells, Boats or People who may have occasion to ~~pass~~ go to or return from Detroit either by Land or by Water, and Lastly That they do now, or at any other time at the requisition of the Commandant of Detroit or of any other his Majestys Officers, furnish such a number of their Warriors as may appear necessary for the protection thereof or the annoyance of the Enemy.

In Consequence of the perfect Agreement of the Hurons to the foregoing Articles, Sir William Johnson doth by Virtue of the powers & Authorities to him given by his Majesty promise

Engagements they
[illegible]
agreeable to
said Majesty shall

Given at Niagara the
1764

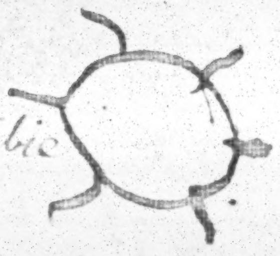
[illegible]
with a[illegible]
such Regulations as he may

of the Hurons have in
of their Accordation to the
Articles, Subscribed the
their respective Tribes,
being first duly Explained

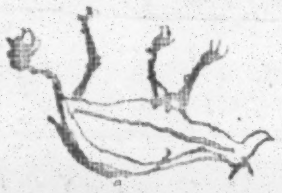
Given under my
Seal at Arms at Niag
18th day of July 17

Wm. Joh

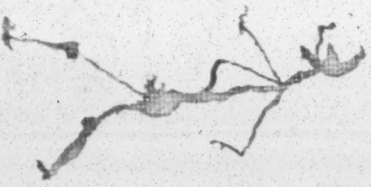
Ayquanooron al.s Babie

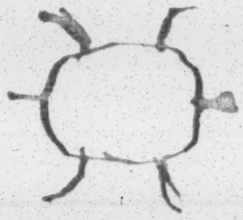


Ohkahagayton



Aiyughtatehade



Tsyssaghtah